THE PHILATELIC CLUB
THE PHILATELIC CLUB

VOLUME V. NO. 1 JANUARY, 1926

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by
THE COLLECTORS CLUB, NEW YORK CITY

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COLLECTORS CLUB
PHILATELIST

VOL. V JANUARY 1926 No. 1

Guadalajara

By ABR. ODFJELL

THE classical issues of Mexico are all extremely interesting subjects for the student, and it is my opinion that these issues rank with the foremost in Philately, and for many years will be a pleasant hunting field for the collector of ordinary means.

The reason why Mexico is not more popular among the general collectors may be many; one that I often come across, is that the different names and numbers look very difficult. There are a great number of issues following the historical evolution of the country, and last but not least, collectors are afraid of Reprints, Forged Surcharges and Postmarks.

There has from the first been a veil of uncertainty about the earlier issues but in the seventies the foremost Philatelists of the day found Mexican stamps interesting and in the eighties several excellent articles appeared. Slowly the work has continued. The mist is rising (thanks due to many well known Philatelists of which I may name a few: Messrs. Collin & Calman, E. D. Bacon, W. T. Wilson, S. Chapman, Lawrence, W. H. Poole, Dr. J. B. Chittenden and others), and the Mexican postal system is explained to all in an explicit manner, it is easy to understand, and seems for us today to be the very thing in these difficult days when the governments changed and the roads were unsafe for both man and mail; made unsafe by bandits of Mexican and foreign origin.

When I commenced collecting Mexico, I started with the whole country from 1856 to the Revolutionary stamps.

It did not take me long before I found that this was too much, therefore I went in for the 1856/84 issues but when I secured a few stamps of most of the district names, I saw that there were so many fascinating postmarks and mysterious subnumbers, that I had to limit my field for specializing and decided to go in for the district of Guadalajara, I took into consideration the great importance of the district and that Guadalajara, beside the ordinary stamps, used the local interim stamps of 1867/68.

I have now a small collection of the district of Guadalajara 1856/84, in which I have chiefly gone in for postmarks and numbers and if the readers will pardon the incompleteness of the whole thing, I shall present my observations, as there may be others who may follow the same method of collecting one district only.

The postal district of Guadalajara included the State of Jalisco and the territory of Tepic, which have 1,400,000 inhabitants at the present time.

In the year of 1526 the Spanish Conquerers took that part of the country into their possession, and in 1531 one of the Conquistadores (Don Nuño de Guzman) founded the city of Guadalajara, which today is the state capital and one of the leading cities of Mexico, only surpassed by the city of Mexico and Puebla. Guada-

lajara has 150,000 inhabitants, important mining and commercial businesses, and has since its foundation been the centre of the western part of Mexico. Because Guadalajara was the Clerical headquarters, with a very fine cathedral, the city of Guadalajara had visitors and pilgrims from the whole northwestern Mexico during the great church feasts. Parties of Indians travelled 3 or 4 weeks to be able to attend the feasts and exchange their goods of various kind into more modern necessities. In this way it has gone on for centuries, and the city has thriven in picturesque surroundings and with magnificent buildings, old and modern.

Guadalajara is the Head post office of the district; it had 4 sub-principl offices and 70 sub-offices under its jurisdiction from 1856 to 1867, of which 31 sub-offices were directly under Guadalajara, while 39 were under the 4 sub-principal offices.

From the attached plan one will see the names of these sub-offices and their connections. Today the state of Jalisco (Guadalajara) has 225 postoffices.

Sub-Offices directly under Guadalajara.

Santa Ana Acatlan
Ahualuleo de Marcado
Amatitan
Amatlan de las Conas
Ameca
Arandas
Atotonilco el Alto
(After 1858 under Lagos)
Ayo el Chico
La Barca
Bolanos (Before 1868 Under Zacatecas)
Chapala
Colotlan (Before 1868 under Z.)
Cuquio
Degollado
(Name before 1861 San Ignacio de Morelos.)
Etzatlan
Ixtlahuacan del Rio
Jalosstotitlan (Jalos)
(Before 1868 under Lagos)
Jocotepec
Mezticacan
Nochistlan de Mejia (Zacatecos)
Ocotlan San Juan de
Tala San Francisco de Asis de
Teocaltiche (Only short time under Guadalajara, came in 1857 under Lagos)
Tequila
Teuchitlan (not roman letters)
Tizapam el Alto
Tlajomulco
Tototlan
Yahualica
Zacoalco de Torres
Zapotlanejo (After 1858 under Lagos.)

CITY OF GUADALAJARA
Principal District Post Office.

Colima was under Guadalajara in 1864/65, but received the first independent consignment 16, May, 1865.

COLIMA ..... Puerta de Manzanillo
Sub Principal Office

TEPIC—Independent 1868.....
Sub Principal Office
- Acaponeta
- Ahuacatlan
- San Blas
- Compostela
- Hostatipaquillo
- Magdalena
- San Pedro
- Rosa Moreda
- Santiago Ixquisitla
- Ystlan (Ixtlan)

Independent 1868
- Atenguillo
- Autlan de la Grana
- Cuale
- Bramador san Geronima
- Guachinango
- Puerte de Ipala
- San Martin de la California

COCULA
Sub Principal Office
- Mascota
- San Sebastian
- Talpa
- Tecolotlan
- Tenamastlan
- Tomatlan
- Union de Tula

ZAPOTLAN—Independent 1868
Sub Principal Office
- Amacueca
- Atoyac
- San Gabriel
- Mazamitla (not roman letters)
- Quitupan
- Sayula
- Tamazula de Gordiana
- Tapalpa
- Techaluta
- Teocuitatlan
- Tonyla
- Ferreria de Tula
- El Valle
- Zapotiltic

One may consider it a fact that in 1856 the number of sub-offices were not so great, but that new offices were made when called for during 1861, 1864, 1866 and so on. It was after the fall of the empire in 1867 that peace and tranquility returned to the country at which time the postal system expanded and in 1868 all of the four sub-principal-offices with their sub-offices were independent of Guadalajara.

Before the introduction of stamps a postmark with name and date was stamped on the front of the letter and on the back a large black figure showing the exact postage to be paid. This black figure can also be found later on stamps, even after these had been in use for quite a time, but one does not know if this signified an additional postage to be paid or the figure was used for cancellation purpose by an official not quite up to date. This is an immaterial point at the present time as the field of postmarks is unusually large and rich. I presume that the first to be used was "name" next with "name and month" in framed oblong, then the "Sellos Negros" black postmarks which consisted of a punctuated circle, a wreath, a ring, a square, some artistic ornament or the word "Franco", pen cancellations were also used. Some of the sub-offices used quaint and handsome designs and as nearly all had the postmark differently made, a specialist will often be able to identify them from a portion of a postmark.

Overprinting of the town names on the stamps was necessitated in order to prevent the use of stamps stolen from the Diligences, as this was of frequent occurence owing to the unsettled state of the country.

The stamps sent to Mexico, say to Guadalajara, were invalid until Guadalajara had overprinted its name on them. This was the invariable custom up to 1883.

Upon the introduction of the Eagles consignment number of invoices and date was added in Mexico City but the town name was applied in same way as previously.

In 1856, there are 3 types of overprinted name on the stamps of this issue:

1st, name with two periods '.G-A.' I have only found this on Plate I.

2nd, name with one period "G-A."

3rd, name without periods, smaller letter. An Overprint with a small G. and a tall A. is caused by error in surcharging the stamps. Many similar combinations may be found due to the same reason.

The surcharge is usually on the right side, vertical, reading upwards; variations can be found in black and blue (1861).

Horizontal surcharges are rare.

Re postmarks used during this period the head post office had several. (Figures 1 to 9-12-49-68-72.) An oblong with name and date; a circle with name and date; an oval with name and date; a double oval without date and a plain ditto. I have the following *"Sellos Negros"*, a wreath, a circle with many squares, a "FRANCO" and letter "O", also pen cancellations.

Of the sub offices I have the following:

Ameca: Franco in a double lined framed square. (Fig. 10.)
Ahualulco: In large letters. (Fig. 62.)
La Barca: In big letters. (Figs. 11 and 52.)
Mesticacan: In a rectangle—"47".
Santa Ana Acatlan: In a rectangle (By the way Acatlan was the name of one of Montezuma's queens). (Fig. 13.)
Nochistlan de Mejia: (Fig. 70.)
San Francisco de Ases de Tala: Tala in an oval. (Fig. 15.)
Teocaltiche: Letters only. This sub office came in 1857 under Lagos. (Fig. 14.)
Tequila: Name in a hexagon. (Fig. 17.)
Zacoalco: Name in a circle. (Fig. 64.)
Yahualica: Name between wreaths. (Fig. 71.)

Of the Sub-principal office *"Cocula"* which became independent in 1868, I have only seen:

Cocula: In large letters in a hexagon. (Fig. 16-57.)

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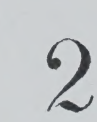

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 7

Fig. 9.

Fig 10.

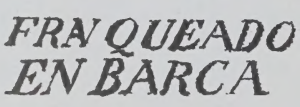

Fig. 11

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

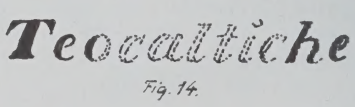

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15

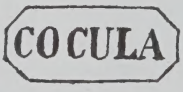

Fig. 16

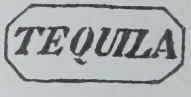

Fig. 17

Fig. 72

Of the sub offices under Cocula I have the following postmarks:

Cuale: A red postmark. (Fig. 19-54, the later in black.)
Talpa: Large letters. (Fig. 21.)
Tecolotlan: In a circle, in an oval, in a rectangle and the letter "O". (Figs. 18-22-58.)
Autlan de la Grana: In an oval. (Figs. 27, 59 and 66.)
Guachinango: Letters in two lines. (Fig. 20.)
Mascota: Red letters. (Fig. 23.)
Puerta de Ipala: A rhomboid consisting of dots in red and blue. (Fig. 26.)

The next Sub-principal office is "Tepic", which became independent in 1868, and has two postmarks for this issue.

Tepic: In large red letters in a large square frame. (Fig. 25.)
Franqueado en Tepic: Red letters in a rectangle. (Fig. 28.) 3 more for the later issues. (Figs. 50, 55 and 61.)
San Blas: Red letters in a rectangle. (Fig. 67.)
Ahuacatlan: In an oblong oval. (Fig. 29.)
Ahuacatlan: In an ornamented half circle. (Fig. 30.)
Ystlan: In an oval. (Fig. 56.)
Ystlan: In a fan like ornament. (Fig. 32.)

The third Principal sub office *"Zapotlan"* also became independent in 1868:

Zapotlan: "Zapotlan el Grande" and "Zapotlan Franco" in a rectangle (in the later postmark double lined frame.) The name Zapotlan el Grande was changed to Ciudad Guzman according degree of 19/4-1859. (Figs. 31, 33, 48 and 65.)

Ciudad Guzman became an independent postoffice in 1868.

Ciudad Guzman: Ornament like a double figure 8 with beads. (Fig. 36.)
Ciudad Guzman: In ornamental ribbon. (Fig. 35.)
Ciudad Guzman: In a circle. (Figs. 51-69.)
Sayula: Small letters (Figs. 34, 37 and 63.)
Tonyla: In letters—with or without "Franco". (Figs. 38 and 39.)
Tapalpa: In letters and an oval circle. (Figs. 42 and 46.)
Tamazula: In an ornamented oval. (Fig. 40.)
Tamazula: In an oval. (Fig. 41.)
Tamazula: In a circle. (Fig. 43.)
Teocuitatlan: Large letters. (Fig. 53.)

The Sub-principal Office of Colima came in 1864 under Guadalajara and independent, in May 1865. Consignment 80-1865 was sent direct to Colima.

It has been the general opinion that Colima was under Guadalajara from 1856 to 1858, but this is not so as Colima was direct under Morelia up to 1864. Stamps of the first issue are however to be found with Guadalajara overprint used at Colima. This is probably due to Colima being short of stamps received same from Ciudad Guzman or Guadalajara, which both were much nearer than Morelia and with whom there was daily diligence connection.

Colima: In two ovals with or without date. (Figs. 44 and 45.)
Manzanillo: Red letters in a rectangle.

During my work I have been in correspondance with Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, who has taken photos of all postmarks which for many years have passed through his hands. He informs me that he has *not* seen the postmarks of the following sub offices:

Amacueca
Amatitlan
Atotonilco
Atoyac
Bolanos
Chapala
Degollado
Ixtlahuacan
Jacotelec
Ocotlan (S. Juan de)
Quitupan
Techaluta (Tenchitlan)
El Valle

1861

The 1861 *Issue* is not very rich and my collection is poor and weak as to postmarks. These are very much the same as during the preceding issue. Guadalajara overprint was for 10 days in the month of May, 1861, in blue, otherwise in black without periods.

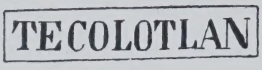

Fig. 18

Fig. 19

Fig. 20

Fig. 21.

Fig. 22.

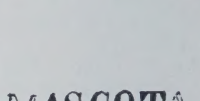

Fig. 23.

Fig. 25

Fig 26

Fig. 27.

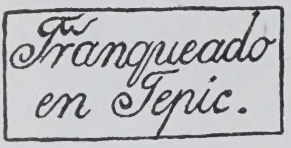

Fig. 28

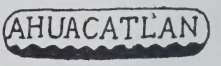

Fig. 29.

Fig. 30

Fig. 31.

Fig. 32.

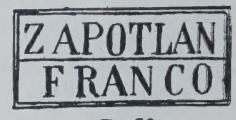

Fig. 33

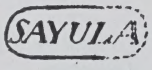

Fig. 34.

Fig. 35

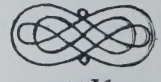
Fig. 36

Fig. 37.

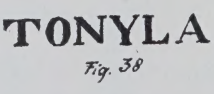

Fig. 38

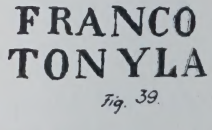

Fig. 39.

Guadalajara postmark in a pointed oblong (Fig. 49.) and the former overprint surcharge in blue.
Guadalajara: In double lined circle, dated in full.
Mesticacan: In a rectangle. (Fig. 47.)
Ciudad Guzman: In an oval. (Fig. 51.)
Tepic: A rhomboid like ornament. (Fig. 50.)

During the years of 1861/64 the whole of Mexico was in a very unsettled state and the stamps of this issue from the district of Guadalajara are scarce, more so than those of the earlier or later issues and postmarks of the sub offices are difficult to obtain, as indeed stamps were probably unobtainable.

1864

This emission "The Eagle Issue" was brought into use in May 1864. They were printed from copper plates which became very worn. I have not succeeded in obtaining any information as to the engravers, printers or the number of stamps printed, neither how many plates of each value, but I understand from the colors that many printings have taken place. There are few variations. An Essay was printed in 1893 for the "Chicago Fair." Here the eagle was dethroned (the crown taken away).

Re the shades of colors I beg to say:

3 *centavos brown*—not used in Guadalajara.
½ *real* was first printed in brown, then lilac, red lilac, and finally in 1866 grey with many shades between.
1 *real*—shades between ultramarine and blue.
2 *reales*—shades from a brown orange to a lemon-yellow.
4 *reales*—deep green, green and grey green.
8 *reales*—carmine, vermillion (1866).

The "number and date" taken in use in this issue makes the "Eagles" the most interesting of the many interesting Mexican stamps. This issue may be grouped as follows:

1. Without name and date, used (Unused "remainders" are common).
2. Name of district only.
3. July 1864—*"Number and year"* in large thick figures—numbered as per invoice forwarded from the Government office to control the consignments.
4. Small number and year.
5. Subnumbers. These were numbers put on the sub offices to make them available in their districts.

The office of Guadalajara received in all 16 consignments from Mexico City. They are as follows:

1st period—from 8th May to 7th July 3 consignments which holds the invoice numbers, viz.: 2-101-109.
(2)—½-1-2 and 4 reales.
(101)—all values.
(109)—1-2-4 and 8 reales.

These stamps are surcharged "Guadalajara" only. No number and date.

2nd period—From 8th July unto 19th September 1864 with number and date in large figures.
146—1864—2 reales only.
167—1864—all values (1 r. has been found with 197 for 167).
3rd period—From 20th September to 31st December, 1864. Number and date in small figures.
207—1864—1-2-4 and 8 reales.
243—1864—½ and 2 reales.
4th period—All of 1865.
24—1865—all values.
55—1865—½-1 and 2 reales.
92—1865—2-4 and 8 reales.
131—1865—½-1 and 2 reales.
155—1865—½—1-2 and 4 reales.
211—1865—all values.
5th period—From 1st January to 1st August, 1866.
20—1866—½-1-2 reales.
51—1866—all values.
92—1866—2 reales only.

From the office of Guadalajara stamps were delivered to the sub-principal offices of Cocula, Colima, Tepic and Zapotlan. The names of the above post-offices (except Colima) were generally printed on the stamps alone—rarely together with Guadalajara. From these 4 sub-principal offices the stamps were distributed to the minor sub offices.

Fig. 40.

Fig. 41.

Fig. 42

Fig. 43

Fig. 44

Fig. 45

FRANCOEN
TAPALPA

Fig. 46.

Fig. 47

FRANCO EN
ZAPOTLAN

Fig 48

Fig. 49

Fig. 50

Fig. 51.

Fig. 52

TEOCUI
TATLAN

Fig. 53

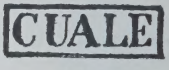

Fig. 54

Fig 68.

Fig. 55.

Fig. 69

To collect the sub numbers is extremely interesting—but it requires a lot from the specialist, both of knowledge of the country as well as patience.

My collection contains the following stamps with sub numbers.

Sub consignment No.	Used from	On	½R.	1 R.	2 R.	4 R.	8 R.
	1864.						
8-1864	Tepic (Was the first post office which received sub numbers. In 1864 the subnumbers 1 to 4 have not been located or seen.)	167-1864	...	...	o	...	...
10-1864	"	207-1864	...	o	...	...	...
11-1864	"	207-1864	...	o	...	...	...
11-1864	"	207-1864	...	...	o	...	...
11-1864	" "1" for "11".....	167-1864	...	...	...	...	o
	1865.						
12-1865	Tepic (The sub consignment number is continued into 1865—with 12-1865—following 11-1864. "15" exists both with and without the year, but from 15 and onwards the year is omitted.)	243-1864	o	...	o	...	...
14-1865	"	243-1864	...	...	o	...	...
15	"	24-1865	o	o	o	o	...
21	"	24-1865	o	o	o	...	...
21	" (Ystlan*	24-1865	...	...	o	...	...
24	"	24-1865	...	o	...	...	...
24	"	55-1865	...	...	o	...	...
26	"	55-1865	...	o	o	...	...
26	" (Ystlan)	55-1865	...	o	...	...	...
28	"	92-1865	...	...	o	...	...
30	" (La Barca).....	92-1865	...	...	o	...	...
33	"	55-1865	...	o	...	...	...
33	"	92-1865	...	...	o	o	...
37	"	131-1865	...	o	o	o	...
39	"	131-1865	...	...	o	...	...
42	"	131-1865	...	o	...	...	...
42	"	155-1865	...	o	o	...	...
51	"	155-1865	...	o	o	o	...
	1866.						
1	Tepic (The sub consignment numbers re-commence with 1-).	155-1865	...	o	...	...	...
1	"	211-1865	...	...	o	o	...
3	"	20-1866	...	...	o	...	...
6	"	20-1866	...	o	o	...	...
10	"	20-1866	...	...	o	...	...
10	"	51-1866	...	...	...	o	...
12	"	51-1866	...	o	...	...	...
12	"	92-1866	...	...	o	...	...
15	"	51-1866	...	o	...	...	...
16	"	211-1865	o	...	...	...	...
16	"	51-1865	...	o	...	...	...
	1866.						
13-1865	Cocula	243-1864	...	...	o	...	...
13-1865	" (Tecolotlan)	243-1854	...	...	o	...	...
13-1865	" (Cuale)	243-1864	...	...	o	...	...
18	"	24-1865	...	...	o	...	...
18	" (Autlan)	24-1865	...	o	o	...	...
18	" (Tecolotlan)	24-1865	...	...	o	...	...
18	" (Union de Tula)	24-1865	...	o	...	...	...
29	"	55-1865	...	o	...	...	...
29	" (Talpa)	92-1865	...	...	o	...	...
34	" (Autlan)	55-1865	...	o	...	...	...
34	" "	92-1865	...	...	o	...	...
40	" "	131-1865	...	...	o	...	...
40	" (Mascota)	131-1865	...	...	o	...	...
40	" (Tecolotlan)	131-1865	...	...	o	...	...

Fig. 56.

Fig. 57

Fig. 58

Fig. 59.

Fig. 60

Fig. 61.

FRANCO EN
NOCHISTLAN

Fig. 70

FRANCO EN
AHUALULCO.

Fig. 62

Fig. 71

Fig. 63

Fig. 65

Fig. 64.

FRANCO
EN AUTLAN

Fig. 66

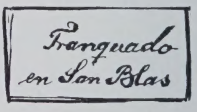

Fig 67.

	1866.							
4	Cocula	.....	20-1866	...	...	o	...	...
7	"	.....	20-1866	o	o	o	...	...
7	"	(Autlan)	20-1866	...	o	...	...	...
7	"	(Tecolotlan)	20-1866	...	...	o	...	...
7	"	(Union de Tula)	20-1866	o	...	o	...	...
	1865.							
15	Colima	(The name was not surcharged on the stamps. Not even after May 16th—1865—when C. received consignment No. 80 direct.)	24-1865	...	...	o	...	...
20	"	.....	24-1865	...	o	o	o	...
22	"	.....	24-1865	o	...	...	...	...
22	"	.....	55-1865	...	o	o	...	...
	1865.							
15-1865	Zapotlan	.....	243-1864	o	...	...	...	...
15	"	.....	24-1865	...	o	...	...	...
15	"	(Tonyla)	24-1865	...	o	...	...	...
19	"	.....	24-1865	...	...	o	...	...
19	"	(Tonyla)	24-1865	...	o	...	...	...
23	"	.....	207-1864	...	...	...	o	...
23	"	.....	24-1865	o	...	...	...	...
23	"	(Tapalpa)	24-1865	...	o	...	...	...
23	"	.....	55-1865	...	o	o	...	...
23	"	(Sayula)	55-1865	...	o	o	...	...
31	"	(postmark indistinct, probably Guadalajara?)	55-1865	o	...	...	...	...
31	"	(Unused, no name.)	92-1865	...	...	o	...	...
32	"	.....	55-1865	...	o	...	...	...
32	"	.....	92-1865	...	...	o	...	...
36	"	.....	131-1865	o	o	o	...	...
36	"	(Sayula)	131-1865	...	o	o	...	...
36	"	(Tonyla)	131-1865	...	o	o	...	...
43	"	.....	92-1865	...	...	...	...	o
43	"	.....	131-1865	...	...	o	...	...
43	"	(Tapalpa)	131-1865	...	...	o	...	...
43	"	.....	155-1865	...	o	...	...	...
43	"	(Tapalpa)	155-1865	...	o	...	...	...
52	"	.....	155-1865	o	o	o	...	...
52	"	(Sayula)	155-1865	...	o	o	...	...
	1866.							
2	Zapotlan	.....	211-1865	...	...	o	...	...
2	"	(Sayula)	211-1865	...	o	o	...	...
2	"	(Tonyla)	211-1865	...	o	o	...	...
5	"	.....	20-1866	...	o	...	...	...
8	"	.....	20-1866	...	...	o	...	...
8	"	(Tapalpa)	20-1866	...	...	o	...	...
8	"	(Teocuitatlan)	20-1866	...	o	...	...	...
8	"	.....	51-1866	o	...	...	o	...
8	"	(Sayula)	51-1866	...	...	o	...	...
8	"	(Tapalpa)	51-1866	o	...	...	...	...
8	"	(Teocuitatlan)	51-1866	o	...	...	o	...
8	"	(2)	51-1866	...	o	...	...	...
11	"	.....	51-1866	o	o	o	...	...
11	"	(C. Guzman)	51-1866	o	...	...	...	...
11	"	(Z. el Grande)	51-1866	o	...	...	...	...
14	"	(C. Guzman)	92-1866	...	...	o	...	...
14	"	(Sayula)	92-1866	...	...	o	...	...
	Various cancellations.							
49	Unused—name of Guadalajara.....		155-1865	...	o	o	...	...
50	M. S. Etzalan—name of Guadalajara.		155-1865	...	o	...	...	...
13	Unused—name of Mexico.....		51-1866	o	...	...	...	...

*The names in (....) are the postmarks.

1866

The Maximilian issue from Aug. 1st, 1866, unto April 23rd, 1867—8 months 23 days in use.

These stamps had such a short existence, and were only used in some parts of Mexico. From patriotic reasons their use stopped with the fall of the empire, and the remainders were destroyed more or less from the same patriotic feelings.

As to the district of Guadalajara, a great portion of the stamps were stolen. During 1867 no consignments arrived to Guadalajara. During 1866 the following consignments arrived:

41—1866—all values all lithographed.
75—1866—all values all lithographed.
109—1866—25c. only, engraved. (To be found with 1896 for 1866.)

When the district post office of Guadalajara consigned stamps to their sub-district offices, they continued with sub No. 18 after 17 (which was the last Eagles sub-number) instead of recommencing with *No. 1.*

The greater part of the sub-numbers are rare and difficulty to locate as they have been found mostly in unused specimens only.

My collection has the following sub numbers and postmarks:

Sub consignment No.	Used from	On	7 C.	13 C.	25 C.	50 C.
18	Zapotlan (Tonyla)	41-1866	o	o	...	...
18	" (Sayula)	41-1866	...	...	o	...
18	" (El Grande)	41-1866	...	...	o	...
35	" " "	75-1866	...	...	o	...
19	Tepic	41-1866	o	...	...	o
20	Cocula	41-1866	...	...	o	...
23	Unused, without name	41-1866	...	...	o	...
26	" " "	41-1866	...	...	...	o
27	" " "	41-1866	...	o	o	...
28	" " "	41-1866	...	...	o	...
37	" " "	41-1866	...	...	...	o

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Plating The 10c 1847

by Elliott Perry

THE Forty-eight positions described below comprise the upper eight positions in the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh vertical rows of the left pane. Among them are found a number of the more interesting varieties, in particular the "stickpin" variety (No. 52 L) and the "harelip" variety (No. 57 L), also one of the minor shifts—No. 2 L.

Many positions in this section of the plate have a small dark area close to the left side of the upper part of the left trifoliate which mark frequently might be mistaken for a second position dot and which in some cases may indeed be a second position dot. There are a number of stamps showing a light area at the top which for the sake of convenience has been termed "short transfer." No. 63 L is one of the most marked of such varieties.

Stamps in the seventh vertical row usually show a small faint grayish dot at the right edge of the heavy stem of the right "X," which possibly was caused by a tiny bit of foreign substance adhering to the transfer roll, but as this mark is very close to the heavy shading at the right of the "X," it is not always clearly defined, and stamps from other parts of the plate may show a somewhat similar mark which is a mere accident of printing.

Frequently it happened that the line between a colorless area of considerable size and a colored area of considerable size is not sharply defined. Perhaps it might be said that the ink spread a little and caused what should be a sharp line of demarkation to appear ragged. Sometimes tiny specks of ink appear to have been splattered on the colorless areas near areas of considerable color. This theory is believed to account for the many tiny marks on the plates which are not constant in the same location on the same position. Probably about nine times in ten a stamp showing the dot in "X" referred to, if in exactly the correct position, belongs in the seventh vertical row of the left pane.

Several positions in the left pane occur in two distinct states and it is apparent that these positions suffered a minor damage after an unknown number of impressions had been taken from the plate. Available information, however, is not sufficient to support a statement that these separate mars occurred at the same time or that they did not occur at the same time.

No. 2 L: The position dot is an oval with its long axis vertical and its outer edge coinciding with the edge of the background. Its lower end comes close to but usually does not touch the middle segment of the trifoliate. Traces of a fine horizontal line may be found crossing the white border from the position dot to the left frame. This position is a minor shift which may be noted as shift "F." The fine horizontal lines of the background between "U" and "S" are doubled. The top frame is characteristic. It is very heavy from over the "S" of "POST" to the "F" of "OFFICE" and tapers off toward the right end. This heavy section was caused by recutting and over the "S" and "T" of "POST" the line will appear doubled on clearly printed copies. The right frame is a thin straight line broken for 2 mm downward from the top of "X" and weak or broken for about 3 mm opposite the trifoliate. The bottom frame is straight and even and much heavier than the right frame. The left frame is a thin straight line often showing many weak places and breaks. Opposite the top of "X" it is fairly strong for ½ mm and the section below this is very weak or entirely missing for ½ mm. This position is one of the "AEF" group, so named by the writer; the characteristic of the group being the double break in the right frame line. No. 2 L is readily distinguished from other members of the "AEF" group by the slight double transfer in the background at the top and by the peculiarities of the top frame line.

No. 3 L: The position dot is an oval placed vertically with its left half extending beyond the edge of the background into the white border. Its lower end touches the middle segment of the trifoliate. One of the fine horizontal lines of the background crossing the trifoliate extends into the white oval. The top frame was recut and is very heavy, especially in the middle, but is pointed at either end. The right frame is fairly straight and even but is stronger for 1 mm at the upper end and weak or broken for a fraction of a millimeter opposite

the middle of "S." The bottom frame is fairly heavy, straight and even. The left frame is a fine straight line with many inequalities. It much resembles the left frame of No. 2 L, and has a similar broken place just below the top of "X," but is much stronger from the top of "X" upward to the trifoliate than this section of the same line on No. 2 L. Copies of No. 3 L showing even a slight margin at the right are immediately identified by two vertical dashes just outside the right frame line. The upper dash is ½ mm long and its upper end is 9 mm below the upper right corner of the frame which brings it about half way between the trifoliate and the "E" of "OFFICE." It is very close to the right frame and its lower end may appear to touch the frame. The lower dash is ¼ mm long and ¼ mm outside the right frame at a point about half way between the trifoliate and the top of "X."

No. 4 L: The position dot is an oval placed vertically with its outer edge coinciding with the edge of the background. This position usually shows a second and larger dot or solid mark of color along the left side of the upper point of the trifoliate. The top frame was heavily recut but tapers to a point at the left end and the corner there is usually weak The right frame is rather thin, quite straight and fairly even. About 6 mm at the upper end is somewhat weaker and a stronger section below stops suddenly 4 mm above the lower right corner. From the foot of "X" to the bottom corner the line is rather weak. The bottom frame is straight and quite even and has no distinguishing characteristics. The left frame is straight and quite even, the weakest section usually being below the foot of "X." This position may give considerable trouble and if there is little or no margin at the left it must be compared very carefully with other copies showing heavily recut top. The double position dot will usually distinguish it. Copies having sufficient margin at the left show a long double scratch consisting of two very fine parallel lines commencing opposite the trifoliate ½ mm outside the left frame and extending upward and slightly outward for about 5 mm.

No. 12 L: The position dot is oval with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate and its left half projecting beyond the edge of the background. Close beside it in the white border is a smaller dot. A fine line may be found extending into the white oval from the right side of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut but is not specially heavy. The right frame was partially recut and is characteristic. For 8 mm at the upper end it is fine and straight. The section below this is noticeably heavier and quite straight down to the top of "X." Below this point the line is heavier on its inner side and is very weak for ½ mm at the lower end. The bottom frame is straight and even without noticeable characteristics. The left frame is quite straight and is not very even, being particularly weak at the lower end to above the upper arm of "X" and ragged opposite the lower part of "U." This position is most readily identified by the small dot in the white border beside the position dot and by the peculiarities of the right frame line.

No. 13 L: The position dot is oval and placed relatively high with its left side projecting beyond the edge of the background. The top frame is straight and even but not heavy. The right frame is a fine continuous line a trifle weak where it joins the top frame to make the upper right corner, and thinner for about 2 mm at the lower end. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame was partially recut and is characteristic. There is a slight break about 1 mm above the top of the trifoliate but from there downward the line is quite strong to opposite the middle of "X," and the lower 3 mm to the bottom corner is very weak. Copies of this position showing the right frame line are at once identified by a dash nearly 1 mm long inside and very close to the right frame with its upper end ½ mm below the lower tip of the right trifoliate.

No. 14 L: The position dot is oval, placed vertically with its outer edge coinciding with the edge of the background and its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut and is quite even though not specially strong. The right frame is a straight and fairly even line without marked characteristics. It is slightly heavier for about 3 mm opposite the lower part of the trifoliate and again for 2 mm or 3 mm opposite the upper arm of the right "X." The bottom frame is straight, even and without marked characteristics. The left frame was entirely recut and is weaker for about 1 mm at the upper end. Just above the top of the left "X" it bends inward and tapers off to a finer line extending for 2 mm to the lower corner. Unless this position shows the left frame with at least a slight margin opposite the upper part of "X" it is very difficult to identify. Copies showing any margin at the point indicated, however, can be immediately identified by a short dash only about ¼ mm long close to the outer side of the left frame line directly opposite the upper arm of "X." This dash is in the bend formed by the heavy section of the frame line at this point.

No. 22 L: The position dot is rather small and placed close to the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. One of the horizontal lines of the background crossing the trifoliate is continued across the white oval nearly to the background of the medallion. The top frame is straight and even but not heavy, tapering off to a fine line ½ mm at the right end. The right frame is a fine continuous line showing slight variation. It inclines outward slightly from the lower part of "S" at its upper end toward the upper right corner. The bottom frame is quite straight and even, being perhaps a trifle heavier toward the left end. The left frame was not heavily recut and is quite straight but noticeably

ragged, particularly in the lower half. The 3 mm at the lower end are noticeably weak. Stamps from this position are not easily identified. A careful comparison with other copies showing similar characteristics is usually necessary. The background at the top is somewhat weaker over "T" and "OF" than to the right and left of that area, indicating a slight "short transfer," so called.

No. 23 L: The position dot is a long oval placed diagonally between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate and not touching either segment. The left half of the top frame is quite heavy but it tapers off toward the right and the last 3 mm are noticeably weaker. The right frame was partially recut. It is a very thin fine line for 10 mm at its upper end and for 3 mm at its lower end, the section in between being decidedly stronger. The bottom frame is straight and even, but not heavy. The left frame was partially recut and is characteristic. Commencing abruptly 3 mm from the lower end it is strong up to the lower tip of the trifoliate, then broken, ragged and thin up to opposite the "P" of "POST," while the upper and lower ends are each a fine continuous line. This position is identified without trouble, but if both the right and left frame lines are not complete it may still be identified by a dot in the middle of the white border at the left 4½ mm below the top frame.

No. 24 L: The position dot is a long narrow oval placed vertically at the edge of the background and not touching the trifoliate. The top frame is straight and even but not specially heavy. The right frame is a fine, continuous line showing little variation except at the upper and lower ends. The ½ mm at the top is weak and makes a weak corner with the top frame. There is a noticeable stronger section commencing about 1 mm above the lower corner and extending upward about 2 mm. A recutting of the right and bottom frames stopped just short at the lower right corner, leaving the corner weak or open. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is not quite straight and is noticeably uneven. Recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short at the lower left corner, leaving this corner weak or open. The frame is somewhat heavier for about 7 mm in its middle section. The left frame is also weak for about ½ mm at its upper end. This position is most easily identified by the two lower corners and by a faint scratch or blur commencing close to the outside of the right frame opposite the foot of "X" and extending upward and slightly outward for 3 mm or 4 mm.

No. 32 L: The position dot is a medium sized oval, placed near the edge of the background not touching either segment of the trifoliate. A line of color crosses the white border, runs through the lower end of the position dot and extends across the white oval nearly to the edge of the medallion. A scratch 2½ mm long in three sections, crosses the white border diagonally from the left frame line to the upper segment of the lower oak leaf and near its lower end in the white border close to the inner side of the left frame is a dot of color. This dot is 9½ mm above the bottom frame. The top frame is straight and even but not heavy. The right frame is fairly straight and even, but is weak for ½ mm at its upper end. The bottom frame is straigth and even but not heavy. The left frame was entirely recut and is without noticeable characteristics. On carefully printed copies the line is seen to taper nearly to a point at its upper end. This position is easily identified by the scratches and marks at and near the left trifoliate and also by two diagonal marks which cross the left border extending from upper right to lower left. The lower of these commences 4 mm below the top frame, the upper one is half way between the lower mark and the upper corner of the stamp—opposite the middle of "U"

No. 33 L: The position dot is an upright oval placed near the edge of the background but not touching either segment of the trifoliate. Traces of a fine line passing through the dot are found in the white border and in the white oval between the trifoliate and the background of the medallion. The top frame is rather heavily recut, especially in the middle. It tapers off toward both ends. The right frame was partially recut and is noticeably irregular. It is a thin straight line for nearly 8 mm down from the top corner, then very weak for about 1 mm and then noticeably strong and bent slightly inward for about 2 mm, and weaker and then stronger again toward the bottom corner. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame is a continuous line not quite straight and somewhat irregular. It declines outward slightly at the lower left corner and the last half millimeter at the bottom is quite weak. Stamps from this position are apt to give trouble. The line through the position dot will afford a clue and copies showing such marks should have their frame lines compared until one agreeing in all particulars with No. 33 L is found.

No 34 L: The position dot is oval and placed vertically at the edge of the background not touching either segment of the trifoliate. Traces of a fine horizontal line may be found crossing the white border and extending through the position dot and across the white oval to the edge of the medallion. The top frame was recut and gradually grows heavier toward the right end. The right frame makes a strong corner with the top frame but is then weaker down to a point about 9 mm from the top frame. It is stronger but irregular from there downward to within about 1 mm of the lower corner, the lower end again being weaker. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is very weak for 1 mm at its

upper end and for ½ mm at its lower end. Between these sections it was carefully recut and shows little variation. This position is most easily identified by the weak left frame at the upper and lower corners and by the line running through the position dot. Copies may also show a diagonal mark extending from upper right to lower left in the lower curve of "S" and two very faint scratches crossing the bottom frame close to the lower right corner, and extending downward toward or into the upper right corner of No. 44 L.

No. 42 L: The position dot is a narrow oval placed at the edge of the background and not touching either segment of the trifoliate. A short line projects from the dot into the white border and another line extends across the white oval nearly to the edge of the medallion. The top frame is rather heavily recut but the recutting stops ½ mm short at the right corner, leaving this corner weak or open. The right frame is continuous and fairly straight and even. It inclines outward slightly at the upper end and is weak from the foot of "X" to the lower right corner. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is almost entirely recut and is characteristic. The recutting stops ¼ mm short of the bottom corner and the new line ends in a point outside the original line of the die. Another irregularity is found on the left frame about half way between the "P" of "POST" and the trifoliate. In recutting the line at this section an error in direction was apparently made and corrected but still shows as a thickening of the line extending downward and commencing opposite the lower corner of "P," diverges into the white border. This characteristic, together with the imperfect lower left corner and upper right corner of the frame make this position identifiable without trouble.

No. 43 L: There appear to be two position dots. One is quite small and nearly round and touches the middle segment of the trifoliate. The other is longer and narrower and projects upward diagonally from the upper segment of the trifoliate. Stamps from this position may show faint traces of a continuous or broken line crossing the white border and in the white oval opposite the upper part of the lower position dot. The top frame is quite heavily recut but is slightly thicker in the middle and tapers off toward the right end. The right frame is quite straight and even but the recutting stopped ¼ mm short of the lower right corner, leaving a tiny bit of the original line of the die to complete the corner. The bottom frame is even and fairly straight. The left frame was entirely recut and shows few noticeable characteristics. The strongest section extends upward for 7 or 8 mm from opposite the middle of "X" and projecting outwardly and downward diagonally from the frame line at the lower end of this section is a tiny spur. Copies of this position may show a tiny dot in the white border at the upper left corner of the frame but the position is most easily recognized by a short dash or dot ¼ mm outside the left frame, not quite 3 mm below the top frame.

No. 44 L: The position dot is a medium size oval placed at the edge of the background not touching either segment of the trifoliate. Traces of a fine horizontal line in this part of the design remain and may be seen as a slight projection from the outside of the left frame, a dot in the white border and a dot in the white oval between the trifoliate and the background of the medallion. The top frame was entirely recut but is not specially heavy. It is a trifle stronger over "U" and not quite so heavy over the "S." The right frame was entirely recut and the work very carefully done. The most noticeable characteristic is a slightly heavier section perhaps 3 mm long, the lower end of which is 10 mm below the top frame. A very faint line crosses the white border from the tip of the right trifoliate to the right frame. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame was recut down to the lower part of "X" but the work was very carefully done and shows no characteristics in the recut section. From the upper part of "X" to where it ends at the lower left corner of the frame, the line gradually becomes thinner and is very weak or entirely missing for ½ mm at its lower end. Stamps from this position are very likely to give considerable trouble. There are no strongly marked characteristics but the peculiarities of the right and left frame lines together with traces of the original horizontal guide line crossing the middle of the stamp, found near the trifoliates, are helpful. Copies may also show a very faint scratch in the white border opposite the upper part of "S" and copies with sufficiently wide margin at the top are likely to show traces of the two fine scratches that cross the bottom frame of No. 34 L, close to the lower right corner of that position.

No. 52 L: The position dot is a large oval placed midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. Traces of the horizontal guide line may be found in the white border level with the lower end of the position dot. The top frame was strongly recut and is noticeably heavy in the middle, tapering off toward either end. The right frame is a thin continuous line slightly heavier opposite the trifoliate and bending outward a trifle at this point. The bottom frame is straight and even without noticeable characteristics. The left frame is a fine continuous line fairly straight but not even. It is weak for about 1 mm opposite the "O" of "POST" and for 1 mm at the lower end and strong for a short distance opposite the "P" of "POST." All stamps examined by the writer and identified as coming from this position have a comparatively large irregular dot or mark of color almost exactly in the middle of the colorless stock or neckband at the front. This dot looks like a mark intended to represent the head of a stickpin, hence the name "stickpin variety" by which this position is usually known.

No. 53 L: The position dot is nearly round and placed at the edge of the background not touching either segment of the trifoliate. Part of the original guide line crosses the white border and extending through the position dot and upper segment of the trifoliate crosses the white oval to the background of the medallion. It appears again as a fine line or a few dots between the top of the middle segment of the right trifoliate and the right frame. The top frame was evenly recut but is not heavy and may be somewhat weakened in the middle by a "short transfer." The right frame was carefully recut and is quite straight but not very even. One and a half millimeters at the upper end and 2 mm at the lower end are weaker while a short section opposite the lower curve of "S" is noticeably strong. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is a fine continuous line very weak for ½ mm at its lower end but having no other noticeable characteristics. Stamps from this position are not easy to identify. Copies should be compared with other stamps showing "short transfer" until other possibilities are eliminated.

No. 54 L: The position dot is rather large and nearly round. It is placed near to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate and close to the edge of the background. The top frame is rather strong, especially toward the left but tapers off somewhat at the right end. The right frame was almost entirely recut. The recutting stops about ½ mm from the upper end and possibly as much from the lower end. A slightly stronger section opposite the trifoliate tapers to a thinner place below the trifoliate and makes the frame appear to bend inward a trifle at this point. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame is a fine continuous line unusually straight and unusually even. It is slightly heavier for several mm from the lower tip of the trifoliate to about opposite the "P" of "POST" than above and below that section. Single copies of this stamp can be identified with difficulty. The most certain way is by comparison with a pair or strip which includes No. 54 L.

No. 62 L: The position dot is oval, placed diagonally with its upper end coinciding with the edge of the background. Another dot or mark may appear along the left side of the upper segment of the trifoliate, or in the corner between the upper and middle segments. A dot or line may appear in the white oval opposite the position dot. The top frame was carefully recut and is not especially strong. The right frame was recut all the way down to the shading below the foot of "X," leaving but little more than ½ mm of the original line below that point. The bottom frame was recut but may be weak for ¼ mm at the left end. The left frame was entirely recut and is somewhat uneven and irregular. It is weak or broken for ½ mm at the upper corner. Stamps from this position are almost certain to give trouble. Very careful comparison with other copies showing a similar position dot and similar right frame is necessary.

No. 63 L: The position dot is often crescent shaped with its outer side coinciding with the edge of the background, and its lower corner resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was evenly recut but is not heavy at either end and is badly weakened in the middle by very pronounced "short transfer." The right frame was carefully recut and is quite straight and even but tapers to a point just before reaching the top frame, so that the upper right corner of the frame is not perfectly joined. The bottom frame was carefully recut but stops ½ mm short of the left frame at the lower left corner. The left frame was partially recut and is a bit heavier for 3 mm or 4 mm opposite the lower part of the "P" of "POST" and noticeably weak for ½ mm opposite the upper curve of the "P" of "POST." The lower half of the line is thinner especially opposite the upper part of "X." This position is soon identified by the imperfect upper right and lower left corners in conjunction with the very pronounced "short transfer."

No. 64 L: The position dot is rather large and usually does not touch either segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is quite heavy. The right frame was entirely recut and shows few characteristics. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was recut except ½ mm at the lower end where very faint trace of the original line may be seen. Unless closely examined, however, the corner appears open. Commencing about 1 mm above the upper arm of the left "X" there is a vertical dash about 1½ mm long extending upward parallel to the frame line ¼ mm outside it, and a heavy dot may appear on the outer side of the frame line at the lower end of this scratch. If the upper part of the left frame line is complete any stamp from this position may be at once identified by a dash ½ mm long very close to the inside of the left frame with its lower end 5 mm below the top frame, that is to say, opposite the top of "P" and the bottom of "O" of "POST."

No. 72 L: The position dot is oval and placed close to the edge of the background. The top frame was heavily recut and is especially strong for 1½ mm at the left end and slightly weaker for 1 mm at the right end. The right frame was carefully recut. There is a noticeable swelling opposite the upper part of "X" and opposite the lower part of "X" the line inclines inward and goes closer to the foot of "X" than usual. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was recut down to the foot of "X." It is weaker from that point to the corner. Stamps from this position may be identified without difficulty. There is a vertical scratch or mark nearly 1 mm long very close to the outer side of the left frame line a little higher than

the middle of "X." A small dot or mark may also be found close to the outer side of the left frame not quite 4 mm below the upper corner. There is a long vertical and very faint scratch in the middle of the white border at the right. It commences about opposite the lower tip of the trifoliate and extends upward for perhaps 5 mm. Another scratch extends nearly parallel to and just outside the right frame line for 3 mm or 4 mm commencing near the foot of "X."

No. 73 L: The position dot is a rather small oval placed diagonally at the edge of the background. The top frame was strongly recut but is much weakened from near "U" to "I" of "OFFICE" by a very pronounced "short transfer." The right frame is straight and continuous and is a bit weaker toward the lower end. It is heaviest opposite the upper edge of the background and then tapers to a point and turns inward to join the top frame at the upper right corner. The bottom frame is straight and even but tapers slightly at the left end. The left frame is continuous and quite straight but is weaker from the top of "X" to the lower corner and recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short of the top corner. Careful examination shows that this corner is not well joined. Stamps from this position showing the upper right corner may be identified by the "short transfer," and a tiny dash in the white border just inside the right frame and opposite the top line of the background in the upper right corner. A faint diagonal mark may also be found in the white border at the top and not quite 5 mm from the left frame—directly over the left side of the "S" of "POST." Stamps showing considerable margin at the right but with the upper right corner of the frame cut away may be identified by two vertical scratches in the right margin. One of these commences about opposite the outer corner of "E" and extends downward ½ mm outside the right frame for over 10 mm. The other scratch commences opposite the upper part of the trifoliate and extends upward 3 mm or 4 mm. It is 1 mm outside the right frame of No. 73 L and slightly less than 1 mm outside the left frame of No. 74 L.

No. 74 L: The position dot is oval shaped and placed midway between the middle segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was strongly recut but is somewhat weakened in the middle by a noticeable "short transfer." The right frame is a fine continuous line which is thinner for about 9 mm downward from the top corner and thicker most of the distance to the foot of "X." It appears to curve inward slightly opposite the top of "X" and is swollen a little on its outer side opposite the lower part of "X." The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is a fine continuous line heavier downward to the outer corner of "P" and from about opposite the upper part of "X" to the lower corner of the frame and weaker for 4 mm or 5 mm below the outer corner of "P." Stamps from this position with wide margin at the left may be identified by one or both of the long vertical scratches in the valley between this position and No. 73 L but other copies are more difficult to identify. The peculiarities of the left and right frame lines, particularly the lower part of the right frame line in conjunction with the pronounced "short transfer" at top, will help in its identification.

No. 5 L: The position dot is oval and placed close to the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut but is not quite so heavy as other top frames in the top row. The right frame was very carefully recut and is a straight and even line a trifle thinner for about 1½ mm at its lower end. The bottom frame is straight and even without noticeable characteristics. The left frame was carefully recut and is quite straight and even. It stops a fraction of a millimeter short of the bottom frame, leaving the lower left corner not perfectly joined. Stamps from this position showing a margin at the right are at once identified by a strong vertical dash ½ mm long and ¼ mm outside the right frame line. The upper end of this dash is ½ mm below a point opposite the lower tip of the right trifoliate.

No. 6 L: The position dot is oval or crescent shaped with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate and its left side projecting beyond the edge of the background. The top frame was heavily recut but is stronger in the middle and tapers off toward either end. The left end tapers off sharply to a point. The right frame was carefully recut and is a strong and fairly even line, being slightly thicker for 4 mm downward from opposite the lower part of "E" of "OFFICE." The bottom frame is straight and fairly even, but is thinner for ½ mm at the left end and a little more at the right end. The left frame was carefully recut but the recutting stops ½ mm from the top and bottom frames, leaving the upper and lower left corners not well joined. A short dash extends part way across the white oval between the left trifoliate and the left edge of the medallion background. There is a faint diagonal scratch crossing the white border at the right from upper left to lower right directly opposite the lower part of the "E" of "OFFICE." This scratch is 1½ mm long and a very short scratch about 1 mm long may be found in the middle of the white border a fraction of a millimeter above the scratch first mentioned. Stamps from this position showing even a slight margin opposite the upper part of the right frame may be identified by a vertical dash nearly 1 mm long outside and very close to the right frame opposite the middle of "S," but as two other positions on the plate, viz. No. 28 L and No. 95 L also have a very similar dash in almost exactly the same position, No. 6 L might be mistaken for one of those other positions. Careful examination, however, will

show all these dashes are shaped like long thin wedges and on No. 6 L the thick end of the wedge is at the top, while on No. 28 L and No. 95 L the thick end of the dash is at the bottom.

No. 7 L: The position dot is wedge shaped with its sharp end downward and projects slightly beyond the edge of the background. Along the left edge of the upper tip of the trifoliate is another dark area which may be a second position dot. On clearly printed copies a faint trace of the horizontal guide line may be seen as a succession of fine dots or very short dashes crossing the white border or trifoliate and into the white oval between the trifoliate and the edge of the medallion. The top frame is very heavily and evenly recut. The right frame is quite straight but slightly irregular, being noticeably thinner for about 5 mm at its lower end. The bottom frame is carefully recut and is straight and even. The left frame was also very carefully recut but often presents a dot and dash effect and is thinner for 3 mm at the lower end. Stamps from this position require very careful examination. Copies which have sufficiently wide margin at the bottom will show a short wedge shaped dash less than ½ mm long and ¾ mm below the bottom frame line directly under the left end of the left foot of the right "X." The thick end of this little dash is at the left and it occupies a nearly horizontal position about midway between the bottom of No. 7 L and the top of No. 17 L, but slightly nearer the lower stamp. Copies of No. 7 L with insufficient margin at bottom to show this dash may be identified by a dot of color in the upper right arm of the right "X." This dot is very close to the upper right corner of the triangle between the upper arms of the "X."

No. 15 L: The position dot is oval and placed near the edge of the background with its lower end extending into the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is quite heavy. The right frame was carefully recut and is fairly strong but slightly thinner for about ½ mm at its lower end. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame is quite straight and has no pronounced irregularities. There is a slight swelling opposite the middle of "U" and 10 mm below the top frame there is a weak section less than ½ mm long. There is slight indication of a "short transfer" over the "OF" of "OFFICE." Very careful examination is necessary in order to identify stamps from this position. The best clue is the peculiar location of the position dot—only a few positions on the plate have the dot extending into the trifoliate. If stamps showing a position dot of this character have their left frame lines compared with No. 15 L it is possible to recognize and identify this position.

No. 16 L: The position dot is oval and placed much lower than usual. Fully half of it penetrates the middle segment of the trifoliate near the edge of the background. The top frame is straight and even but not very heavy, and is not always continuous, possibly having been affected by a slight "short transfer." The right frame is quite straight and even, except for ½ mm at the upper end where it inclines outward slightly so that the upper right corner of the stamp is not perfectly square. The line projects a fraction of a millimeter beyond the top frame at the upper right corner. It is weaker 1½ mm at its lower end. The bottom frame was carefully recut and is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is quite straight but somewhat irregular. It is noticeably weak for 1 mm at the lower end. Stamps from this position which show the middle section of the left frame are readily identified by the short vertical dash of color in the white border at the left 11 mm below the top frame. This dash is nearly ½ mm long and is closer to the left frame than to the edge of the background. Two fine scratches may also be found at the upper left corner of the stamp. These extend from a point on the top frame ½ mm from the left corner and cross the margin between No. 16 L and No. 6 L, ending at the lower left corner of No. 6 L.

No. 17 L: The position dot is an upright oval placed near the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is straight and even but not specially heavy. It may show some weakening owing to a slight "short transfer." The right frame is a fine continuous line quite straight and noticeably strong for 1 mm at the upper end. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is a fine straight line with several weak or broken places, particularly for ¾ mm opposite the shading under the upper arm of the left "X." Unless stamps from this position have sufficient margin at top or bottom they are quite certain to give trouble. The dash between No. 7 L and No. 17 L is 1 mm above the top frame of No. 17 L and directly over the right corner of the top of "I" of "OFFICE," that is, 4½ mm to the left of the right frame. Copies showing sufficient margin at the bottom may be identified by a diagonal mark extending from upper right to lower left to the top frame of No. 27 L. This line or dash begins ½ mm below the bottom frame of No. 17 L at a point 8½ mm from the left frame —, that is to say, directly below a point midway between the "R" and "W" of "R. W. H. & E."

No. 25 L: The position dot is rather small and crescent shaped. It is placed near the edge of the background and rests on the upper edge of the middle segment of the trifoliate. In the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate and along the left edge of the upper segment is another dark area which may possibly be a second position dot. The top frame is straight and even and rather heavy. The right frame was very carefully recut and is straight and quite even. One and a half millimeters at the lower end are a bit thinner and 3 mm or 4 mm above this section are a trifle heavier, specially toward the lower end. The

bottom frame is straight and even without noticeable characteristics. The left frame was carefully recut and is quite straight, though somewhat uneven. At its lower end the line inclines outward slightly and stops a fraction of a millimeter short, leaving the lower left corner of the frame imperfectly joined. Stamps from this position on which the lower left corner is cut away can be identified only with the greatest difficulty, if at all. Clearly printed copies showing the lower left corner, however, are readily identified. There are several fine scratches and marks, one of which begins opposite the foot of "X" just outside but very close to the frame line and extends downward across the bottom margin and close to the upper left corner of No. 35 L. Another mark is a series of fine dots or dashes ½ mm outside the left frame line and extending vertically about 2 mm opposite the middle of "X." Clearly printed copies may also show a few short dashes touching or very close to the inner side of the left frame opposite the lower part of "X."

No. 26 L: The position dot is rather small and placed close to the edge of the background not touching either segment of the trifoliate. Opposite the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate is another dark area which may be a second position dot. The top frame is fairly strong, straight and even. The right frame is a fine continuous line slightly heavier for about 6 mm in the middle section. The bottom frame is straight and quite even but is slightly weak at the right end and does not quite join the right frame, leaving the lower right corner of the stamp open. The left frame is not quite straight or even. Commencing 2 mm below the lower tip of the trifoliate it inclines inward slightly and for 2 mm appears slightly closer to the design. There is a faint vertical scratch extending parallel to the left frame line for about 5 mm opposite the lower part of the trifoliate. Stamps from this position showing even a slight margin at top are immediately identified by a dot of color ¼ mm above the top frame and directly over the left arm of the "T" of "POST." Stamps showing this dot and the open lower right corner certainly come from position No. 26 L.

No. 27 L: The position dot is a short oval placed at the edge of the background and does not touch the trifoliate. There is a dark area in the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate and beside the left edge of the upper segment which may be a second position dot. Traces of a fine horizontal guide line may be found crossing the white border at the left and in the white oval between the trifoliate and the left edge of the medallion. The top frame is straight and even but not heavy. The right frame is fairly straight but somewhat uneven, the lower half being heavier than the upper, especially for about 1½ mm opposite the lower part of "X." The last ½ mm at the bottom is rather thin and weak. The bottom frame is straight and even with no pronounced variations. The left frame is a fine continuous line, noticeably thinner for 4½ mm at its lower end and slightly thicker above this section. This position is likely to cause trouble and especially if there is no margin at the top. A short diagonal dash will be found extending upward about half way across the white border from a point on the left frame 1 mm below the top frame. One quarter millimeter outside the left frame and opposite the bottom of "U" there is a faint curved vertical dash about ½ mm long. Copies with a margin at the top may show a diagonal scratch about ½ mm long extending upward to the right from the top frame line at a point 6½ mm from the upper left corner—that is, from a point between the "T" of "POST" and "O" of "OFFICE." At least one copy which agreed in other details with this position has been seen but which did not show this line in the top margin and this line therefore may not have been on the plate when the earlier printings were made.

No. 35 L: The position dot is an oval placed diagonally with its upper end coinciding with the edge of the background and with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. In the white border to the left of the dot are two short diagonal lines both of which slant upward to the right. Another line extends part way across the white oval between the trifoliate and the left edge of the medallion. The top frame was strongly recut and is heavier in the middle. At the left it tapers to a sharp point. The right frame was very carefully recut and is strong and quite even except for ¾ mm at the lower end where it is much weaker. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame was also carefully recut and shows only slight variations. The recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short of the top frame, leaving the upper left corner of the frame not strongly joined. Stamps from this position require careful examination. The best guides are found in the upper left corner. Close to the inner side of the left frame line opposite the middle of "U" there is a faint dash. On clearly printed copies traces of a very fine line may be found very close to the top of the left frame extending upward across the top margin toward and along the lower left corner of No. 25 L.

No. 36 L: The position dot is a narrow oval placed at the edge of the background and not touching the trifoliate. Against the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate is another dark area which may be a second position dot. Extending part way into the white border at the left from the outside position dot a short spur of color may be found. The top frame was carefully recut and is quite straight and even. The right frame was also carefully recut. Opposite

the upper part of the right trifoliate it bends inward slightly and for about 3 mm below the lower part of the trifoliate it is noticeably heavier. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame is slightly waved and somewhat uneven. For about 5 mm in the middle section it curves outward slightly and is a trifle weaker about 4 mm at its lower end. Stamps from this position which do not show the left frame line are extremely difficult to identify and this is also true of copies on which the cancellation covers the position dot. Clearly printed copies on which the left frame shows in the vicinity of the position dot may be identified by three vertical dashes on the inner side of the left frame line opposite the trifoliate and often touching the frame line.

No. 37 L: The position dot is rather a large oval placed at the edge of the background but not touching the trifoliate. In the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate is a dark area appearing like a second position dot. The top frame was entirely recut and is heavier over the "FIC" of "OFFICE." The right frame was probably not recut at all and shows the characteristic by which stamps belonging to the so-called "AEF" group are recognized. This characteristic is a double break in the right frame line. Ten millimeters below the top frame the right frame stops abruptly. Below this point it gradually becomes visible and continues as a weak line down to opposite the top of "X." For 2 mm further it is thin, extremely weak or missing, and commencing again at a point a little below the middle of "X" it continues as a weak line to the lower right corner. Early printings from this position can be distinguished from some other "AEF" positions with great difficulty, if at all, but later printings are very easily identified. Later printings will show some or all of the following marks. Six and a half millimeters below the top frame—beside the lower corner of "E"—a blurry horizontal dash crosses the white border and the right frame line and extends into the right margin. A diagonal dash ½ mm long extends upward to the right from the top frame line directly over the "T" of "POST." The most peculiar mark of all, however, is entirely different from any other mark, scratch, blur or other accidental peculiarity of the entire plate. This is a strongly marked curved line, faintly grayish in color, which instantly suggests a depression in the surface of the stamp as if a dirty thread had been pressed into the paper and upon being removed left a soiled but fairly sharp depression. The line begins in the right margin between No. 37 L and No. 38 L. Opposite the right trifoliate and extending inward diagonally to the left crosses the right frame and continues through the lower right oak leaf to the top of "X," then curving to the right it extends through the "X" and gradually becomes fainter as it crosses the right frame again just below the right foot of "X." Some early printings of No. 37 L which do not have the curved mark or the dash across the right frame opposite "E" or the dash above the top frame opposite "T" may be identified by a dot of color in the right "X." But the writer is not certain that this mark occurs on all printings from the plate, although it does occur on some early printings and probably on all of the later printings which show the other marks mentioned. This dot is at the extreme right edge of the curved colorless stroke of "X," 1 mm to the right of the apex of the triangular shading between the lower arms of "X" and just a trifle higher than the tip of that triangle. Later printings of No. 37 L may also show another mark which is very useful in plating. This greatly resembles the "V" shaped check mark one makes with a pencil when going over accounts. The point of the "V" extends into the top of No. 47 L but the right hand member, which is much longer, crosses the margin between No. 37 L and No. 47 L, and extending upward diagonally terminates in the shading under the extreme left end of the left foot of the right "X" on No. 37 L. This mark is usually present on stamps which show the long curved mark and other peculiarities noted in the later printings of No. 37 L, but may not always be present on stamps which have those marks.

No. 45 L: The position dot is oval and placed close to the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. There is a faint line extending from the left frame to the position dot and another crossing the white oval from the trifoliate to the left edge of the medallion. Both of these lines decline downward slightly to the right. The top frame is straight and even but not heavy. The right frame is quite straight and fairly even. It is a bit swollen for a few millimeters above the upper arm of "X" and again for about 2 mm opposite the lower part of "X" and inclines inward for about 2 mm at its lower end which tapers to a point. The bottom frame is straight and even but is weaker at the extreme right end and the lower right corner of the frame is not always strongly joined. The left frame is quite straight and even except that it tapers off slightly for several millimeters at the upper end and recutting stops sharply 1¾ mm above the bottom frame line, this distance at the lower end of the left frame being the original fine line of the die. This incompleted recutting at the bottom of the left frame is the best clue by which to identify this position, but as several other positions on the plate have a similar characteristic it is necessary to compare stamps suspected of being from position No. 45 L with those other positions—particularly with No. 90 L.

No. 46 L: The position dot is a small oval placed between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Often there is a dark area along the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate which may possibly be a second position dot. Traces of the fine horizontal guide line

may be found in the white border between the left frame and the position dot and crossing the white oval between the trifoliate and left edge of the medallion. Clearly printed copies will also show two very faint scratches in the white border opposite the trifoliate. These are nearly vertical but incline slightly from upper right to lower left. The top frame was carefully recut and is straight and even, except at the extreme left end where the lower edge is slightly hollowed out in the corner of the frame. The right frame was very carefully recut and is a straight even line. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and shows very little variation. The recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter above the bottom frame and the lower left corner of the frame is not completely joined. For about ¼ mm above the open section the left frame is quite heavy and is a trifle thinner for 2½ mm above this section. At the upper end the line tapers to a point. Copies showing a slight margin at the bottom are easily identified by a small dot of color ¼ mm below the bottom frame directly under the "W" of "R. W. H. & E." Other copies may sometimes be identified by a vertical scratch in the right margin. This scratch is about ½ mm long and nearly ½ mm outside the right frame opposite the upper part of "E" of "OFFICE."

No. 47 L: The position dot is a short oval placed at the edge of the background and not touching either segment of the trifoliate. Faint traces of the horizontal guide line may show in the white border between the left frame and the trifoliate and in the white oval between the trifoliate and left edge of the medallion. The top frame is even and fairly strong but may be somewhat affected by a short transfer. The right frame has the same characteristics as other positions of the so-called "AEF" group, that is, a 3 mm break in the frame from opposite the middle of the trifoliate upward and another break not quite so long from opposite the top of "X" downward. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was very carefully recut and shows little variation. It inclines outward slightly for 3 mm or 4 mm at the lower end and recutting stops ¼ mm short of the bottom frame. This position may show one or more of the following characteristics but it is not certain that these are all constant in both early and late printings. There is a tiny dot of color in the white border at the left 3½ mm above the bottom frame. There are two diagonal scratches placed close together in the white border at the left 7 mm below the top frame, or a little lower than the lower end of the "P" of "POST." These incline at about 45° from upper left to lower right. The lower is sharper and does not touch the frame line or the background. The upper is not so clear and may touch both frame line and background. Directly over the right end of the second "F" of "OFFICE" is a "V" shaped mark crossing the top frame and the top border and extending slightly into the background. The left member is nearly vertical and about 1 mm long. The right member slants upward to the right and crossing the top margin extends into the bottom of No. 37 L. As early printings of No. 37 L do not show this mark probably it is absent on early printings of No. 47 L also.

No. 55 L: The position dot is pointed at the lower end and this point rests on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Traces of the horizontal guide line may be found crossing the left frame and the white border but are usually very faint. A much stronger trace crosses the white oval between the trifoliate and the right edge of the medallion. This often appears as a short stub stopping in the middle of that space. The top frame was carefully recut and is straight and even but not heavy. Recutting stopped about ¼ mm from the left frame and this is very noticeable on some copies. The right frame was entirely recut but is not very even. It is weak opposite the lower part of "S" and swollen opposite the upper part of "S" but tapers off to join the top frame at the upper right corner. The line is also heavier for about 3 mm at the lower end. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and shows little variation. At the upper end it may extend a tiny fraction of a millimeter beyond the top frame. This position can often be identified without difficulty. A trace of the horizontal guide line may be found crossing the right frame opposite the middle segment of the right trifoliate. There is a line of dots or dashes about 2 mm long in the white border at the left opposite the upper arm of "X," the stronger dash being at the bottom and opposite the shading under the upper serif of "X." On copies showing sufficient margin at the upper left corner a vertical dash will be found ¾ mm outside the upper left corner of the frame, the upper end of the dash being nearly even with the top frame of the stamp. This dash is a little more than 1 mm from the upper right corner of No. 54 L. On copies showing sufficiently wide margin at the right a number of dots, noted in the description of No. 56 L, will be found.

No. 56 L: The position dot is oval and placed close to the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Traces of the horizontal guide line may be found in the white oval between the trifoliate and the left edge of the medallion. The top frame was strongly recut and tapers to a blunt point ½ mm at the left end. The right frame was entirely recut but is not very straight or very even. The recutting stopped a tiny fraction of a millimeter short of the top frame leaving the upper right corner of the frame not completely joined. The line is heavier for 3 mm or 4 mm downward from opposite the upper segment of the trifoliate and appears to curve outward slightly in this section. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was entirely recut but is weaker for 7 mm at the

ower end and noticeably strong for 6 mm above the weak section. The most easily recognized guide to this position is the tiny dash of color extending downward from the right edge of the medallion background into and about half way across the white oval at the right. This mark is a little lower than the lower tip of the right trifoliate. On stamps showing sufficient margin at the left a series of dots may be found nearly 1 mm outside the left margin. The lower dot is opposite the middle segment of the trifoliate and the upper dot is about 5 mm higher.

No. 57 L: The position dot is nearly round and is placed close to the edge of the background with its lower end close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. Traces of the horizontal guide line may be found extending across the white oval between the trifoliate and edge of the medallion and extending from the position dot into the white border at the left. The top frame is straight and even but not specially heavy and is only slightly affected by a pronounced "short transfer." The right frame has the characteristics of positions in the so-called "AEF" group. Recutting stops abruptly 9½ mm below the top frame and the frame line is broken or very weak for about 4 mm below. The lower break in the line is only about 1 mm long opposite the upper part of the body of "X." The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was very carefully recut and it tapers to a point at the extreme upper end and stops less than ¼ mm from the bottom frame line, leaving the lower left corner of the frame not perfectly joined. Stamps from later printings of this position are at once identified by a strong diagonal mark of color starting beside the tip of Washington's nose at the right and extending downward to the left across his upper lip and giving this position the name by which it is commonly known—"harelip variety." Earlier printings do not show this mark. Both early and late printings show a vertical scratch which commences in the white border at the right close beside the shading at the foot of the right "X" and extending downward crosses the bottom frame line and the bottom margin and ends beside the upper right corner of No. 57 L. Clearly printed copies may show an additional shorter scratch in the bottom margin at either side of the one first mentioned.

No. 65 L: The position dot is rather small and nearly round. It is placed close to the edge of the background and does not touch the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was recut and is rather strong. The recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter short of the left frame leaving the upper left corner of the frame not properly joined. The right frame was entirely recut and is fairly straight but not specially even. It is stronger for about 7 mm at the upper end and somewhat weaker below this section to the middle of the trifoliate. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was entirely recut except for ¼ mm at the lower end. This position is not always easily identified. The incomplete upper and lower left corners are the most satisfactory guide. There is also a faint vertical scratch in the white border at the right opposite the "S" of "U. S." and extending downward about 5 mm or more. Stamps which are believed to come from later printings may also show two heavy blurred dashes in the white border at the top. One of these is directly over the "T" of "POST" and the other is over the left side of the "O" of "OFFICE."

No. 66 L: The position dot is a long oval placed vertically between the upper segment of the trifoliate and edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is rather heavily recut but the recutting stops ¼ mm from the left frame, leaving the upper left corner of the stamp not perfectly joined. The right frame was partially recut. It is heavier for about 3 mm above the foot of "X" and inclines inward and is thinner at the lower end. Another weaker section about 1 mm long commences 7 mm below the top frame. The bottom frame is straight and fairly even but not heavy. The left frame is neither straight nor even. The line is thinner opposite the lower part of "X" and inclines outward not making a perfect right angle at the lower left corner. In the middle section the line was apparently recut upward and appears a trifle closer to the background. The other section 7 mm long was recut downward and is further from the background. The recutting overlaps for a short distance opposite the lower end of "P" and forms a noticeable swelling at this point. Stamps from this position showing the left frame line can be identified by this peculiarity and the incomplete upper left corner. Copies showing a margin at the right may be identified by a faint scratch in the right margin not quite ½ mm outside the right frame. This scratch is about 1 mm long and commences 7½ mm below the top frame. Another faint vertical scratch may also be found in the right margin about ½ mm outside the right frame. This commences about opposite the top of "X" and extends upward for nearly 5 mm.

No. 67 L: The position dot is oval and placed diagonally with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is rather heavy. The right frame was entirely recut and is somewhat bent and uneven. There is a heavier section about 5 mm long between the lower tip of the trifoliate and the top of "X" and the line appears slightly further from the background in this section. For about 1½ mm at the lower end the line is closer to the background. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and shows little variation except at the lower end where, commencing opposite the middle of "X," it tapers off gradually and is very fine where it joins the bottom frame at the lower left corner. This position is apt to give trouble. The best clue to its identity is a faint scratch less than 1 mm long which extends downward and slightly out-

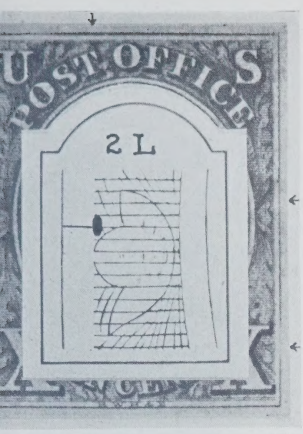
ward from the outer side of the right frame directly opposite the outer corner of the "E" of "OFFICE." Stamps from this position usually show a faint dot in the main stem of the right "X" 1 mm to the right of the upper tip of the triangle of color which forms the shading between the lower stems of the "X," but as this dot is very close to the shading beside the right edge of the main stem of "X" and sometimes merges into that shading, it is not always helpful. Furthermore as it frequently occurs on all positions in this same—seventh—vertical row of the left pane it is helpful merely to identify a stamp as belonging in the seventh vertical row.

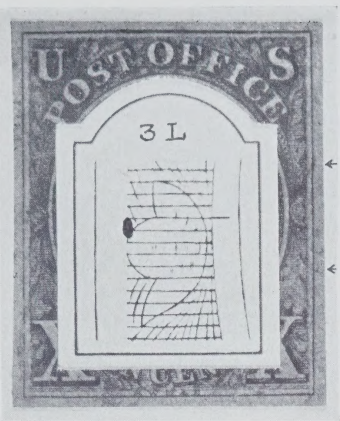
No. 75 L: The position dot is triangular with its outer corner coinciding with the edge of the background and its lower corner resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut but is not specially heavy and may be somewhat weakened by a slight "short transfer." The right frame is nearly straight and quite even. Recutting stopped ¼ mm from the top frame and the bit of line not recut appears to incline inward toward the top frame. The line also inclines inward for nearly 2 mm at the bottom and there is a noticeable swelling or thicker section which curves slightly outward opposite the lower part of "X." The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was entirely recut and is fairly straight and even. There is a swelling about 1 mm long opposite the upper part of "U" and from the upper part of "X" to opposite the lower tip of the trifoliate the line inclines slightly inward. Opposite the trifoliate it is bent slightly outward. This position is difficult to identify. On copies showing the middle section of the left frame line a very faint intermittent scratch will be found close to the outer side of the left frame opposite the trifoliate and extending upward above the upper tip of the trifoliate. A trace of a fine vertical scratch may be found extending for about 3 mm in the white border above the trifoliate.

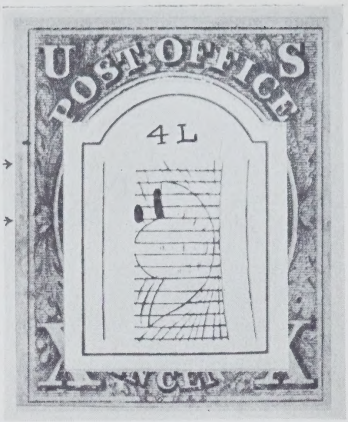
No. 76 L: The position dot is triangular with its outer corner close to the edge of the background and its lower corner resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Along the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate is a dark area which may possilby be a second position dot. The top frame was entirely recut but is not especially heavy. A thicker section is found over the "FFI" of "OFFICE." The right frame was partly recut and is characteristic. It stops abruptly 9½ mm below the top frame and only traces of it can be seen for about 3 mm below that point, then gradually becoming heavier, the heavy section stops 2 mm above the lower right corner and the remaining 2 mm to the corner are weaker. The bottom frame is quite straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and shows little variation. Stamps from this position can be identified by the peculiarities of the right frame and by a number of faint scratches or blurs. There is a long vertical scratch in the right border at the right commencing opposite the foot of "X" and extending upward above the top of "X." Opposite "E" there is a cluster of fine diagonal scratches in the white border. Opposite the upper part of "E" ½ mm outside the right frame there is a vertical dash ½ mm long. One half millimeter outside the right frame and opposite the upper part of the right trifoliate there is another vertical scratch ½ mm long. A long vertical dash in the white border at the left commences below the top of "X" and continues intermittently to a point above the trifoliate. On clearly printed copies it is double at the upper end. Another vertical scratch ¼ mm outside the left frame commences opposite the middle of "X" and extends upward for 5 mm.

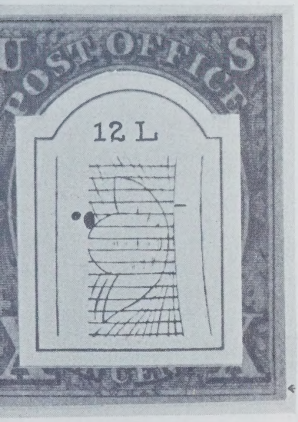
No. 77 L: The position dot is oval or crescent shape and placed near the edge of the background. Along the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate is another dark area which may possibly be a second position dot. The top frame was entirely recut but is not especially heavy and may be considerably weakened by a noticeable "short transfer." The right frame was carefully recut and is quite straight. It is noticeably heavy for 1 mm at the upper end and projects a tiny bit beyond the top frame at the upper corner. The line is weak below the foot of "X" to the lower right corner. The bottom frame is even and quite straight but bends slightly downward for ½ mm at the right end, thus not forming a perfect right angle with the right frame at the lower right corner. The left frame was almost entirely recut. For about 3 mm at the lower end it gradually tapers off and is quite fine below the foot of "X." Opposite the top of "P" there is a thicker section nearly 2 mm long, apparently caused by an overlapping when the line was recut from two directions. The line is slightly further from the design above the thick area than below it and in this respect No. 77 L greatly resembles No. 66 L. These two positions can be readily distinguished, however, because the overlapped section of the left frame line is opposite the lower part of "P" on No. 66 L and opposite the upper part of "P" on No. 77 L. Stamps from later printings of this position are immediately identified by two heavy diagonal scratches near the upper part of the right "X." These scratches are 2 mm long and ½ mm apart, the outer being noticeably heavier than the inner. One commences in the white border close to the top arm of "X" and extending upward to the right crosses the right frame line. The other commences close to the outer side of the right frame opposite the top of "X" and parallels the first but is entirely outside the right frame. Some stamps from earlier printings do not have these marks and are more difficult to identify. All printings, however, probably have a dot or very short dash ¼ mm outside the left frame directly opposite the top of "U."

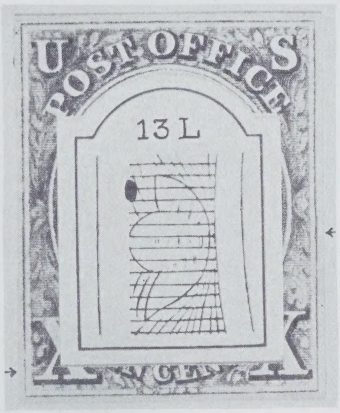
UNITED STATES 10c. 1847

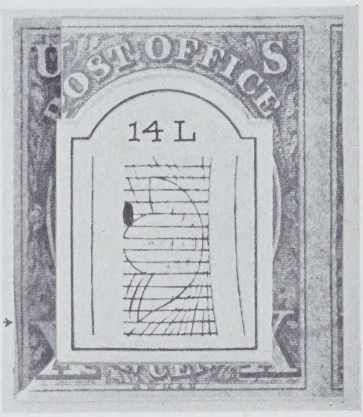


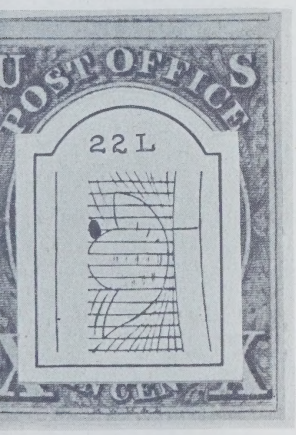


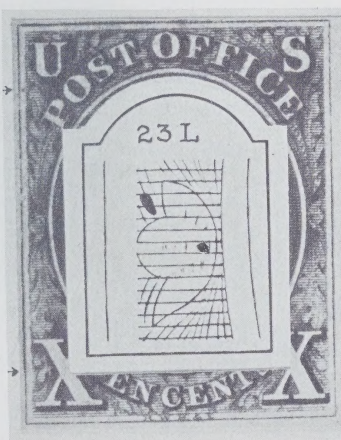


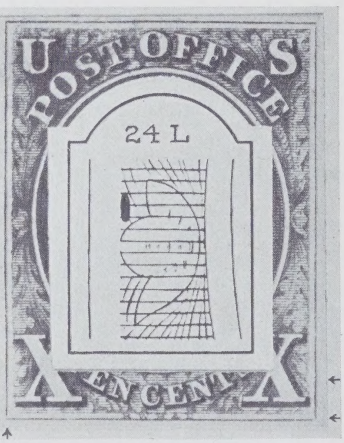


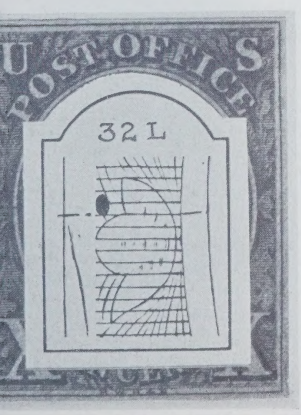


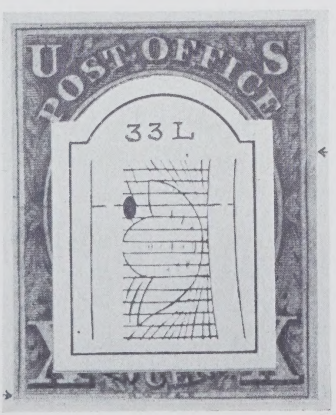


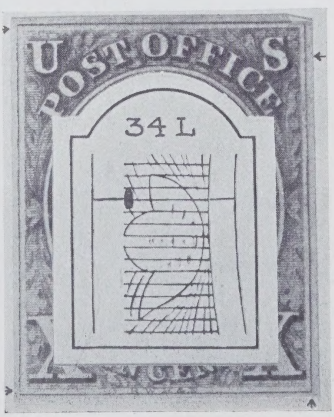












Showing Positions 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 32, 33 and 34 of the Left Pane

UNITED STATES 10c. 1847

Showing Positions 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36 and 37 of the Left Pane

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UNITED STATES 10c. 1847

Showing Positions 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 54, 62, 63, 64, 72, 73 and 74 of the Left Pane

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UNITED STATES 10c. 1847

Showing Positions 45, 46, 47, 55, 56, 57, 65, 66, 67, 75, 76 and 77 of the Left Pane

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Some Unusual Confederate States Cancellations

By Edward S. Knapp

CONSIDERABLE interest has been shown by collectors in the article that appeared in the October number, and I am therefore in hope of having enough material to still further continue the series in the April number. It's up to collectors, if they want more of these, to let me see any unusual Confederate States cancellations they may have, that are not illustrated in Nos. 1 to 27. I only want things that are out of the ordinary and distinctive, such as designs, straight line cancels, or circular ones, when there is something unusual about the lettering or spacing. All material sent me will be handled with the greatest care and returned to the owners within a very few days, and credit will be given in the article for all such material loaned. Any items should be sent by registered mail to me at 158 East 64th Street, N. Y. City, and will be returned in the same way, with postal charges paid by me, both ways.

Two of the marks here illustrated (Nos. 19 and 21) I know nothing whatever about, and if any reader can tell me where they were used, I would like to know.

Description of marks (Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, were shown in the October number). All illustrations here shown are actual size.

Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17—Used in Canton, Miss. Color, Black.

Have seen less than a half dozen of 16, which was a cancel used in Canton just prior to the War. None of these are common marks, but No. 16 is the scarcest. (Mr. Kuehne loaned No. 17.) Have seen it only on 5c Green lithographs of 1862.

No. 18—(with accompanying "Killer") Marble Works, Pickens Co., Ga. Color, Black.

Is decidedly unusual and the only example that I have seen (the County, you will note, is specified and the entire makeup is unusual). Example noted is on a cover with pair of the small 5c tyopgraphed (local printing).

No. 19—Used .....? Color, Black.

Loaned by Mr. Kuehne, on cover with a late issue 10c, is the only example noted to date.

No. 20—Used in Savannah, Georgia.

Have never seen in any color but black, used to cancel Confederates but it is to be found in Red, cancelling United States mail, prior to the war. For the length of time used, this cancel is quite remarkable. I have it on a letter before stamps dated 1826, it appears on the U. S. issues of 1847, '51 and '57. On Confederates it is scarce, and after the war period I have not seen an example. That is 40 years that this postmark was used, and it was apparently in just as good shape at the end of that time as when it started.

No. 21—Used.....?

Loaned by Mr. Kuehne. Is on a small 5c typographed, local print, and I have not seen its duplicate. It is comparable to No. 8 in the October number, in fact, I hoped when I first saw it that it would be part of the same design, but I cannot fit them together. We have no way of determining where these were used. Has anyone the key to this riddle?

No. 22—Used in Chapel Hill, Texas. Color, Bluish Black.

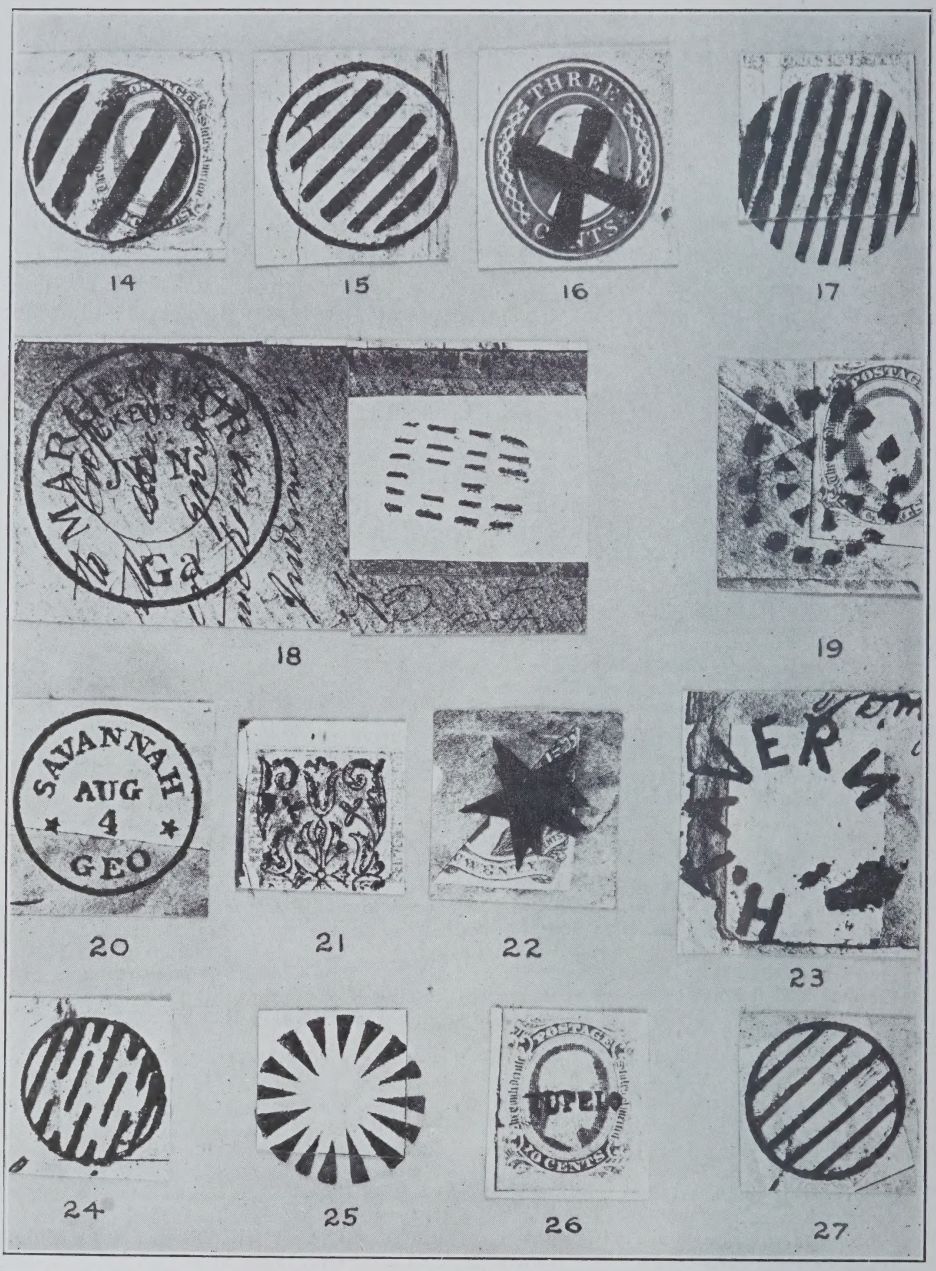
The only one I have seen on Confederate States stamp is on a bisect of the 20c. I believed this to be a fake cancellation and had it in reference collection for a couple of years, when I found an exact duplicate on a U. S. Nesbitt envelope, cancelled Chapel Hill, Texas, the cover with the Bisect also being cancelled Chapel Hill, Texas. I have since found that the bisect came from a Texas Court House find, made by a well known collector, and it is unquestionably a real cancellation.

No. 23—Used in Hickory Tavern, North Carolina. Color, Black.

This, the only example I have ever seen, cancels a 10c lithograph of the Paterson printing, which is on a cover that has been "turned" and used twice, the second address being to Hickory Tavern. There is apparently no circle around this very crude postmark, and there is merely the blot of ink where the state abbreviation should be, although this may be due to its having been carelessly applied. If it hadn't been on a cover that was used twice, it might have been a hard thing to locate, but the "H" surely must stand for "HICKORY."

No. 24—Used in Lavaca, Alabama. Color, Red.

A distinctive and odd grid, of which I have seen only this one example, cancelling a cover with small 5c typographed, used June 26, 1862.



No. 25—Used in Harrisonburg, Va. Color, Black.
Loaned by Mr. Kuehne. The only example I have seen. Used to cancel cover with late 10c engraved.

No. 26—Used in either Tupelo, Ala., or Tupelo, Miss. (No way of telling which.)
Have seen three examples of this and all were on the late 10c stamps and off cover. Color, Black. This example was loaned by Mr. Julius Loeb of Oakland, Cal.

No. 27—Used in Center, Alabama. Color, Black.
Have seen three or four of this distinctive grid, which has been used in each case as a killer accompanying the town cancellation. All uses have been in 1863 on late issue 10c engraved stamps.

There will be another installment, I hope, but it's up to the readers to furnish material, as mentioned before.

Third Canadian Philatelic Exhibition

Montreal, October, 5-9, 1925

Reported by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

I HAVE already written a general account of this Exhibition for *Mekeel's Weekly* and given a list of the prize winners and of their exhibits so I do not propose to repeat any of these details, but in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* I think it will be a good thing to place on record a list of some of the more interesting pieces in the Exhibition and notes on items of philatelic interest, and expecially any new and unrecorded varieties.

I have paid special attention to the stamps of British North America as these were *the* feature of this Exhibition, and next to the stamps of the United States, which are the most popular with American collectors.

British North America—By Dr. Lewis L. Reford

The whole issue of this paper would be required to adequately describe this grand collection, one that shows that the owner is a real philatelist and a great student.

It is an easy thing for a rich man to gather together a great collection, but it takes brains plus wealth, to make such a display as Dr. Reford showed in Montreal.

In the space at my command I can only pick out a few of the "high spots" in this collection and try to put on record some memoranda of the items that appear to be of philatelic interest.

Canada

Original essays of suggested designs for stamps of 3d. and 1/- submitted by Sir F. Flrming to the Postmaster General.

The 3d stamps are a grand lot and include two pages of unused, among them a block of eight. The used I noted are divided as follows:

Feb. 1851–53	Laid paper in two main shades
1853	Soft wove paper, orange-red
1855	Medium thin harder paper in dull red and bright red
1856	As last, but in orange-red
1857–58	Thick wove paper, dark red
Feb. 1858	Ribbed paper. There is a block of six of this cancelled "41"—a rare item.

The "numeral" cancellations on the "pence" issue are a grand lot. A page is taken for each number with the name of the town added, and here we see stamps in singles, pairs and many on cover which are so useful to prove where certain rare numbers were used.

The 6d stamps on and off cover are a magnificent lot, amont them a pair on thick wove paper, unused. In the scarce thick hard paper, a pair and 12 singles used. Thick soft spongy paper , three unused and 26 used, a glorious lot. Some interesting covers were those franked with Canada and U. S. Stamps, among these I noted a cover used as late as 1857 with Canada 6d and U. S. 3d perforated.

The 6d perforated are divided into two colors.

Gray-violet: Unused, vertical pair and 2 singles

Gray-violet: Used, pair, one on cover and 3 singles

Brown-violet: Unused, 3; used, one on cover and 3 singles

In the 10d there is a pair and two singles used on one letter to Reading, England. Also a fine page of singles, unused and used, and many re-entries.

The ½d imperf. are divided into stamps on white and on yellow paper. Among the rarest cancellations were two with a solid black circle with neutral figures in it reading *7857*, with the heraldic emblems, rose, shamrock and thistle above and below the date.

12d black. This rare stamp was shown in seven fine copies, the most remarkable of these has the cancellation "STEAMBOAT" in circle with date inside.

In the 7½d one stamp has the cancellation "PEMBINA" which is historical and is thus explained by Dr. Reford.

"Letters sent via Pembina were thus routed to avoid censoring by the Hudson's Bay Co. This censorship became so onerous that Western Canada would have separated from the East at this date, had it not been for the representations of Toronto, Quebec and Montreal merchants, against the monopoly of the H. B. Co. Pembina, N. D., at the head waters of the Red River, offered an evasion from the censorship of the H. B. Co."

The 1859 Issue

Shortly before the Exhibition, Dr. Reford made a discovery in this issue which promises to be of considerable importance.

He noted that the stamps which were known to be the first printed by their colors, such as 5c brick-red, 10c black-brown and 17c slate-blue, are all perforated 11¾ and not 12.

A further study of the stamps of this issue goes to prove that all values except the two cents can be divided into three groups.

Perf. 11¾	Early colors and generally thick opaque paper
Perf. 11¾x12	Intermediate colors, thinner paper
Perf. 12	Late colors

In all the values of this issue there is a mass of material for the student. I noted,

5c Many unused blocks and strips and a fine lot of re-entries
10c A page of unused, all kinds of shades
10c Black-brown, eleven fine used
12½c Five blocks of four
17c Blocks of four and six
Imperf., used and rare, thus 5c, 10c, 12½c and 17c

In the "numeral" cancellations there are a wonderful lot, a page being reserved for each number.

The 1868 Issue

This issue is Dr. Redford's specialty and I am sure that he has more material and knows more about the numerous varieties in it than any other collector of Canadians. This series has usually been noted as issued in April, 1868, but he has several copies dated late March, but Mr. F. Jarrett has the earliest known date—a 15c dated March 16, 1868.

In the ½c black I noted one watermarked 'M I." This is the rarest value on the watermarked paper.

Other outstanding items are:

1c Unused, block of four, watermarked paper
1c Used, watermarked. Eight pairs and a strip of three
2c Unused, blocks of four and six
3c Unused, blocks of nine and four
6c Unused, strips of four and three
15c This is *the* value to which Dr. Redford has devoted most attention and shows the greatest amount of original philatelic research work, and for this the Jury awarded him the Sefi-Pemberton Cup. This 15 cent stamp remained in use some 33 years, and Dr. Redford writes a very interesting synopsis of its many changes, in an article in the Official Handbook of the Exhibition. He has got together a great qugntity of dated copies which are so useful for showing the sequence of the shades and papers.

The Laid papers of this issue merit special attention. The 1c is divided into two groups:

Dull red on yellowish paper, of which he has one unused and two used pairs
Bright red on slightly tinted paper, fifteen single copies
In the 3c there are five unused and two used pairs and many singles.

But here Dr. Reford provided the sensation of the Exhibition. He shows a *2c green* on exactly the same paper as the 1c. The "vergures" have been carefully measured and correspond exactly with those of the 1c.

The "small cents" issues of 1870–1888 have been equally well worked out. I always found the 3c rose-carmine a difficult stamp to find, mint, but here are two blocks of six and a block of four.

The early 10c lilac-magenta is shown in blocks of 15, 6 and 4 all mint.

The following entire sheets are also shown:
1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c and large 15c

British Columbia and Vancouver Island

Dr. Reford shows a very fine lot of this group.

There are several covers showing the joint use of B. C. and U. S. stamps such as:

5c perf. 12½ and U. S. 2c Jackson, and another cover with 5c red plus U. S. 2c black, 5c brown and 10c green.

Fine lot of the Dietz and Nelson Express Franks, used.

A fine cover with Barnards Express and Canada 1870, 3 cents cancelled in large circle "B. X."

The used general issues strong in cancellations.

I noted 2½d block of eight used with No. 1, in red.

A fine copy of the rare 5c imperf. red, cancelled "35" in blue.

New Brunswick

Dr. Reford shows by dated copies that the 3d dull red shades are the early ones and that the bright red were used later.

In the 3d with number cancellation he has Nos. 1, 3, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 23, 24, 26 and 30.

There is a 3d with a rare cancellation in a circle "PORTLAND Oct. 15" and a fine pair with a circular red cancellation reading "COLONIAL EXPRESS" and a 6d with a similar cancellation but in blue.

A very interesting cover is one with a 6d and 1/- dated Dec. 31, 1852. Dr. Reford tells me that this was found in an ash barrel by Dr. Gillies in Vancouver.

Another 3d has the rare cancellation "STEAM BOAT."

In the "cents" issues there are some very interesting Die proofs. Horizontal pairs of all values, each in four different colors. On the left side of each pair is the finished stamp and on the right just the oval with the letter NEW BRUNSWICK and the rest of the oval vacant and unfinished.

Nova Scotia

The "pence" issue is a very strong lot, several pages of each value.

The 1/- are as follows:
One, unused with gum
Used, dull violet, 5
Used, purple, 1
Used, red-lilac, 1
Used, bright-violet, 1 on watermarked paper

In the "cents" I noted a cover addressed to Glasgow franked with two 5c, a 2c, and half of a 1c, making the 12½c rate.

Newfoundland

A fine lot of the scarlet-vermilion and the orange both unused and used.

On covers there are two halves of 8d used for the 4d rate.

From the "Tucker" find a 4d scarlet and a 4d orange on covers.

6½d on cover addressed to Hon. E. Palmer, Charlottown, P. E. I., and a 1/- orange on cover addressed to London and dated Jan. 10, 1860.

The middle issues are very strong in fine unused blocks and in used with many scarce cancellations.

In Essays there is a set I have not met with before. Four unaccepted designs in a horizontal row in black, arranged thus:

3c	5c	1c	10c
Ship	Train	Deer and sleigh	Ship at sea

In the 1861–62 issue there were no less than three fine copies of the rare 1d red-brown on the thin paper.

Prince Edward Island

I was glad to see that Dr. Reford had paid special attention to these stamps which I find much neglected, but which offer a fine field for study and research work.

I note a 2d rose, perf. 11¾, cancelled with the red bars which have been identified as used at Belfast and St. Eleanor's and with 2c in circle over stamp.

There is a 6c used, cancelled with GRENADA over large B, in a circle, possibly a stamp sent to the B. W. I. and cancelled on arrival.

A scarce item is the 4½d brown used on cover to England.

There is a 3d on cover with the red bars cancellation used from Belfast, one of the proofs of where this cancellation was used.

Another cover has a 4c plus 6c used to the U. S. the registered rate.

A rare cover has a 12c used to Buenos Ayres.

An exceedingly rare set of Die proofs are the 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d and 9d in deep rose on thick cream paper.

Also Die Proofs of the 4½d in deep rose and in green, and Die proofs in deep rose of the 1c, 2c, 3c and 12c.

A rare bisection on cover is a 2d and vertical half of a 2d cancelled over the bisection large 3d in circle.

Canada Pence Issues—By A. F. Lichtenstein

(Hors Concours)

This, the finest and best studied collection of the Canada "pence" issues in the world, has been shown on more than one occasion, but has never been described, and as the stamps are so much collected in America, I think a somewhat detailed description is desirable.

United States Stamps Used in Canada

The 1847 U. S. 5c and 10c were sent to some of the chief towns in Canada before the issue of Canadian stamps, and were used to prepay the U. S. part of the postage. The collection includes:

U. S. 1847, 5c on letter from Montreal to New York, dated Dec. 14, 1849.

U. S. 1847, 10c on latter from Toronto to New York, four letters dated between Sept. 8, 1849 and March 3, 1851.

U. S. 1847, pair of 5c and a 10c on a letter to New York via Lake Champlain.

There are also other covers showing the joint use of U. S. and Canadian stamps, such as a cover franked with a U. S. 1847 5c and a Canada 3d imperf. from Montreal to New York and dated July 8, 1851.

In Canada "pence" issues very considerable steps have been made towards "plating" all values. In the 3d the position is established of a large number of the varieties on the two plates. Many different "re-entries" are shown and most have located on one or other of the plates. The following are but a few of the more striking pieces in this fine collection:

3d on laid paper. Unused. Block of 4, pair and 4 singles used. Two strips of 4, many pairs.

3d smooth white wove paper. Block of 9 with lower sheet margin; superb unused.

3d thin yellowish wove, almost pelure. Three unused blocks of 4, and several pairs.

3d medium wove paper. Used blocks of 8 and 4 and two strips of 4.

3d thick wove paper. Unused block of 4 and vertical strip of 4.

3d ribbed paper. Unused, 2 pairs and used 9 pairs.

3d ribbed paper. Unused, 2 pairs and used 9 pairs.

6d laid paper. Unused, pair and 4 singles.

Used, 6 singles used on one cover to London.

Used, 4 pairs on covers.

Used, not on covers, strip of 3, 10 pairs.

6d on the rare thin wove paper. Used, 4 pairs and 2 on cover one of which is dated "J A. 25.55."

6d medium thick wove. One unused, pair used, and one on cover dated "No. 19-58."

6d thick soft spongy paper. Four unused, 2 each in dull and in bright purple, very distinct.

In the used there is a strip of 3, and on cover, a pair, dated "Dec. 30,58."

12d on laid paper. Unused, 3 pairs and 6 singles.

12d laid. Used, 6 singles and 2 on covers.

12d thin wove paper. 2 Unused.

12d medium wove paper. 1 used.

Several of the above 12d show re-entries.

In the perforated stamps I note:

½d. Unused, irregular block of 4 and a used block of 4.

3d. Used on cover with 10d blue and having the earliest known date, "Oct. 20, 1858."

3d. Used on cover with a 5 cent (Beaver).

3d. On covers with STEAMBOAT and Railway cancellations.

6d slate purple. One unused, 4 used, 3 on covers and a pair on cover used with ½d perf. to France, "MR. 19,59."

6d purple. Nine unused and 3 used.

In the ½d. imperf. I note unused block of 14, and 2 used blocks of 9.

½d vertical ribbed. Three unused, 7 used.

½d horizontal ribbed. One unused and used block of 4, 2 pairs and 8 singles.

The 7½d green include unused pair and 18 singles, used strip of 3, pair and 29 singles, mostly plated.

On cover I noted nice combinations such as 7½d and 3d used to England.

7½d and 3 ½d making the 9d rate.

Pair of 7½d and 2 3d on cover to England.

In the 10d blue I note:

Thin wove. Unused strip of 3 and 9 singles.

Used, two pairs.

On covers, pair of 10d and pair of 6d and several 10d plus 6d on other covers.

Hard semi-transparent paper. Three unused, strip of 3 and pair used.

Stout hard paper. Pair and 13 unused.

Used, block of 4, strip of 3, and 2 pairs.

Many re-entries in the singles.

Bisections

The "pence" bisections on covers include the following:

Two 3d and half 3d dated Montreal "JY. 16, 56."
Half of 6d thick spongy paper, with the numerals "37" over cut, dated QUEBEC "J A. 10, 59."
Half of 6d perf. cancelled thick Toronto bars, dated "M Y. 6, 59."
And on small piece of cover, 6d wove and half of 3d tied together with a red packet cnacellation dated, "JU. 6, 56."

British Columbia and Vancouver Island—By A. F. Lichtenstein

(Hors Concours)

This is *the* greatest and most complete collection of this group of stamps that has ever been gathered together and it is chiefly from this material that many of the details have been gathered for the great Handbook shortly to be published by *The Collectors Club.* For this reason I am not quoting as freely as I should have done as I think it is best not to publish too many particulars until this work has appeared.

British Columbia

I note a few of the more important items:
5c rose, imperf. Unused, superb vertical pair (only one known) and a single.
5c rose, imperf. Used on cover dated, Apr. 18, 1866.
Also another on cover and 2 fine singles.
5c rose, imperf, and pair of 10c blue, imperf. Used on part cover.
10c. blue, imperf. Used, 2 pairs and 2 strips of 3.
In the perforated stamps, blocks of 4 or 6 of nearly all values in both perforations.
2c brown, pane of 60.
Many interesting covers franked with British Columbia and U. S. stamps in very many combinations.

Many fine pages of the "numeral" cancellations from No. 1 to No. 35 shown in red and black cancellations.
The Barnard's Cariboo Express adhesives are a remarkable lot. Here I noted the only known sheet. The "COLLECT" on green paper, sheet of 12, in two groups of 6 each, printed *tete-beche* in the groups.
There are also two of the rare "pink" surfaced paper of which very few are known.
There are a large number of the "PAID" and "COLLECT" stamps used on covers dated between 1862 and 1873, and in many different types. Also a large number of the Western Frank Covers, the history of which will be found of great interest when published.

British North American—By Frank Alexander

Mr. Alexander has a grand lot of stamps but he appears to have put off to the last moment the arranging of them for the exhibition and was only able to mount them on his album pages without any writing up whatever.

No notes were made of the different perforations, papers, watermarks or anything.

The Jury were instructed to base their awards upon a consideration of philatelic knowledge and research, completeness, condition, arrangement and rarity in order named.

By not annotating his collection this Exhibitor lost a large percentage of points and obtained much lower awards than his fine collection merited if it had been properly shown.

Other exhibitors suffered from similar defects and I think this note of warning may be of use to some of those who propose to show in New York next October.

British Columbia

Imperf. 5c rose. Two used copies.
A large number of each value unused and many large blocks.
The used copies are a wonderful lot, many rare cancellations among them.

New Brunswick

3d. Unused, 3; used, 25.
6d. Unused, 2; used, 11.
1/-. Used, 4.

Nova Scotia

1d. Two strips of 3, 3 pairs, 14 singles.
3d. About 50 good copies.
6d. Yellow-green, 17; dark green, 12.
One 6d yellow-green has a rare cancellation, No. 26 in a diamond surrounded by short horizontal lines.

Newfoundland

A number of the scarlet-vermilion and orange stamps including one 1/- scarlet very fine, but most of the rest poor and without margins.
Half of 1/- scarlet on part of cover used as 6d
Many fine blocks in the middle issues but papers and issues all mixed up.

Canada—By Fred Jarrett

I think Mr. Jarrett surprised all of us by the wealth of material he showed and by the wonderful collections of cancellations on the Canada 3d and the early

"cents" issues. His used "blocks" also were much admired and included some unique items. Only a portion of this large collection was shown so I can only note as follows:

3d. Block of 4 used and many strips of 3 and 4.
A cover with U. S. 5c, 1851, which paid postage to the border and a Canada 3d which paid the rest of the postage to destination.
1859, 5c. Several used blocks of 4.
1859, 10c. Unused block of 6 and used block of 4.
1868, 3c. Laid paper, used block of 4.
1868, 6c. Used block of 4.
1875, 5c. Used block of 4.

Nova Scotia—By J. Brewer Corcoran

A beautifully studied and well written up collection with the finest illuminated title page in the whole exhibition.

1d. Strip of 3 on part cover.
1d. Pair and a 3d used on cover to Boston.
1d and half of a 1d. Used on part cover as 1½d. This is with a guarantee of the Royal Philatelic Society and came from the Ferrary collection, but I should like to examine it closely before accepting as a genuine bisection as I fail to see how this rate could have been used.
6d. Dark green, two copies used on a cover with a 3d blue to Halifax and cancelled in an oval

H
Oct. 31
1859.

1/-. Both shades.

Nova Scotia—By E. O. Smith

Mr. Smith only showed one item, but it was worth while.

A mint block of 3d blue, thirteen stamps and two extra halves, bisected ready to use with two 3d to make up 7½d. rate to England.

British North America—By Senator J. A. Calder

This exhibit was noteworthy for the beautiful condition of all the stamps shown.

Nova Scotia

3d. Block of 4 unused.
1d. Unused and used pairs.

New Brunswick

6d. Yellow-green, vertical pair.
6d. Dark green, unused.
3d and 6d. Used on one cover.
1/-. Used, very fine.
5c. Brown, Connell.

Newfoundland

Half of 8d scarlet-vermilion on cover addressed to Barcley & Livingstone, New York.
Two 4d orange and half of 8d vermilion on cover of R. & H. R. Tucker, Baltimore.
Vermilion. 2d, used; 4d, unused and used.
1/- used, very fine.
Orange. 1/- superb, used.

Senator Calder also showed his grand collection of the Provisional Revenue issues of Saskatchewan which have been described in this paper.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—By D. H. Haight

Mr. Haight only showed the One Shilling values, but what we saw made us wish that he had shown the rest of his "pence" issues.

In Nova Scotia he had
1/- on cover, penstroked.
1/- cold violet, 2 copies.
1/- purple, 5 copies.
In New Brunswick:
1/- on cover well tied on, and a single.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island—By R. M. Angus

A very beautiful collection with some exceptionally fine and rare cancellations.

2½d. Cancelled "San Francisto Express."
2½d. Cancelled "B X R" in black.
10c, blue perf. "PAID" in blue.
10c, blue perf. "NANAIMO" in black.
5c, rose perf. "UNPAID" in blue.
5c, rose perf. "Wells Fargo," San Francisco, 2 copies in blue.
5c, red perf. 12½, cancelled, "26" in black.
5c, red imperf. Cancelled, "24" very rare.

Newfoundland—By Prescott W. Robinson

Mr. Robinson, who showed for the first time, makes a good start for a fine specialised collection of his favorite country.

In the scarlet-vermilion he showed the set 2d, 4d, 6d, 6½d and 1/-, the latter superb and one of the finest in the Exhibition; also half of the 8d used for 4d on a "Tucker" cover.

In the orange he had the 2d, 4d, 6d and 1/- stamps, but not such fine copies as the earlier issues.

The middle issues require strengthening in many important varieties.

British North American—By I. C. Bricker

A nice general collection, well studied and arranged and with the stamps in fine condition.

In Canada I noted 7½d green; one unused and two used and 10d five copies on various papers.

In New Brunswick, a 6d with a rare cancellation in a circle "EXPRESS—ST. JOHN. JUL. 13," also a fine used 1/-.

British Columbia, nice sets fairly complete.

British North American—By John Persse

Quite a nice collection with a number of rare stamps.

British Columbia, 5c red imperf., used.

British Columbia, 50c perf. 12½, rare cancellation "22."

New Brunswick & Nova Scotia, 1/-'s used.

Mr. Persse also showed some fine pages of interesting color trials and Die proofs.

There were a few other entries in the British North American classes but nothing of real philatelic interest.

Among the other countries the following were of most importance.

Netherlands and Colonies—By Dr. C. W. Hennan

This collection was shipped ten days before the opening date but was not received in time and therefore could not be mounted in frames, but the Judges and others were able to see it in the albums. It is a real students collection, well studied and classified.

Netherlands

1852. 5c milky blue, mint block of 4
5c real steel blue, one unused
5c used, block of 4; many strips of 5, 4 and 3, and 50 to 100 pairs
10c, the seventeen plates are about half completed, a truly gigantic task
15c unused strip of 3, and used strips of 3 and 4

1864. 5c, both printings in used blocks of 4
15c, strip of 4 on cover

1869. Perf. 10 x 10½, both types of the 15c

1870. Perf. 14, complete set.

Proofs and essays very complete.

Dutch Indies

1864. Imperf. unused block of 8; used block of 4 and strip of 4

1865. Perf. strip of 3, used.

Curacao and Suriname

Complete in all perforations, and Curacao has been highly specialized in stamps with "Ship Cancellations;" many on covers and exceedingly well studied and very interesting. Dr. Hennan has kindly consented to show at our Club this season.

Nevis—By Arthur Hind

(Hors Concours)

A really marvellous collection of the rare uncut sheets, including

1861. Gray paper, 1d, 4d and 6d

1866. Engraved, 1d, 4d, 1/- blue green and 1/- yellow green, the latter unique

1876. Lithographed, 4d, 6d and 1/-

The singles include a very fine used 1/- on laid paper.

In the 1883, a very rare item is a block of 8 unused "NEVIS ½d" in black on half of 1d lilac-mauve.

Stamps on Covers—By Col. J. A. Steinmetz

I was glad to see that Col. Steinmetz did not again exhibit his joke stamp which he played on me at his show at *The Collectors Club* last year. I refer to the U. S. 1869, 90c. on cover which he distinctly stated was on one of the Biddle letters of which he showed several rare combinations in the 1869's but the gallant officer forgot to say that he had put it on himself for a joke and let me record this "unique"

item and now I am scared to death to record any other "Steinmetz uniques" that I may come across.

He certainly showed some wonderful items if "things are what they seem" so I note with all reserve:

Franklin Carrier, four used, three being on covers.

Honour's. Nice lot with 2 on covers
Ionian Isles. Red and blue on cover, etc., etc.
U. S. City Dispatch. 2c vermilion
Mauritius. Fine pair 1d "Greek border" on cover
St. Louis. 5c on cover
Locals. Fine lot of scarce items on cover
Nova Scotia. 3d and 1/-, used, on cover
Hawaiian Isles. First series 5c on cover
British Guiana, 1850. 4c cut to shape on cover

United States—By E. Fern Clark

I was pleased to see a small but choice collection from the dear homeland. Mr. Clark showed some very good items on covers. Such as, City Dispatch Post, 2c. black on white on cover with red circular cancellation.

New York City Dispatch. 3c green; 3c bluish
Athens. 5c brown on cover
Mobile. 5c blue, pair and 3 singles

Uruguay—By J. O. Labrecque

A very nice collection of choice copies in numerous shades especially in the issues of 1856, 1859 and 1860 and the later issues very complete in unused.

Greece

A nice and well worked out collection of the first type stamps, many shades in the used and a pretty good lot of cancellations.

Mexico

The early issues, a fair lot; many varieties but I did not see any of the rare District names. A few Reprints are included which should be weeded out.

Great Britain—By Professor A. V. Richardson

1d red, Imperf, and early perforated varieties. Many fine blocks and numerous good cancellations.

Blocks and Bisections on Covers—By K. D. Woodward

An interesting item to United States visitors was:

U. S. 1851. 3c used block of 12
U. S. 1867. 3c fine collection of cancellations
Montserrat. Half of first issue 6d and half of 1d, used to St. Kitts in 1884. Probably the portion of the 6d was meant to be one-third and thus make up the 2½d rate.
Another cover had half of the 6d and quarter of 6d, also used to St. Kitts; but this again makes an uncalled for rate made on purpose and not for postal needs.
Grenada. 1d green, 4 stamps and half of 1d, making 4½d on cover.

Heligoland—By Herman Toaspern

A really nice collection with a beautiful lot of scarce items in the cancelled stamps, and with all genuine postmarks, not the modern rubbish. The rouletted, an unusually good lot in both unused and used. A rare item is a pair of Hamburg 3 sch. blue, used in Heligoland.

Cape of Good Hope—By George H. Wilson

A small but good collection of the popular triangular stamps, nice copies, good cancellations and a few fine pairs.

General Collection

This was the finest and largest general collection I have seen for a long time; it was said to consist of some 40,000 varieties. I noted on the pages shown:

Nova Scotia. 1/-, 3
New Brunswick. 1/-, 2
Newfoundland. Scarlet, 2d, 4d, 6d and 1/- (2)
Newfoundland. Orange, 1/-

and so on through all countries. The stamps were mostly in fine condition.

Great Britain—By Dr. A. E. Whitehead

A really good and well studied collection strong in the early issues and with many interesting items.

In the 1d black, plate 2, a used block of 4; plate 6, second state, a used strip of 8, and plate 9, a strip of 4. The cancellations of the early stamps included many good varieties.

In the 1/- small letters, a block of 4; one stamp showing the variety circle round the K.

£1. Green, Queen and King, used pairs and strip of 3.

£5. Used pair and strip of 3.

Afghanistan 1870-1878—By A. Odfjell

A magnificent exhibit both in the beauty and rarity of the stamps and in the manner in which they are plated and displayed.

The plates of these fine early issues are many of them complete, and even in rarities considerable advance has been made. For instance, in the rare "Tablet" stamps, dated 1293, there are 11 of the black stamps on the plate and 7 on covers, and 16 out of the 24 of the purple.

In the rare black stamps of 1295 I was surprised to see no less than 16 varieties.

The large red-purple 6 shahi and 1 rupee were here in the complete setting of 4 stamps.

I draw attention to the statement here that the 1290 stamp ofShahi in dull purple is now condemned, and Gibbons No. 11 has to come out of the Catalogue.

Bosnia—By H. R. Oldfield

We were all happy to have an exhibit from London and to see this well studied collection of the Bosnia 1st. type stamps.

All types and perforations are shown and only those who have attempted to complete this set know how rare they are.

Mr. Oldfield also showed enlarged photographs of the different die varieties.

The Official Banquet

Was held in the Oak Room of the Mount Royal Hotel on Thursday evening October 8th, Dr. L. L. Reford in the Chair.

About sixty sat down to dinner and after the usual Loyal Toast the health of H. M. King George V., Dr. Reford read the following telegram which had been sent from Buckingham Palace addressed to Senator A. J. Calder, and signed by Lord Stamfordham:

> "I have laid before the King your telegram of yesterday, and am commanded to convey to the Philatelists of Canada, who are celebrating the third Canadian philatelic exhibition of Montreal, the expression of the sincere thanks of His Majesty for their kind message of loyal greetings. The King, who has ever taken the keenest interest in philately, is delighted to know of its progress in the Dominion and wishes all success to the exhibition."

The reading of this telegram was received with great applause.

Professor French then announced the chief prize winners and presented the Trophies, Cups and Medals to the winners present at the Banquet.

The Exhibition closed at 10 P. M. on Friday the 9th and by Saturday evening the whole of the Exhibits were packed up, and either delivered personally to their owners or were in the hands of the Express Company, this, I think, constituting a record in returning exhibits from any previous stamp exhibition of this size, with some 340 entries.

I would like once more to put on record the keen appreciation of all visitors to the Exhibition and of their sincere thanks to all the officers for the work they did so well, and especially to Professor R. D. L. French for his wonderful organization in planning and carrying out so successfully, an exhibition of which none of them had any previous experience.

I am told that over 4200 persons visited the Exhibition in the five days it was open.

The Press gave excellent daily articles and some of the speeches were broadcast. The result must be a great boom for Philately in Canada.

Margin-Numbers and Inscriptions on the Hanover Stamps

By Director Heinrich Birnbach, Berlin

A Study Based Upon My Special Collection

Work of reference: Handbuch der Postfreimarkenkunde by Hugo Kroetsch

Stamp No. 10, 1/30 Taler (1 Silvergroschen) black print (similar to No. 9) with wide meshed net surcharge in light pink. The sheets are made up of 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps, making a total of 120. As a rule the marginal numbers are located at the right and left of the sheet and run from number 1 to 12 as shown in plate No. 7a which contains the reconstruction of the right and left margin numbers from 1 to 12. A comparatively few of the sheets contain margin numbers in the upper and lower margins only. As the horizontal rows contain but 10 stamps each, the margin numbers in this variety read from left to right and run from 1 to 10. These facts are shown in the illustrations numbers 8 and 9 of the two right lower corner marginpieces. In illustration No. 8, of a normal sheet with margin numbers in perpendicular row, on left and right side, the stamp bears the margin number "12."

No. 8

In illustration No. 9 the corner is from a sheet with the margin numbers in horizontal row and the stamp bears in the lower margin the number "10" instead of "12." There are no sheets containing both kinds of margin numbers that is, in side margins as well as in top and bottom margins.

No. 9

As was explained in the description of No. 8, these stamps have the same margin-decoration which at the sides most frequently runs to the top, but at times is found running to the bottom, and at the top and bottom is found running both to the right and left in about equal proportions.

No. 10

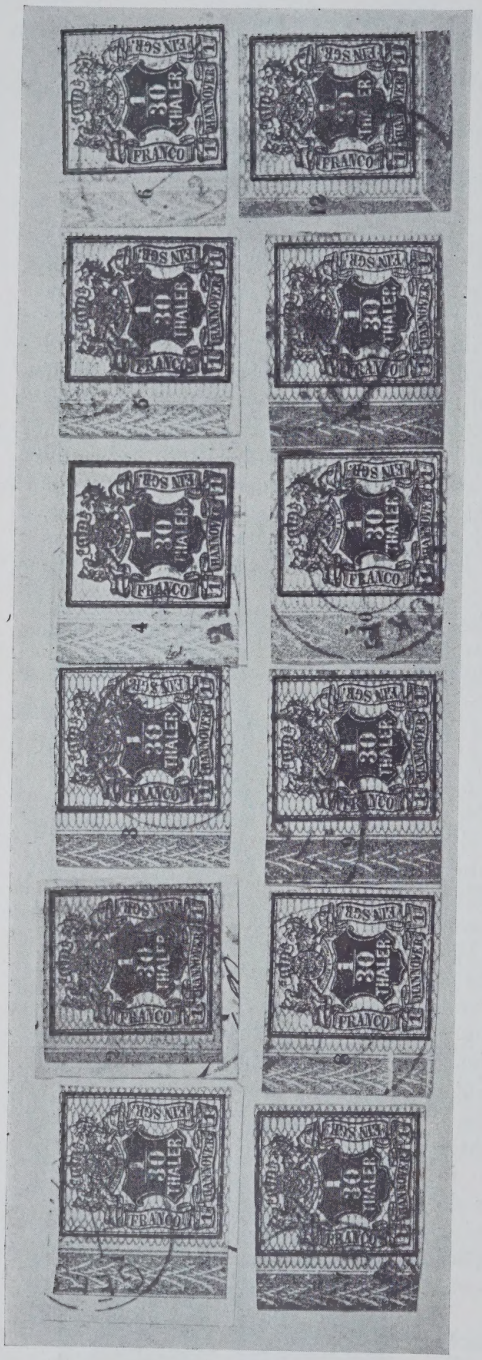
The margin decorations bear the inscription "KOENIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN" (as in No. 8) and are in light pink the same as the network. The different issues vary in color considerably at times, and in the latter printings the network appears smeared, giving the impression that the network is broader and the stamps close together. The decoration selvages are often so indistinct that the waves (arrow) cannot be distinguished. There are occasionally specimens in which a part of the selvages do not print and this produces a white space between stamp and margin. (See illustration No. 10). These varieties are obviously prints from worn out plates.

The inscription "Koeniglich Hannoversche Franco-Marken," in the upper margin of the sheet, was printed in two ways.

(1). The inscription begins above the third

No. 11

No. 12



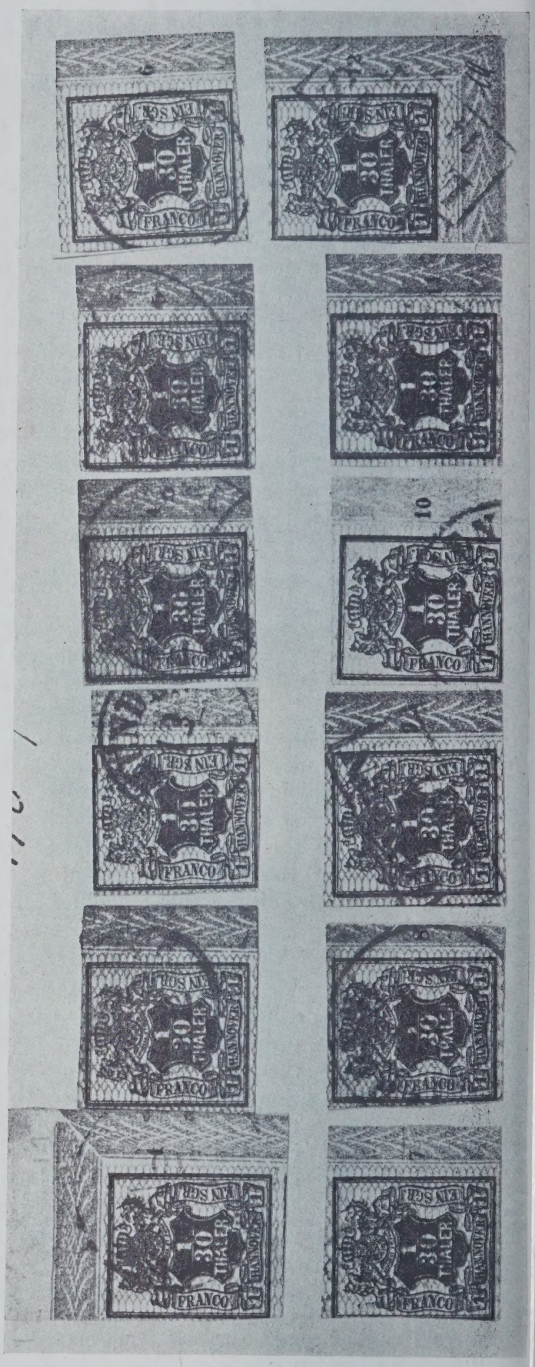


PLATE No. 7a.

No. 13

No. 14

stamp from the left. This stamp bears the inscription "KONIGL" (illustration No. 11) and ends with the 8th stamp, which contains the inscription "ARKEN" (illustration No. 12).

(2) The inscription begins over the second stamp from the left. This bears the first two letters "KO" (Illustration No. 13) and ends also with the 8th stamp, but which contains only the letter "N" (Illustration No. 14).

The single stamps, which bear marginal edges, with parts of the inscription are found both with and without margin numbers. (Illustration Nos. 15 and 16. This is explained by the fact that the inscription stamps with margin numbers originate from sheets with horizontal margin numbers in the upper margin while the inscription stamps, which are found without margin numbers (Illustration No. 16) originate from the sheets with perpendicular margin numbers.

No. 15

No. 16

No. 17

These sheets also bear in the lower margin the edition figures as well as the year date of the issues (Illustration No. 17).

The distances between stamps and margin numbers are as follows:

In the lateral margin numbers at the left the distance is almost always the same (2 mm) and only in the rarest cases 2.2 mm, at the right it is from 2.2 mm to 2.4 mm. In the horizontal rows the distance at the top is 1.5 mm to 2.5 mm and at the bottom 1 mm to 1.6 mm.

Stamp No. 11, 1/15 Taler (2 Silvergroschen), black print with blue narrow-meshed net surcharge. This value appeared January 1st, 1856. The arrangement of the sheets is exactly the same as in the last mentioned value. Each sheet consists of 12 horizontal rows of 10 stamps, totaling 120 stamps. Contrary to the value of 1/30 Taler these sheets possess no margin numbers at the right and left, but only in horizontal direction in the upper and lower margins from 1 to 10 reading from left to right. The distances between the margin numbers and the stamps are 1.2 to 1.6 mm. The margin decoration and margin inscription, "KOENIGLICH HANNOVERSCHE FRANCO-MARKEN," is the same as in the three previously illustrated stamps. For the decoration they have used the same blue color as for the network and the printing has been done more carefully and more cleanly. Badly printed specimens or blotched borders seldom appear in this stamp as in Nos. 9 and 10. These stamps with margin numbers and marginal edges come on the market much less frequently than any of the other values of this issue. This value of 1/15 Taler was apparently not as much in demand as the other value which supposition is based on the fact that bisections of these stamps (to make the value of 1 Silvergroschen) are found. This supports the theory here as in the BADEN-LANDPOSTSTAMPS 12 Kr., that this value supplied no real need, but was frequently halved and used as 1/30 Taler, as

No. 18

No. 19

was the case with the Baden issue. The undulating decoration in the horizontal margin is found running both to the right and to the left, and in the perpendicular margins both towards the top and to the bottom.

At the lower margin of the sheet we find the edition number at the left under the stamp with the margin number 1 (Illustration No. 18) and at the right the year date of the issue below the stamp with margin number 10 (Illustration No.19). This is the same as in the previous values described.

Stamp No. 12, 1/10 Taler (3 Silvergroschen) with wide meshed network in orange. About the date of issue of this stamp, there are differences of opinion. *Paul Kohl's Handbook* gives 1857 as the date of issue. Hugo Kroetisch of Leipzig, refers to Herman Decker of Hanover, who reported the earliest date as that of Jan. 28th, 1857. I, on the other hand possess in my collection the illustrated lower corner margin piece with the imprinted date of issue 1856. As the same stamp with small network (No. 7) was issued in 1855 (Illustration 20a) one could chronicle on this evidence the date of issue as (Illustration No. 20) 1856.

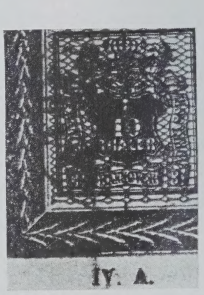
No. 20

No. 20a

These stamps as in the previous issues were printed in sheets of 120 pieces with margin numbers, partly horizontal on top and bottom in succession Nos. 1 to 10 from left to right and partly perpendicular on both sides in succession from 1 to 12 from top to bottom.

The distance from margin numbers to the stamps are at the top 1.6 mm, at the bottom 1 mm, at the left 2.2 mm (sometimes 1.6 mm), at the right 2.2 mm.

The margin decorations and margin inscriptions appear exactly as in No. 10. In these stamps the edition changed very frequently, and therefore one meets pieces in which the margin edges make quite a blurred impression. At the lower sheet margin to the right we find exactly as in the previously mentioned sheets the year date (Illustration 20) and to the left the edition number (Illustration 21). The same as in No. 10 we also find here some stamps with upper margin selvages, partly with margin numbers (Illustration No. 22) and partly without margin numbers (Illustration 23), and it means the same here as in No. 10, that the margin-inscription pieces *without* margin numbers originate from sheets with horizontal inscriptions while the margin inscription pieces *with* margin numbers come from sheets with perpendicular margin inscriptions. For that reason we find pieces with right margin selvages (Illustration 24) and left (Illustration 25), but without numbers and vice versa, as well as at top and bottom (Illustration 26), without margin numbers. These latter,



No. 21

No. 22

No. 23

No. 24

No. 25

No. 26

of course, come from sheets with side margin numbers. There are practically no unused copies of this value, at least they are great rarities. This is due to the fact that after completion of this stamp with wide network, there were on hand many of stamp No. 7 (narrow network), but which were no longer used, while the stamp with wide network (No. 12) was used continuously.

No. 27

The stamps of the issue 1856/58 with network have also been used after the introduction of the George stamp. As proof therefore we show the illustration of a mixed combination a copy of No. 11 together with a copy of No. 16 (George stamp 3 Groschen yellow (Illustration No. 27), although the last remark does not belong to this theme, and the illustration No. 27 does not belong to my collection, which consists exclusively of the Hanover Stamps with margin numbers and margin selvages, I believe it desirable to explain the rarity of all unused stamps of this issue.

The Norwegian Pole Stamps

By H. L. LINDQUIST,

WHEN the Norwegian Pole Stamps were first announced there was a storm of protest from the collectors in Norway and the Norwegian Stamp Societies went on record as opposed to the issue.

But 20% of the original issue was placed on sale by the Post Office Department and the balance of the issue was pledged for funds to finance the Amundson Expedition. This surplus is now being marketed by Harald Muur of Rena, Norway, and the following statement issued by the Post Office Department will be of interest:

From
THE BOARD OF TRADE
Post-Office Department.

Oslo, October 21st, 1925.

THE POLE STAMPS

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 18th inst. I confirm:—

1. that the stamps issued by the Norwegian Postal Authorities on account of Roald Amundsen's Polar Expedition are ordinary stamps, those sold from the Post-Offices throughout the country as well as those sold to the Norwegian Aerial Society.
2. that these stamps have the full franking value as other Norwegian stamps for use in the country itself as well as to foreign countries.
3. that the printing and issuing of the stamps was effected by the Post-Office Department and they are printed on the same kind of paper, having the same watermark and by the same printers as other Norwegian stamps.
4. *that there is no reason to dispute the postal character of the Pole stamps.*

(signed) SOMMERSCHIELD

(signed) KLAUS HELSING.

Herr Overretssakforer Harald Muur
Rena.

For true copy
(signed) Harald Muur
Solicitor.

For true translation
(signed) Rolf L. Berentzen
Sworn translator.

The stamps were designed by Toralf Holmboe and printed by Chr. Knudsen & Co., and we are indebted to A. Odfjell for the following data as to quantities issued and distributed:

2	ore stamps	569,700, of which	100,000 were sold through the post office.
3	ore stamps	357,000, of which	60,000 were sold through the post office.
5	ore stamps	250,000, of which	50,000 were sold through the post office.
10	ore stamps	254,200, of which	50,000 were sold through the post office.
15	ore stamps	202,700, of which	50,000 were sold through the post office.
20	ore stamps	206,800, of which	50,000 were sold through the post office.
25	ore stamps	375,500, of which	60,000 were sold through the post office.

Other Day Warnings

By H. M. Konwiser

IN 1892, J. W. Palmer of London in his paper, *Bric-A-Brac*, laid considerable stress upon the fact that reprints and forgeries existed to abnormal extent. At this time Mr. Palmer, as a dealer, declined to sell reprints and urged all his fellow dealers to regard these reprints as forgeries.

Mr. Palmer urges dealers and collectors to fight shy of the following reprints being offered, so he avers, as perfectly good stamps.

Alsace-Lorraine; American Locals; American Newspaper Stamps; American Periodical Stamps; American Pony Express; Baden; Bavaria; Bergedorf; Brazil; Bremen; British Guiana; Buenos Aires; Cape of Good Hope, woodcuts; Ceylon; Columbia; Confederate Locals; Danube (Roumania); Fiji Islands; Germany; Hamburg Locals; Hanover; Heliogoland; New Soth Wales, Laureated Head; Lubeck; Mauritius, old; Medina; Mexico; Montevideo; Natal, First Issue; Nevis; Newfoundland; Nova Scotia; Oldenburg.

Papal States; Parma; Persia; Peru; Philippine Islands; Romagne; Samoa Express; Sandwich Isles; Saxony, First Issue; Sedang; Schleswig-Holstein, First Issue; Sicily; Shanghai; Siberia; Spain; Steam Navigation Company; Swiss Locals; Suez; New South Wales, Sydney Views; Venezuela; Wurtemberg.

Mr. Palmer, in his paper, relates having seen, among other items, forgeries of the $20 State, "made by certain parties in Germany" and likewise U. S. Newspaper and periodical stamps from the same source.

In 1887, the Spanish Government prosecuted R. Fernandez, alias Torres, who was arrested in Bremen, charging him with reproducing "rare and old Spanish stamps," particularly the 6 reale of 1850. (This forgery turned up again in 1913.)

In 1892, says *Bric-A-Brac*, there are now in the market a large number of 2d, 6d and 8d Laureated Heads, New South Wales, unused entire sheets, also singles * * * * "we believe forgeries and reprints."

Mulready envelopes, states Mr. Palmer, are being produced by forgers in all sorts of styles, even to the Maltese cross.

Argentina plates, sold to an English stamp company, apparently resulted in unofficial reprints about this time.

Afghanistan stamps were first issued in 1870-71 (Mohammedan date, 1288), but in 1897 one Hafez Hamed appeared in London and representing himself as the spokesman for the ex-Postmaster-General of Cabul, offered stamps issued in 1293, Mohemmaden Year. This fake was not a success due to the fact that the Afghanistan stamps offered carried words declared "not Afghanese." One wonders what happened to the stamps!

Mr. Palmer had no hesitancy in declaring himself "The Father of Stamp-Collecting," in England, establishing himself as a dealer in foreign stamps in 1866, at which time his paper says he was the only stamp dealer in London (Mr. Palmer was born in 1853).

In 1915, Hugo Griebert issued a warning to buyers of the 20 pesos green, Argentine Republic, 1891 issue and also reported dangerous reprints of Mexico, 1867-68 issues, as having appeared in 1916.

Incidently, Mr. Palmer, in 1891, sold the Brattleboro Local for £250—at that time the top price for any single stamp. After the sale Mr. Palmer took great pains to refute the statements, apparently, made that thirteen copies of the Brattleboro existed, declaring that forgeries existed.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, 120 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor

Subscription Rates $2.00 *per Year*
Single Copies 50c.

ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

We are starting what is destined to be one of the most important years in *American Philately* and in the *Collectors Club* * * * The great *International Philatelic Exhibition* to be held in New York in October is attracting the attention of the entire *Philatelic World* and from all indications it will be the greatest undertaking of its kind ever attempted * * * The *Junior Philatelic Society* of London is supporting the project in a unique way by offering a free trip to the Exhibition to the successful contestant in a membership contest * * * Clever publicity for both organizations * * * The new *Club House* is being entirely remodeled and will probably be ready for occupancy early in May * * * This in itself will mark a wonderful step forward * * * The additional expenses entailed by this establishment and the increased desirability of membership have caused the *Board of Governors* to increase the initiation fee for resident members to $25.00 for 1926 and this will further be increased to $50.00 in 1927 * * * By that time it is hoped that every eligible collector in *New York City* will have become a member * * * The dues for resident members will probably also undergo an increase to $25.00 *per year* and legislation to this effect is now pending * * * This same legislation contemplates increasing the fee for *Life Membership* to $300. * * * There is no initiation fee for *non-resident members* and the dues are but $5.00 *per year* which includes a subscription to this journal * * * During the period of the exhibition the *American Philatelic Society* will hold its *Annual Convention* in *New York City* and plans are already under way to make this a highly successful affair * * * The combined attractions should encourage every philatelist to visit *New York* at this time * * * Of more immediate interest to the members is the *Annual Dinner* of the *Collectors Club* which will be held at the *Hotel Astor* on Saturday Evening, January 30, 1926 * * * This dinner will mark the 30*th Anniversary* of the Club and a suitable celebration will be held * * * *Charles M. Ams* is in charge of the arrangements and reservations can be addressed to him at 101 *Park Avenue* * * * The *Philadelphia Stamp Club* recently held its *Annual Christmas Meeting* on December 29th, 1925, under the able supervision of *P. M. Wolsieffer* * * * One of the best pieces of publicity ever received by philately was through the medium of a story *"The Hobby of Kings and Kids"* which recently appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* * * * It is reported that it stimulated the greatest response ever received from an article published in that magazine * * * Thousands of philatelists wrote their appreciation and were rewarded with a courteous acknowledgement as follows * * * *"Many thanks for your note about the article on stamp collecting recently published in the Saturday Evening Post. We are very glad to know that it has found interested readers* * * * *Radio Broadcasting* continues to form an important form of publicity and *A. F. Merell* of *San Francisco* has been doing some good work over station *KFRC* * * * Out of 63 letters received in one morning's mail, *Mr. Merell* writes: 18 were new names of boys and girls, 8 were from *old* boys and girls, 6 were from 'backsliders' and 2 were from men who had never collected but were going to start" * * * One of the indefatigable workers for philately is *A. H. Pike of Binghamton, N. Y.,* whose most recent exploit is to found the *"Associated Collectors of Postal Markings"* * * * Information and *Application*

Blank upon request * * * Work among the *Juniors* is being recognized by all forward looking collectors and the announced *Schoolboys' Exhibition* to be held in London from January 2nd to 8th will be watched with interest * * * It is under the direction of *Fred J. Melville* * * * Another interesting competition sponsored by our English friends is for the best article on *"How best to attract collectors to join a Philatelic Society, and how best to keep them"* * * * These recently announced competitions have a very practical end in view and should prove of benefit * * * *Wendover Neefus, Hudson, N. Y.,* recently published his compact 1926 list of the stamps of the U. S. which is sent free upon request * * * *Karl Hennig, Sudstrasse* 27, *Weimar, Germany,* publisher of the *Philatelic News,* will gladly send a free copy to anyone who can read German * * * The recent sale of the collection of the late *Czar of Russia,* by *Harmer,Rooke & Co.* closes another chapter in an interesting and dramatic historical epoch * * * At the Montreal *Exhibition* (covered so thoroughly in this issue) there were present six of the twelve members of our *Board of Governors* as follows: *Chas. M. Ams, A. F. Lichtenstein, J. C. Morgenthau* and wife, *Charles J. Phillips, Joseph S. Rich,* and wife, and *Theodore E. Steinway* * * * *E. B. Power* is back in *New York* * * * The meetings of the *Hot Stove— League* (recently referred to as the *"secret but not secretive"* organization) have taken on a more formal character * * * Heretofore they have been held informally following the meetings of the *Collectors Club* but *Theodore E. Steinway* started something when he invited the members to his home following a recent meeting * * * The entire membership was present and a splendid midnight supper was provided at which *Mrs. Steinway* was elected *Mascot* * * * This *League* is about the most exclusive organization in philately with but 11 members as follows: *Sidney Barrett, Hugh M. Clark, Eugene Costales, H. M. Konwiser, H. L. Lindquist, A. E. Pade, Elliott Perry, E. P. Radford, Theodore E. Steinway, George Sloane and Herman Toaspern* * * * Following this *Toaspern* squandered the profits of his last *Specialized Sale* (name copyrighted) entertaining the members to a dinner at *Whyte's* followed by a most interesting meeting at his home which included a splendid midnight supper * * * *Toasty's* mother won the heart of every member * * * Such get-to-gethers of the *Intelligencia of Philately* will surely result in something startling and collectors are warned to watch for the forthcoming *Official Publication* of the organization, whose motto shall be *"Where there's Smoke, there's Fire"* * * * Incidentally the organization also voted to rent a booth at the Exhibition where open house will be held * * * An especially good installment of *Plating the* 10c 1847 by *Elliott Perry* appears in this issue and as the series nears its end the suggestions and criticisms of our readers are solicited so that the entire series can be revised before republishing in book form * * * Also if you are interested you had better reserve your copy * * * The present market price for a copy of Volume 1, Number 1 of this publication is $2.00 with several applicants for copies * * * If you do not intend to bind yours, please return it to complete the files of some of those who wish to do so. H. L. L.

ADVERTISING RATES

FOR SPACE IN THE

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

¼ Page.....$5.00. ½ Page.....$8.50. Page.....$15.00.

The magazine is published quarterly in the months of January, April, July and October, and all advertisers are expected to use four issues.

Copy may be changed as often as desired.

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor,
120 West 49th St., N. Y. C.

Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

VOLUME II. January, 1926 No. 1.—(W. No. 5)

REVIEW No. 5. Quarter Ending, January, 1926.

BRIGHT & SON:

BRIGHT & SON'S "A B C" DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE WORLD'S POSTAGE STAMPS. Part II.—EUROPE AND COLONIES. Thoroughly Revised up to the Date of Going to Press. Well and fully illustrated. London: Bright & Son. (Partners: Percy M. Bright and Frank H. Oliver), Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Importers of Postage Stamps, 164, Strand, W.C.2. THIRTEENTH EDITION, (May) 1925. viii+664pp., ¾6x 4¼ in., bound blue cloth, price 3/6.

In reviewing this catalogue, I can do no better than quote the Preface: "The thirteenth edition of this Catalogue shows an increase of about 170 pages. Most of the European States have their share in this output of new stamps, but a large proportion of the increase is due to the inclusion, for the first time, of stamps issued by the Ex-Enemy countries since the outbreak of the war in 1914. Approximately the increase in the number of pages over the last edition is one-third, *but the price of the Catalogue has been reduced by one-third also.* It is our endeavour to give Philatelists the opportunity of purchasing a first-class Catalogue and handbook, not a mere price list at a cost which makes but little inroad on their pockets. We do not pretend to excel in all departments, but can confidently say that quite a number of the check lists in this catalogue are the best that have been published. Considerable alteration has been made in the prices of modern issues; although some have been drastically reduced there are many which have been increased, as stocks are no longer available or only at rates higher than the retail prices given in some recently issued Catalogues. The recovery of Europe, which is making a steady progress is reflected by the increased demand for stamps by collectors and dealers on the Continent, and many who were sellers a few years ago are now buyers. We must draw attention to the large quantity of stamps offered at ½d to 6d each, and at these prices they are considerably cheaper than the same stamps offered by other firms at so-called enormous reductions. Furthermore, the immense majority of the stamps priced were in stock at the time of going to press, and Collectors can feel confident of a large proportion of their list of wants being filled. We shall be glad to receive nitifications of any errors or omissions that may be found in this catalogue. (Signed) Bright & Son."

(NOTE: I expect to give a "Bibliography" of this catalogue as well as others in the near future, but time and space will not permit in this number, as there is much to review.)

KING (WHITEFIELD) & CO.:

The Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps. With 5,600 illustrations drawn exactly one-fourth the size of the original stamps. Whitfield King & Co., Stamp Importers and Publishers, Ipswich, England. Published Annually. TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION, 1926. viii+776pp. (pages 757 to 776 being adv. of packets, albums, etc. of the firm), 6⅝x4 in., bound in blue cloth, price 6/6.

This catalogue (first edition appearing in 1899) was the first one published in England to omit all *minor varieties*, and is therefore one of the best published especially for "BEGINNERS and MEDIUM COLLECTORS," as it lists every major stamp of different types ever issued. The Preface to the 25th Ed. says: "Last year we commented on the fact that there were very few alterations in prices, but we have since found it necessary to make a thorough revision throughout the catalogue, the result being that many changes in quotations will be found. South-West Africa has been rearranged and extended so as to include all the more important varieties of overprint. The heading "Mesopotania" has now been discarded in favour of "Irad," and "New Britain" is now more correctly designated "New Guinea," the territory comprising not only the island of New Britain, but the whole of the former German New Guinea, including the Bismark Archipelago. The total number of stamps issued to date as included in this catalogue is 43,279. Europe has issued 12,895, Asia, 7,940; Africa, 9.924; America, 7,320; the West Indies, 2,845, and Oceania, 2,355. A comparison with the figures in our last edition will show that 2,167 new stamps have been issued during the last twelve months. These statistics have been specially compiled for this catalogue. Editors of philatelic and other publications making use of these figures will oblige by acknowledging the source of their information. (Signed) Whitfield-King & Co., Ipswich, October 1st, 1925." The United States portion is found on pages 714 to 724, beginning with the 1847 Issue it lists all the different issues of Adhesive, Special Delivery, Department, Postage Due, Registration, Newspaper and Parcel Post Stamps, major varieties only.

GIBBONS (STANLEY), LIMITED:

GIBBONS (STANLEY), LIMITED, PRICED CATALOGUE OF STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. THIRTY-SECOND EDITION, 1926. xvi+(2)+496pp.+(xlviiipp.: S. G. Ill. Guide for Stamp Collectors. Giving full particulars of Albums, Catalogues, Handbooks, Phil. Accessories and Packets and Sets of Stamps), 7¼x4⅞ in., bound red cloth, price 6/6.

....., Interleaved Edition, price 10/6.

....., Part II.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES. THIRTIETH EDITION, 1926. vix+(2)+1168pp.+xlviiipp. Guide for S. Coll.), 7¼x4⅞ in., bound in green cloth, price 10/- net.

....., Part II.—Interleaved Edition, price 16/6 net.

....., WHOLE WORLD. Being Parts I and II, bound in one volume. xvi+(2)+496pp.+(2)+xiv+1168pp.+(xlviiipp. S. G. Ill. Guide for S. Coll.), 7¼x4⅞ in., bound in dark blue cloth, price 16/6 net.

The Gibbons Co. have for the first time brought out their two catalogues at the same time, which is not only a good business move for the publishers but also a great benefit to all collectors of Foreign Countries. In the past, Part I generally appeared in the Fall, while Part II was published during the Winter or Spring following. These two catalogues are two of the very best handbooks on the stamps of the world today published in the English Language. Part I naturally has always stood at the top, treating of Great Britain and Colonies stamps, but Part II, with its many revisions has attained the same distinction. The United States list, I might add, before the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. issued its "Specialized Cat. of U. S. Postage Stamps," was the best priced list in existence, and it still mantains this, as it covers 39pp. (1062-1102). I quote from "Introduction": "With this edition we inaugurate the policy of publishing both parts of our Catalogue at the same time, so that collectors may have a complete, new catalogue at the beginning of each season. After very careful inquiries we have been able to find a paper which, while so thin as greatly to reduce the bulk of the catalogue, yet gives satisfactory results from our illustration blocks. A number of these latter have been renewed and improved upon. The use of this special thin paper has also enabled us to offer to collectors both parts of this catalogue *in one volume*, which bulks very little thicker than the 1925 Part II "Revision": In our endeavor to make the Gibbons Catalogues representative of the most up-to-date knowledge available, we have always been loyally assisted by collectors all over the world, and to those who have been us such help in connection with the present edition, our best thanks are due.—Of particular revisions in the present volume (Part I), the following may be noted: *Great Britain*, 'controls' with margin imperf. or perf.; *Australian Commonwealth*, list greatly improved with the help of Mr. A. A. Rosenblum; *Brunei*, 'single' & 'double' plates listed separately, pictorial type; *Hejaz*, revised with help of Mr. A. J. Marsh; *Irish Free State*, improved and extended; *South-West Africa*, re-compiled with help of Lieut.-Col. L. J. Worthington; *Tasmania*, revised list of the pictorial issues with help of Mr. P. Malone; *Victoria*, 'Postal Fiscals'—An attempt has been made, in collaboration with Messrs. A. A. Rosenblum and R. B. Yardley to separate the lithographed and typographed printings of the "Stamp Duty" types; *Western Australia*, The transfer varieties of the 4d, blue, of 1854, are now correctly listed, from information very kindly given us by Mr. E. D. Bacon, C. V. O. We are also greatly indebted to Mr. Bacon for many other valued suggestions: *Modern Colonial Issues*:—As some confusion was caused in the last edition by our method of indicating the existence of Dies I and II in the Georgian key-plate type, we have made an improvement in this respect. All stamps with old Multiple CA watermark are now Die I., and all with the new Script watermark are Die II, unless otherwise stated.—Of countries specially revised (Part II) we may note: *Portugal and Colonies*, revised with the help of Mr. J. N. Marsden, in consultation with Lieut.-Com. F. H. Napier, R. N.; *Danzig*, rearranred; *Russia*, 'Wrangel's Refugee Post,' formerly classed as locals, are now accorded full catalogue rank. Other countries lists revised are: Belgium, Norway and Roumania."

YVERT & TELLIER-CHAMPION:

YVERT ET TELLER-CHAMPION CATALOGUE PRIX-COURANT DE TIMBRES-POST. TRIENTIEME EDITION, 1926. Yvert et Tellier, Imprimeurs 37, Rue des Jacobins, Amiens-Theodore Champion, 13, Rue Drouot, Paris. xiv (inc. cover pages)+18 (adv. of albums, packets, etc.)+1229+(1)pp., 7⅜x4⅛ in., bound in dark brown cloth, title in gold, price 28 Francs.

....., PRICED CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS. THIRTIETH EDITION, 1926. (English Language Ed.) xvi (inc. 2 cover pages)+16 (adv.)+1213+(1)pp., 7⅜x4¼ in., dark brown cloth, title in silver, price 28 Francs.

The yearly editions of this catalogue has always been recognized as the best one in the French language. I use the word "best" here to denote the most thorough. The "preface" to the English edition says: "Never has the Philatelic tree thrown out such powerful roots as during the year now drawing to a close. Its clustered branches now extend the world over, and there is not a country, no matter how small, that does not come under its ever lengthening shadow. Everywhere the number of collectors increases, and their keenenss is on a par with the increase, we see a growing emulation which will encourage all who study stamps, be they classic rarities or new issues barely out. The recent Ferrari sales supply fresh evidence of this well nigh universal enthusiasm. Near us, at Paris, a Philatelic Exhibition enabled us to gauge the course covered within a dozen years, by the pleasing demonstration of the actual progress effected in the art of collecting, for continually passing before us were serried ranks of attentive and highly competent visitors. But, in proportion as our numbers rise, so, unhappily do those of stamps fall; their rarity increases quite as much, ahead of them we vizualize a future more

and more brilliant, their price soars and reaches heights which in old times were never dreamt of. If our Catalogue has in the past always noted these movements most carefully, we can say on this point, that the present edition contains modifications more important than ever; for not only does it confirm the astounding leaps made by some stamps at the top of the list—great favourites—often in request yet rarely obtained, but it notes minutely the less pretentious of all those which are involved by these leaders in the whirlwind rise. So again this year, we allow ourselves the felicity of drawing attention to the accuracy and realiability of prices given to the stamps." That part of the catalogue of most interest to us, "United States of America," is found on pages 1117 to 1137 and although priced in francs and centimes are valuable as a comparison with our own and English catalogues. And finally as we now have an edition in the English language, makes this catalogue much more valuable to American collectors.

ZUMSTEIN & CIE.:

EUROPA BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG ZUMSTEIN. Catalogue de Timbres-Post Europe. NINTH EDITION, 1926. xxiv (inc. 2 cover pages)+744pp (inc. 3 and 4 cover pages), (pages 723 to 743 being advertisements), 8x4¼ in., bound in red cloth, price 5 Schwitzerland Francs.

This catalogue as the title says comprises European stamps only with the exception of Switzerland which is splendidly taken care of in "Spezial-Katalog u. Handbuch uber die Briefmarken der Schweiz" the third edition appeared last year and a French edition translated by M. Picard. Another catalogue that is valuable to American collectors for comparison of prices. It also has an inovation: after each set of stamps it gives a price for the complete series, where possible, which of course is very helpful to medium collectors. This catalogue at the price is well worth having in any library.

SENF (GEBRUDER):

SENF'S (GEBRUDER) ILLUSTRIERTER BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG. 1926, I BAND: Postmarken von Europa, etc., etc. Verlag von Gebruder Senf, Leipzig. 048+887+(1)+(2)pp., 8x3½ in., bound cloth, price

It was only last July that we listed the 1925 edition, which has 832pp. of catalogue, while this edition contains 866, being an increase of 34. This is now in its TWENTY-NINTH EDITION, having begun publication in 1892. The value of this catalogue is for comparison of prices.

SMETH (PAUL DE):

GREECE PREMIER TYPE. Historie, Classement, Essais, Obliterations. Amiens: Imprimerie Yvert & Tellier, 37, Rue des Jacobins. 1925. 4 (leaves)+pages 5 to 74+(2)pp., 9⅞x6⅜ in., paper cover, price 5 Francs.

This "Hermes" Type or First Issues of Greece have been favorites with collectors, always because of the two printings "Paris" and "Atnens," which were further complicated by some having the numeral on the back, others without; and the "Athens" print being also divided into two varieties, (a) Clear Impressions; (b) Coarse Impressions, and further varieties caused by use of different papers: Thin Transparent, Cream Wove, Yellow; color varieties and the last issues perforated 11½, while copies of many of the varieties from 1879 on are found pin-perforated or rouletted, said to be unofficial, and finally the Errors of Figures on Back. These stamps were in use from 1861 to 1900 and "Scott's Cat." lists 157 varieties, while "Gibbons' Cat." lists 189 varieties. The contents of Mr. Smith's work is as follows: Introduction, p. 5; Chapt. I, Summary of Classification; Chapt. II, General Description, 11; Chapt. III, 1 Oct. 1861, Paris Prints, tinted papers; Chapt. IV, 1861 to 1876, Athens Prints, tinted papers—(A) First Impressions: 1st Period, 2nd Period—(B) 1862-1876, 35 to 56; Chapt. V, 1875 to 1876, New Values 30 and 60 Lepta, 57; Chapt. VI, 1876 to 1886, Athens Prints, Cream Paper, 59 to 67; Chapt. VII, Essays, 68; Chapt. VIII, Postmarks, 72; Index.

FIEANDT (DR. EINAR):

THE ANUS STAMPS. Suomen Postimerkkilehti Lappeenranta. Translated by Alex. Kaleva. 7+(1)pp., 9¼x6⅜ in.

The Anus Stamps are occupation stamps used in Aunus district (Russian province, Olonetz) at the time when it was occupied by Finnish white guard volunteers. There are in the market besides genuine (8 stamps), cleverly forged Aunus stamps. Of the genuine stamps there are two types and they are distinguished chiefly by the glazed or mat overprinting. From the forged stamps there are four types known at present and they are four different forgery trials. (From the opening sentence.) The article goes on and gives the official decree, followed by description of Finland stamp, value, color, numbers printed of both types; description of types; forgeries; postmarks.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA:

(THE) POSTAGE STAMPS OF RHODESIA. (Formerly the British South Africa Company.) An Official Check List Compiled by a Committee of The Philatelic Society of Rhodesia. London: Harris Publications Ltd., Windsor House, 46 Victoria St., S. W. 1. 1925. 28pp., 7¼x4¾ in., paper cover, price 1/-.

This is *"PHILATELIC MAGAZINE" HANDBOOK, NO. 6.* Contents: 188-1890, p. 3; Prov. Iss., March, 1891, 4; 1881-94, 4; 1895, 5; 1896-99 (Feb. '96), 7; Bulawayo Provisionals, April, 1897, 8; Do., 22nd May, 1896, 9; 1897, 10; Reprint of the 2 Pound, Jan. 1897, 10; 1898-1908, 11; Victoria Falls Iss., 13; 1909, 14; 1910, King & Queen, 16; 1913-22, Admiral Type, 19;

15th Aug., 1917, First Livingston Prov., 24; 22nd Sept., 1917, 2nd do, 24; 1922, Die III on white paper, 24; 1922, White paper and gum, 25; *BIBLIOGRAPHY*, 26.

WHITE (GODFREY M.):

(THE) POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE SOVIET REPUBLICS 1917–1925. (An Annotated List of.) Compiled by Godfrey M. White. London: Harris Pub. Lit., etc. 56pp., 7¼x4⅞ in., paper cover, price 2/6.

This is *"PHILATELIC MAGAZINE" HANDBOOK, NO. 7.* Contents: Index, 2; Foreword, 3; Section I, The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, Contents of Sec. I, 4; (1) "Authorized" Issues, 5; (2) Regular Issues, 8; (3) Commemorative Issues, 16; (4) Charity Issues, 17; (5) Air Mail Issues, 20; (6) Special Post (Express Mail), 22; (7) Local Issues Within the Soviet Regime, 23; Kharkov Prov., 24; Kiev Prov., 24; Rostov Charity Issue, 25; Far Eastern Republic (Soviet Issues only), 26; Section II, The Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, 29; Section III, The Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic, 30; Section IV, The Azerbaidjanian Socialist Soviet Republic, 35; Section V, The Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic, 40; Section VI, The Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, 43; Section VII, The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, 45; (1) Regular Issues, 46; (2) Commemorative Issues, 49; (3) Charity Issues, 51; (4) Air Mail, 51; (5) Special Post (see page 22); (6) Postage Due Stamps, 53; Foreign Exchange Tax Stamps, 53; *Bibliography*, 55.

BIBLIOGRAPHY of "PHILATELIC MAGAZINE" HANDBOOKS. The titles and authors of the other five are: No. 1, NORWAY, by W. Nichols (this is now Out of Print); No. 2, SWITZERLAND: The Cantonal Stamps, by A. S. Allender, price 1/-; No. 3, **PAPUA**, by W. T. Elliot, 1/-; No. 4, GREAT BRITAIN: The Line-Engraved "Alphabets," by H. S. Hodson and E. W. Floyd, 2/6; No. 5, U. S. A.: The 2c Columbus, by H. E. Coulson, 2/6.

WARD (W.):

ERRORS AND VARIETIES OF BRITISH STAMPS. (Surface Printed.) Illustrated with Enlarged Diagrams, by W. Ward, 1925. W. Ward, 37 Lorne St., Lytham. Lancs. (Copyright.) 24pp., 7⅞x5⅛ in., paper cover, price 1/- net.

Contents: List of Contents, p. 2; Preface, 3; 1855-62 Trial Paper Var., 4; Hair-Lines (1862-5), 4; 3d (1862) White Dots, 5; 1/- (62) Circled Letter, 5; 6d Plate 5 (65) No Wmk., 6; 9d Plate 5 (67), 6; 10d Emblems (65), 6; 6d (67–9) With and Without Hyphens, 7; 2/- Blue (67-8), 8; 2½d (75) Anchor Wmks., 8; 2½d LH-FL Error (75), 8; Surcharged Stamps (82-3), 9; Imperforate Errors, 10; 1d (80) Check Letter Var., 10; 1d (81) Pearl Var., 10; High Value Anch. Blued Papers, 12; Unshaded Numeral "Jubilee" 4d, 12; 3d Purple On Orange (81), 13; 4½d (92) With Full Stop, 13; 6d (87) "White Back," 13; Violet & Green "Jubilee" 10d, 14; 1/- (00-11) With Inverted Frames, 14; 1d (11) No Wmk., 15; ½d With Cross Label Attached, 15; (11-13) "No Cross" Vars., 15; (13) Multiple Cypher Wmks., 15; (12 and 24) Wmk. Sideways, 16; 8d War Stamp, 16; Bradbury Wilkinson High Vals., 16; Two Dies Georgian 2d, 16; Georgian Anilines, 17; "Pencg" & "Qne" Errors, 17; Minor Flaws Edwardian & Georgian Issues, 17; (24) "Wembley" Perforations, 18; Types of Georgian Wmks., 18; (25) 1d on "Wembley" Paper, 19; Georgian No Wmk. Vars., 19; Inverteds., 19; Wmkpp. 20 to 24 Advertisements.

TAHL (HARRY)

NOTES ON LINE ENGRAVED BRITISH STAMPS. By Harry Tahl. Delivered from time to time to the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society. Aberdeen, Oct., 1925. FIRST EDITION, Limited to 100 Copies. 14+(2)pp., 8½x5¼ in., paper cover, price .

Contents: Postmarks: Maltese Crosses. Distinctive Points. The Diamond—The Inside or Inner Cross—The Outside or Outer Cross, p. 3; Crosses Identified: Irish Cross (2 types)—Kilmarnock Cross—Manchester Cross—Norich Cross—Numbers in Crosses—Scots Cross—Wotton-Under-Edge Cross—York Cross, 4, 5, 6; Maltese Crosses Not Yet Identified: Circle in Centre—Dot in Centre—Double Lined Maltese Cross—Solid Centre Cross, 7, 8, 9; Various Colours of Maltese Crosses, 10; A Resume of the Various Maltese Crosses, 11, 12, 13, 14.

VOSS (A. C.):

HANDBOOK DER POST—EN PORTZEGELS VAN CURACAO EN SURINAME samengesteld door A. C. Voss, Lid der Nederl. Ver. V. Postzegelverzamelaars. Uitgever J. Mebus, Amsterdam, Postbox 883. 53+(3)pp., 8¾x5¾ in., paper cover, price

Contents: Introduction, p. 5; Curacao Catalogued, Adhesives, 7 to 22; Postage Dues, 23 to 25; SURINAM Catalogued, Adhesives, 27 to 42; Postage Due Stamps, 43 to 46; Postage Due Stamp Types, 47 and 48; Plating, 49 to 53; Advertisements, last three page.

GRAF (WOLFGANG):

GRAF'S SPEZIALKATALOG DER POSTWERTZEICHEN BAYERNS UND WURTTEMBERGS unter besonderer Berucksichtigung der Bewertung der Bayerischen Muhlradabstempelunger. Herausgegeben vMn Wolfgang Graf, Bayreuth. 1925. 104pp., 9x5¾ in. bound blue cloth, price

Contents: Introduction, p. 3; BAVARIA Catalogue, Adhesives, 7 to 36; Postage Due Stamps, 37 to 41; Official Stamps, 41 to 50; Illustrated Types, 11 beautiful plates—Semi-Official, 51 and 52; Telegraph Stamps, 52; BAVARIA MILL-WHEEL POSTMARKS, 54 to 70; WURTEMBERG Catalogue, Adhesives, 73 to 79; Official Stamps, 80 to 88; Telegraph Stamps, 88; Advertisements, 99 to 104.

LUTZ (LOUIS):

(LES) PREMIERES SURCHARGES DE LA SARRE par Louis Lutz, Amiens: Imprimerie Yvert et Tellier. 1925. 36pp., 8¾x5⅝ in., paper cover, price 3 Francs.

Contents: Part I, German Saar, pp. 3 to 13; Plates, 17 to 27. Part II, Bavarian Saar, 29 to 33; Complete List of Saar Post Offices, 35 and 36.

HEIDE (J. C. AUF DER):

STEMPELS EN POSTZEGELS. Een verhandeling over alle soorten afstempelingen, zooals zij tot op heden bekend zijn, gevolgd door een beschrijving der stempels voorkomende op de Nederlandsche poststukken en postzegels van 1781 af, met inbegrip eener vermelding van den plaatsnaam der nummerstempels. Met meer dan 60 afbeeldingen door J. C. Auf Der Heide, S. H. D. Philatelist. Hilversum, Amsterdam. Auf Der Heide's Postzegelhandel. 1925. 33+(1)pp., 9½x6¼ in., paper cover, price.

Contents: Introduction, p. 5; I Part, Advertising Postmarks of various Countries, pp. 9 to 20; II Part. Holland Postmarks: Introduction, 23; Varieties of Postmarks, 25 to 33.

MELVILLE (FRED. J.):

(THE) MAYFAIR FIND OF RARE STAMPS. Described by Fred. J. Melville. With Reproductions in Collotype. London: 1925. H. R. Harmer (H. R. Harmer, F. R. G. S. and C. C. Harmer), 6, 7 and 8 Old Bond St., W. 1. xlvi+(2)+44pp. (Cat. of the Stamps of the Mayfair Find, Etc., Etc.)+(4)pp., 12⅛x10⅝ in., bound in full red cloth, price 21/-. Pocket in back containing 12 collotype plates.

Contents: Contents, p. vii; I, Introductory, xi; II, Hidden Treasure, xv; III, Story of the Find, xxi; IV, Philatelic Aspects of the Find, xxvii; V, The Montevideo Find, xxxvii; VI, Description of the Collotype Illustrations, xliii. Memoranda, 2 blank pages. Catalogue of the Stamps of the Mayfair Find, Etc., Etc. To be sold by Auction on Monday, Nov. 9th, 1925, by H. R. Harmer. At the Auction Galleries, 6, 7 and 8 Old Bond St., London, W. 1., 44pp., with many illustrations.

Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey in "Stamp Collecting," Vol. XXV, No. 8, Sat., Nov. 21st, 1925, page 255 says: "Here is a fascinating volume for the book-lover, a permanent record of a unique philatelic event. This is an edition *de luxe* that any collector can feel proud to possess—a really sumptuous work that is a credit to all who had a hand in its production. The full story of this remarkable find, as well as that of the equally important "Montevideo Find," is entertainingly told by Mr. Fred. J. Melville. The work is well bound in red cloth and has 96 pages of text and illustrations. In addition there is a gusset pocket at the end of the volume containing twelve large collotype plates showing about forty of the rarer items. These should prove of great value to specialists for study. Owing to the costly nature of the work the edition is very limited, so that I would advise any collector interested to secure a copy at once. It is well worth the outlay." I might add that the regular auction catalogue (being exactly the same as that contained in the book), 45+(3)pp., 11¾x10½ in., yellow paper cover, is mighty well worth having for a small outlay. The same priced can be bought for 5/-.

RIEP (OSCAR):

RUSSLAND. Spezial-Sammlung des Barons Carl von Scharfenberg, Berlin. Sonder-Katalog enhalt alle Postwertzeichen von Russland, und allen neuen Staaten die vor 1914 zu Russland gehorten, oder nach 1914 auf russischem Territorium neu entstenden sind, sowie alle Besetzungsausgaben in Russland, wahrend des Weltkrieges. Mit uber 600 Abbildungen im Text und mehreren Tafeln. Zusammengestellt und erlautert von Oscar Riep, Berlin, W. 62. Spezialprufer aller Russlandmarken. VIII+224pp., and 7 plates, 9⅜x6⅛ in., paper cover, price .

This is a fine catalogue of Russian Stamps from the beginning to the present time, cataloguing 4065 stamps, printed on fine paper with illustrations very well done.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

Timely Notes

—The committee in charge of the International Exhibition announce some interesting changes in the Program as a result of constructive suggestions received. These include the insertion of a class for U. S. Complete, the revision of Class 15 and the putting of Air Mail Stamps in a special class.

—Charles J. Phillips' Catalogue of Denmark Stamps has made its appearance and will be fully reviewed in our next issue.

—The wonderful book describing the Mayfair Find, published by H. R. Harmer, 6, 7 and 8 Old Bond St., London, deserves a place in every philatelic library. This also will receive adequate attention in a later issue.

—The news of the death of that veteran philatelist E. B. Sterling was a shock to his many friends. The C. C. P. has an exhaustive sketch of Mr. Sterling in process of compilation, so we refrain from any further statement pending its publication.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

Officers and Committees, 1925

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New Members

Since the October issues of 1925 the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:

640 Rudolph C. Bach.....New York City
Proposed by J. A. Klemann.
Seconded by J. J. Klemann, Jr.

642 John E. Stearns.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by B. W. H. Poole.

643 James Starr.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by Eugene Klein.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

644 Ralph G. Wells.....Needham, Mass.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by C. Hutchings.

645 Christian L. Dull.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by P. M. Wolsieffer.

646 Albert Squier.....New York City
Proposed by D. Berolzheimer.
Seconded by H. Barr.

647 F. H. Elmore.....Montgomery, Ga.
Proposed by R. S. Nelson.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

648 Georges Creed.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by Eugene Klein.

649 O. G. Reichelt.....New York City
Proposed by P. C. Doane.
Seconded by Walter Scott.

650 Gorden Ward, M.D.....Seven Oaks, Eng.
Proposed by S. Chapman.
Seconded by C. J. Phillips.

651 Theodore Solomon.....New York City
Proposed by G. B. Sloane.
Seconded by W. Scott.

653 Robert C. Beal.....New York City
Proposed by G. B. Sloane.
Seconded by C. J. Phillips.

654 Wm. F. Warncke.....Hoboken, N. J.
Proposed by A. Kuehne.
Seconded by J. M. Bartels.

655 Prescott W. Robinson.....Montreal, Can.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

656 Henry M. M. Russell.....New York City
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.

657 Augustus Nulle.....New York City
Proposed by Joseph Hoffman.
Seconded by J. M. Bartels.

658 Stephen G. Rich.....Verona, N. J.
Proposed by Joseph S. Rich.
Seconded by H. M. Lewy.

659 Donald G. White.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by B. W. H. Poole.

660 Robert C. Crawford.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Proposed by H. M. Konwiser.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.

661 Irwin W. Day.....Waterbury, Conn.
Proposed by W. D. Pierson.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

663 C. W. Siggers.....Margate, Eng.
Proposed by F. Golden.
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein.

662 Henry C. Hyde.....Springfield, Mass.
Proposed by H. P. Atherton.
Seconded by R. C. Monroe.

Candidates for Membership

The following gentlemen are candidates for membership.

652 G. S. Jaura.

664 Malcolm N. McLellen.....New York City
Proposed by E. Perry.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

665 Kurt A. Pelikan, Ph.D....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Proposed by E. Hausmann.
Seconded by C. J. Phillips.

666 Wm. T. Livingston.....Detroit, Mich.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by F. Schmalzreidt.

667 Eugene Telfer.....Chicago, Ill.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. Kay.

Program for 1926

The following program has been arranged for the balance of this season.

The meetings will be held, as usual, at 8 P. M., on the First and Third Wednesdays in every month.

Try and keep these dates open and show by your personal attendance that you appreciate the fact

that so many keen collectors are showing their collections for our benefit.

Jan. 20—A. F. Lichtenstein: Western Franks. Shown by Dr. Berthold who will give an illustrated address on their use.
Feb. 3—Dr. W. L. Babcock: U. S. Supplementary Mail Cancellations and Early United States Cover.
Feb. 17—H. C. Gibson, United States, 1847, 5c and 10c—the latter plated.
March 3—A. W. Filstrup: United States, 1851-1857.
March 17—Dr. C. W. Hennan: Netherland and Colonies.
April 7—Hans Lagerloef, Cuba: A Specialized Collection.
April 21—Collections of not over 50 pages from various countries.
May 5—Maj. T. Charlton Henry: British West Indies, 20th Century.
May 19—The Hon. E. R. Ackerman: British Early Issues on Covers, and Stamps Used Abroad.

Re Stamp Perforations

WOODLANDS, HOREHAM ROAD,
EAST SUSSEX, ENG.

The Editor, Collectors Club Philatelist,

Dear Sir:

May I correct an error in the article headed "Stamp Perforation," on page 182 of the last number of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*. The inventor of Stamp Perforation was not Norman Miles, as was stated, but Henry Archer, an Irishman. I cannot do better than repeat the account given by Mr. F. J. Melville in a lecture to the Master Printers Association:

"There are several supposed stories of how the idea came to him. The one I give is on the authority of an old colleague of my father's, George Moir Bussey, still well remembered in Fleet Street.

"Archer was in the Back parlor of the 'Red Lion' Fleet Street one night in 1847. At a table opposite him was one Charles Fowler, a well known "Penny-a-liner," whose specialty of reporting fires in the Metropolitan area had gained him the nickname of 'Fire Fowler.' Fowler had been writing letters and having got them ready for affixing the postage stamps, found himself without a knife or scissors to cut the stamps apart. Taking a pin from his coat and laying the block of stamps on the table, he pricked through the paper at close intervals, and soon was able to tear the stamps apart. Archer, who was watching the process, soon afterward (Oct. 1847) submitted his first proposal to the Postmaster General. His first idea was to prick the paper with rollers, but this was not successful, and he then hit upon the principal of the comb perforator, punching out holes by means of short, flat-ended steel wires or punches, fixed vertically over a matrix steel plate and working through a guide plate. In principle that is the same as we have in use to-day, but Archer, being no mechanic, never produced a successful machine. It was left to Mr. Napier, the engineer, to perfect this into a practical working success after the Government had bought Archer's patent for $4,000.

"Archer was ill satisfied as to his remuneration, although it has been recorded in *"Notes and Queries'* that a correspondent could have bought Archer's patent outright in 1848 for 20 shillings."

In his very interesting article, on page 156 of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, on "Some Varieties of the Royal Cypher Watermark of Great Britain," in commenting on the "Crowded Cyphers Variety" Mr. Gordon Ward states: "This will certainly be a rarity and probably represents a trial of some new paper which has either been discarded or has now been used with the normal watermark." I was given a corner block with control of this variety when it appeared by an official of the Post Office who informed me that it was a trial paper issued to certain post-offices for sale and report, and that the corner of the sheet had been cut off to distinguish the sheet from the ordinary ones. Like Mr. Ward I have only seen the penny value but Mr. Nissen informs me that the half penny also exists.

Yours truly
GEORGE S. F. NAPIER.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

Klemann Collection of Phillippine Islands

The first exhibition of the season was held on Wednesday Evening, Oct. 28, 1925. This was actually the second meeting for the new season but the previous meeting was largely devoted to the routine business of the club, and no exhibit was arranged.

The Exhibition consisted of the highly specialized collection of Philippine Islands contained in four volumes, the property of John A. Klemann of the Nassau Stamp Company. It was exhibited by J. J. Klemann who pointed out the various rarities in an interesting manner.

Among the rarities that were noted are the following:

1854. 5c orange; complete reconstructed plate of 40, showing a block of 4, a strip of 4 and 32 singles of which 2 are unused. There are also two copies on cover.
1854. 10c carmine; an exceptionally fine reconstructed plate of 40, consisting of a block of 20, a block of 10 and 10 singles, all used, except 8. In addition there are 12 singles, unused; 7 singles, a pair and a strip of 3 used.
1854. 10c pale rose red; 5 singles unused, 13 singles and a pair used and one single on original cover.
1854. 1r blue; reconstructed plate of 40, consisting of a block of 8, three blocks of 6, one of which contains the "CORROS" error; a block of 4; a pair and 8 singles; also 5 unused, one the rare "CORROS" error in the ultramarine shade; a block of 4 with the "CORROS" error in the blue color; a block of 6 and 5 singles, all used.

1854. 2r green; fine reconstructed plate of 40, consisting of a block of 10, two blocks of 4, 3 pairs and 16 singles of which three are unused. Also 2 unused singles and 3 pairs and 5 singles used.

1855. 5c pale vermilion lithographed, 4 singles unused; 8 singles, 2 pairs and a block of 4, used. 5c vermilion re-engraved, 6 copies, one unused.

1859. 5c vermilion and 10c rose; complete sheets of 56, unused.

1861. 5c vermilion; complete sheet of 130, unused.

1861. 5c vermilion; full sheet of 50, unused; an exceedingly rare plate, probably unique.

1863. 5c vermilion; complete sheet of 128 stamps, unused, 10 x 13, with 2 stamps in the right and left lower corners not printed.

1872. Habilitados, 2r blue; block of 4, used.

1874. Habilitados, 1r blue; "CORROS" error, unused, which is probably unique; also 1r ultramarine unused, and 2r green unused and used.

1874. Habilitados, 10c rose; complete unused sheet of 56, showing inverted and double overprints, probably unique.

The issues from 1870 to 1898 are well represented in singles and blocks both used and unused.

The special printing of 1903, including the rare special delivery, is represented in blocks of 4.

The collection of O. B. overprints, both unused and on original covers, is the most complete in existence.

It was a highly satisfactory display, much appreciated by the members present, who extended a vote of thanks to the exhibitors.

Theodore Steinway Exhibits Early Great Britain

At the meeting held Wednesday Evening, Nov. 4, 1925, there was no regular business session held owing to the absence of all of the regular officers. The meeting was called to order by H. L. Lindquist who exhibited some fine sections of the collection of Theodore Steinway.

In the early issues of Great Britain, Mr. Steinway showed some remarkable pages of the 1d black and the 2d blue, in addition to many fine pages of the later issues. None of the issues are plated, but there are numerous pairs and long strips. The 2d blue, with and without the line, are plentifully represented in scores of beautiful pairs and strips, several being the full width of the sheet.

In addition to the Great Britain there were selections from some of the other countries notably Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. In each country there were some fine items to call forth the admiration of those present and Mr. Steinway was extended a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy in sending his collection, although the Concerts given at the New Steinway Hall prevented his personal appearance.

Chas. C. Curie Exhibits His 19th Century General Collection

It is seldom in this day of specializing that the members are privileged to inspect a General Collection of the first rank and the interest shown in the collection of Chas. C. Curie which was exhibited Wednesday Evening, Nov. 18, 1925, amply demonstrated that the Program Committee will do well to include more such collections on their program.

Mr. Curie's collection was limited to the 19th Century only, and consists of about 20,000 specimens mounted in five printed albums. The condition throughout was excellent in most cases, and wherever the specimens are not quite up to standard Mr. Curie is weeding them out and replacing them with finer copies.

Page after page showed not a vacant space, and quite frequently the missing stamp would be listed at but a few cents. The rarities were plentifully represented. In the U. S. all of the regular issues were shown including the 15c and 24c 1869 inverts and the 4c Columbian error in color. The last is a very recent acquisition obtained at the Bister Sale for $161.

Possibly the rarest stamps in the collection are the unused 2 real of Spain and the early Moldavias. Many early Swiss are shown, including a beautiful copy of the 4c Vaud. Mr. Curie's personal preference is for the early issues of Newfoundland which are fully represented and include a beautiful 1 sh. orange and an unused 6½d.

Following the regular meeting, the Fellows of the Hot Stove League held a heated session devoted to the discussion of many of the problems now confronting the hobby, and this continued until the small hours of the morning.

The Hot Stove League, violating all precedent, extended to Mrs. Curie a hearty vote of thanks.

Hessel Collection of Confederates

At the meeting held Wednesday, December 2, 1925, the exhibit consisted of the collection of Confederate States Stamps formed by Sydney P. Hessel which was shown by Sydney Barrett.

The collection which is still in the process of formation contained some interesting pieces, including a Beaumont and a Danville on covers and a Goliad off cover.

The general issues were fully represented with several copies of each value.

Mr. Hessel was accorded the usual vote of thanks for his courtesy in sending his collection.

Christian L. Dull Exhibits Austria

At the meeting of December 16, 1925, the members enjoyed one of the most artistically arranged collections that has been exhibited at the Club. Each page was artistically designed in colors with a motive or view relating to the country or to the subject. We hope to present some of the actual pages to our readers in an early issue.

The collecion was carefully and effectively worked out to show Plate Varieties, Paper Varieties, Watermarks, Printing Varieties and Shades followed by a beautiful lot of covers showing the various postal rates and the cancellations of the different postoffices.

It was the collection of an artist and a student and Mr. Dull received a rousing vote of thanks from those present.

VOLUME V. NO. 2. APRIL, 1926

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by
THE COLLECTORS CLUB, NEW YORK CITY

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TWO PLATES SHOWING TYPES OF THE 10c. 1847.

EIGHT PAGE INDEX TO VOLUMES III. AND IV.

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

VOL. V APRIL 1926 No. 2

New York Foreign Mail Cancellations. 1870-76

BY J. MURRAY BARTELS

MANY a collector in the past has undoubtedly admired the large fancy star and other cancellations of attractive designs seen quite frequently on the higher denominations of the so-called Bank Note Issues. Very few know that these were used almost exclusively in New York City on mail addressed to foreign countries. In the present article will be found the much-advertised number, namely, just "57 varieties." But, like the famous pickles, this does not exhaust the number actually available or in existence, but just happens to represent those at hand at the time we launch our first instalment. Collectors in exaamining what they have will undoubtedly add to this number and if they will submit them to the writer he will be pleased to add them to the list in a supplementary article.

It should be borne in mind that the designs here illustrated were in use exclusively between 1870 and 1875 or '76. Some other attractive cancellations were used on foreign mail in New York in connection with earlier issues, but these must be left to another article. Just why there was such a variety of designs no one seems to know. Neither could it be ascertained whether the various designs represented Substations or Branches of the post office. It is, however, certain that with few exceptions their use was for a short period only, some of them possibly a few weeks or less, while others may have lasted two or three years, as we see from dates on covers. Not long ago a little batch of entire and parts of covers addressed to Spain passed through my hands. They were all from New York and it occurred to me to make my initial effort to copy or trace some of them with a view of preparing an article on the subject.

One important question arose, Shall they be an exact copy of what we happen to find on the stamp or cover or represent the original design as nearly as possible as intended and probably originally drawn or cut by the artist?

I decided on the latter and am thus aware that I may be accused of idealizing to some extent. However, collectors can readily identitfy whichever they may happen to have, even if the lines do often appear thickened or smudged. So I hunted up an old set of drawing tools which had rested since my schoolboy days and found they came in quite handy in drawing circles and straight lines.

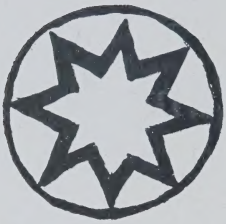
At the suggestion of Editor Lindquist, I have divided the designs into several groups, beginning each with a capital letter which is followed by a number for identification, though this classification was not always easy. Thus additional new discoveries can readily be added to the group where they belong.

All of these designs were superseded late in 1875 or early in 1876 by the familiar barred ovals containing the number of the station of origin. The latter seem to have

A-1

A-2

A-3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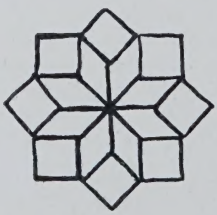
A-15

B-1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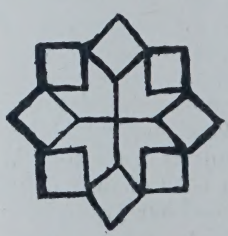

B-3

been introduced about the time of the establishment of the Postal Union rates of 5c. for each half ounce. For that reason we find very few of these fancy designs on the Taylor 5c. stamp.

In the following brief list of descriptions I mention some of the stamps or covers on which I happened to see the design in question. Quite likely most denominations appear with each cancellation. Therefore, in submitting material for an additional article, readers will please confine themselves to new designs or additional colors in which those here listed have been seen, though dates on covers may be added or errors of any kind gladly corrected.

A few notes on each of the designs illustrated on the four plates are very essential for reference purposes.

GROUP A. FANCY STARS.

A1. An eight-pointed star in circle with fine printed star in center. One of the most attractive and fairly common ones of the series. Dates of covers N. Y., Jan. 10, 1874; Jan. 21, 1875. Seen on 1873, 2, 6, 7, 10c., also in red on 7c.

A2. A very similar star design, but with points of curved lines. Less common than A1, but not rare. Cover N. Y., Dec. 20, 1873, 10c., also on 1873, 7c., etc.

A3. A simple eight-pointed star in a circle, the points rather narrow. One of the commonest. Cover dated N. Y., Aug. 29, 1874, with 2 and 10c. Have seen it also in red on 1873, 7c. and 12c.

A4. A similar star, but points are broader and shorter. Likewise rather common. Seen on covers N. Y., Aug. 5, 1874, with 6 and 10c.; also in red on 1873, 7c. and 12c.

A5. Similar to last, but scallops on inner circle between points. Much scarcer than all preceding. Noted on 1876, 2c. vermillion, therefore one of the last used.

A6. A compound four-pointed star. Not very rare. Seen on 1873, 7c. and others.

A7. Similar four-pointed compound star with lines from points of inner star crossing in center. Design smaller than preceding. Seen on 1873, 7c., and is very rare. Believed to be a N. Y. cancellation.

A8. Another similar design with sides of inner four-pointed star joined by crossed lines. Covers dated N. Y., Jan. 21, 1875, and Feb. 2, 1875, the latter with 12c. This is fairly rare.

A9. Five-pointed colorless star in inner circle, sixteen solid points between inner and outer circle. It is very rare and can be seen in the E. S. Knapp Collection on an 1873, 7c. Its use in New York City has not yet been verified.

A10. Star with four broad points and detached solid points in angles. Quite common and probably in use for several years. Have seen this on covers dated N. Y., Apr. 9, 1873; July 14, 1873; Sept., 1873; March 4, 1874; also on grilled 2, 3, 7 and 10c. J. W. Sampson has this with grilled 7c. on a cover.

A11. Partly solid four-pointed star with detached solid points in outer angles. This is probably the commonest of all N. Y. Foreign Mail concellations. Dates seen, Apr. 18, 1873; Feb. 7, 1874; May 4, 1874. On Grilled 1870, 10c.; Ungrilled 2, 10c.; 1873, 2, 3, 10, 12, 24c.

A12. Five-pointed partly solid star with outline points joined in angles. In the W. S. White Collection on 7c. cover dated N. Y., 1875, July 15. Undoubtedly very rare, as I have seen no other specimen.

A13. Five-pointed star, half of each point solid. A rather common design used by several Central American countries, but far from common in this issue. J. W. Sampson has it on Foreign Mail cover dated N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874, and also on a 7c. of 1870.

A14. Small solid star in center of five-pointed colorless star, but use in New York not yet verified. Have seen it on 1873, 10c., and also in red on 1873, 7c. Must be considered quite rare.

A15. A five-pointed colorless star. Solid triangles between points. Small circle in center. Has been seen on 1873, 6c., but New York use yet unverified. "A15" is the only one in this group not surrounded by a circle.

GROUP B. GEOMETRIC DESIGNS.

B1. Attractive design in a circle. Seen on cover N. Y., Oct. 1, 1875. Undoubtedly quite rare.

B2. Same design without circle. J. W. Sampson has it on an 1873, 7c., and it is also rare.

B3. Similar to last, diagonal cross lines in center omitted. Seen on 1873, 10c.

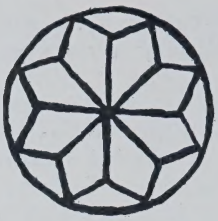
B4. As last, but design modified and in a circle. This has been seen on 1873, 7c.

B5. Eight-pointed design in a circle, eight lines radiating from center. This also has been seen on 1873, 7c.

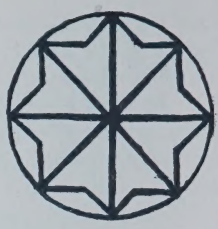
B6. Eleven rays ending in solid small square, the corners joining at each side. Have this on a 10c. of 1873. It seems to be quite rare.

B7. A rather simple design in a circle. Have a cover with 12c. dated N. Y., Nov. 7, 1874, also a single 1873, 10c. Known also in red on 1870, 7c.

B-4


B-5

B-6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B-15

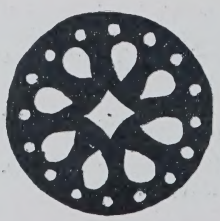
C-1

C-2

C-3

C-4

C-5


C-6

C-7

C-8

B8. Four-pointed design with points crossing two circles and touching the outer third. A rare cancellation seen so far only on 1873, 7c.

B9. Sixteen rays each with center part removed, producing a rather striking effect. J. W. Sampson has it on a cover with two 7c. dated N. Y., Dec. 8, 1874. I have seen no other specimen.

B10. An eight-pointed star like design, composed of as many solid diamond-shaped points. Not framed. This design appears also on both earlier and later issues and was used in several offices. J. W. Sampson has it on 1870, 7c., but its used in New York is not certain.

B11. A fancy and attractive design, solid diamond-shaped rays, about 15 in number. Small colorless star in solid disk in center. Have seen this on 1873, 6c., but cannot verify its use in New York as yet.

B12. Two squares, one inside of other. Points of inner one touched by diagonal cross lines, the whole in a circle. Found with extra heavy lines and also lines of normal thickness. Both illustrated here, but the latter is erroneously numbered in the plate as B-15 (it should really have been omitted or else also numbered B-12). A cover with 1873, 2c. and 10c., is dated N. Y., Sept. 9, 1874.

B13. An odd design, solid disk in circle divided by four, each part with small colorless circle in center. This may not be N. Y. or a Foreign Mail cancellation, as it has not been verified. Seen on 1873, 1c.

B14. Four triangles, but apex outward and rounded. Same remarks as B13 apply here. Seen on 1875, 2c. vermillion.

GROUP C. VARIOUS FANCY DESIGNS.

C1. Double twelve-pointed design in a circle as illustrated. Quite fancy, but not rare. Covers N. Y., Apr. 26, 1875, and Sept. 25, 1875.

C2. A very pretty complicated design in circle composed of eight pointed units. Rather rare. Covers N. Y., Apr. 10, 1875, to Rome (E. S. Knapp), also on 1870, 24c. (J. W. Sampson).

C3. Another very pretty design composed of eight units in a smaller circle. This is rare. Seen on an 1873, 10c.

C4. A design in circle less complicated, but hard to describe. See illustration. Mr. W. S. White has it on 1873, 10c.

C5. Sixteen-pointed design in a circle. Seen on 1873, 7c. Very rare.

C6. A rather solid disk design. The copy from which this was taken is not very distinct and a clear impression may vary from my drawing. J. W. Sampson has it on 1873, 7c. This was not practical and must have been discontinued after a very short life. No doubt extremely rare.

C7. A fancy frame composed of small double triangles. Sunburst in center. Found in black and also in red. Not rare. Part cover N. Y. with 1873, 2 and 10c. (no date). Also in red and black on 1873, 7c.

C8. A smaller loose design composed of six pieces, about as illustrated. Seen on 1873, 10c., but use in New York not verified.

GROUP D. ROSETTES.

Only designs resembling a flower are included in this group.

D1. Eight heart-shaped petals without frame. One of the commonest of all. Used in New York, but have so far seen no year date. On 1873, 2c., 6c., 10c.

D2. Eight solid petals pointed at each end and joined to small center disk and touching on outer circle. This is quite rare. J. S. Sampson has it on 1873, 10c., and E. S. Knapp on a damaged 1c. of same issue. New York use not yet verified.

D3. Eight petals or perhaps they are rays meeting in center. Drawn from a rather roughly impressed design. N. Y., Aug. 31, 1870, with 3c. and 10c.

GROUP E. PIN WHEELS.

E1. The normal regular pin wheel design, the rays touching outer circle. Covers dated N. Y., Sept. 9 and Sept. 15, 1875, with 2c., 3c. and 10c.

E2. Heavy outer tire with oblong holes. Four pin wheel lines in center. Not rare. Covers N. Y., Mar. 30, 1874, and May 13, 1874. Have seen it also on 12c. and in red on 1870, 7c.

E3. This may not be strictly a pin wheel, but is fairly close to one. Have seen it on 1873, 7c. J. W. Sampson has it on same stamp in red. It is rare.

GROUP F. CORK DESIGNS.

(Perhaps some can give us a more appropriate heading.)

F1. Four solid arrow-shaped sections, each with two tapering points. One of the more common types. Covers N. Y., Sept. 5, 1871, with 3 and 10c., and Mar. 14, 1872, 7c.

F2. Four simple carets, rather widely spaced, the bars not always as long as in our cut. Have seen this on 1869, 12c., also covers N. Y., Nov. 23, 1871, with 3 and 10c. It comes also in red (on 1870, 12c.).

D-1

D-2

D-3

E-1

E-2

E-3

F-1

F-2

F-3

F-4

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F-10

F-11

F-12

F-13

G-1

F3. Somewhat similar to last, but with center bar forming an arrow. The ends are rounded. Noted on 1870 issue, 2, 3, 10c.

F4. Six carets with short heavy bars closely spaced, forming an attractive design. Quite rare. Seen on 1870, 7c.

F5. Four double carets (each composed of four points of bars). Not so rare. Cover N. Y., July 7, 1870, also on 1873, 2c.

F6. Heavy square frame, cross and four carets, form a very neat design. J. W. Sampson has it on 1870, 7c., but use in New York lacks confirmation.

F7. Square design composed of four heavy lined carets and four small solid triangles. J. W. Sampson has this in blue very clearly cut on a grilled 1870, 7c., and I have seen no other. Being the only one in this article which I have seen in blue, it may not have been a New York cancellation, but the design fits in well with its neighbors.

F8. Upright design consisting of four carets and four solid triangles. Those at sides are wider than at top and bottom. I have this only on 1870, 24c., but am not sure of its use in New York. Certainly very rare.

F9. Four large angles rather widely spaced with smaller ones in apex of each. Cover dated N. Y., July 15, 1870.

F10. A leaf with six or seven veins on each side. Some like to call it a pine tree. Rather crudely executed, but fairly common. Note on cover, N. Y., July, 1873, with 1870 issue 3 and 10c.

F11. Circular design composed of eight solid, almost triangular, parts with points toward center. This is very common. Covers dated N. Y., Nov. 8, 1872; Oct. 22, 1873; Aug. 6, 1875; Sept. 4, 1875; Oct. 4, 1876 (5c. Taylor). It comes also in red.

F12. This is similar to the preceding, but points have been removed, forming a cog wheel. This is also rather common and comes also in red. Have seen a part cover used in New York without date, bearing 1873, 2 and 10c.

F13. A simple design, broken circle with two bars in center. Have seen this on 1870, 7c., both in black and red, but not on cover. Its use in New York is therefore so far not certain.

GROUP G. TARGETS.

G1. Only one target design has been noted as used in New York on Foreign Mail. This is composed of the unusually large number of seven concentric circles. Have a cover N. Y., Dec., 1874, with Cont. 2 and 10c. This appears to be very rare.

The Exhibition Label

The Collectors Club Philatelist takes pleasure in illustrating the new "'sticker" or Exhibition Label. It is the work of one of our members, Christian L. Dull of Philadelphia. A few months ago, Mr. Dull showed his collection of Austria and Lombardy Venice at the Club, and it was most artistically mounted.

When Mr. Dull was approached to design an Exhibition Label he most graciously assented, and prepared several attractive designs. The one above, showing the familiar Bartholdi statue of Liberty and the sky line of lower Manhattan was unanimously chosen by the Committee. It is to be noted that this piece of work is correct insists placing of the relative position of Liberty and the New York sky line. The usual representations are what might be termed "artist's license" as they show Liberty in such a position that the true skyline would be that of the Jersey Shore. The artist and the Committee most carefully inspected the design, having in mind the famous "bull" on the 10c. Parcels Post showing a giant liner going up the East River, instead of the North River.

Mr. Dull is a young man, and we are sure our readers will agree that he will go far in his chosen field of commercial art.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Illustrations from Mr. Dull's Collection will appear in an early issue.—H. L. L.

A Great Attempted Swindle on Lloyds Insurance Corporation

Reported by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

I AM indebted to my friend, Mr. Thomas W. Hall, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for details of a case that has been in the Law Courts in London for six weeks and in which the verdict has just been given. Briefly, it is as follows:

A man named Lek—a Dutch subject—insured his collection of Postage stamps at Lloyds for Pounds 46,500 (about $230,000). Directly after the insurance was effected the collection was alleged to have been stolen, and all the best things taken out of it, the salvage being found in a doorway of a waste paper shop a little distance from Schmidt's Hotel in Berlin, from where the collection was alleged to have been stolen. Lek then claimed to have practically a complete collection of the world, with the exception of some half a dozen stamps or so, including blocks of four of the 54 paras Moldavia, pair of the 81p. Moldavia, horizontal strip of four of the 2d. post paid Mauritius, a vertical strip of 5 of the 2d large fillet Mauritius, 2c. Guiana, cut square, the 4 and 8 circular Guianas on entires; a complete set of Missionaries (Hawaiian), including the 2c., and the two types of 13, a pair of the red Mercury, used, and a large number of other things, some impossible, and others very highly improbable.

The case is being fought by the Insurance Company, and J. M. H. Wilson, T. W. Hall, Beckton, Goodfellow, Percy de Worms, Meinertzhagen, Houtzamer and Greenwood were the experts for Lloyds. The other side had a man named Weyman, whom nobody had ever heard of, and who proved more or less inefficient, and unable to give any expert evidence. The case is just at its finishing stage, and we hope to win it, but as Lloyds were fools enough to give Lek a valued policy, we cannot escape a verdict by proving he did not have what he said he had; we have got to prove that he fraudulently or recklessly made claims which he knew to be false, that is to say fraud; unless we can do that, Lek will get the verdict. However, we are hoping for the best.

In a postscript Mr. Hall has written: "Mr. Justice Branson gave judgment today in favor of Lloyds—a great win—and much jubilation in consequence."

I understand that this case has been in the Law Courts for about six weeks and the expenses have been enormous—I should fancy exceeding one hundred thousand dollars—but it will be a lesson to swindlers not to attempt to foist claims on Insurance Companies for utterly impossible pieces. Note, for instance, what Lek claimed he had.

A block of *four* of the first issue of 54 p. Moldavia. Such a thing is utterly unknown to me. A pair of the 81 para Moldavia—I have never heard of such a piece; but worse than this, he altogether fell down in his philatelic knowledge as he claimed to have had a *horizontal* strip of *four* of the Mauritius 2d. post paid. Every student knows that these were printed in horizontal rows of three and vertical rows of four making up the plate of twelve and a horizontal strip of four could never have existed.

He also claimed to have a vertical strip of five of the 2d. Mauritius large fillet. Here again this stamp only existed in vertical rows of four. Another great mistake he made was claiming a pair of the Austria red Mercury used. A pair is utterly unknown and I cannot conceive how two stamps of this value would be used on a Journal.

The extraordinary thing in my mind is the way in which the case was drawn out, but when we get the details we may see the reason for that. However, the result is a great score for the experts in the Royal Society and in the London trade and I, personally, most heartily congratulate them on the result of their very long labors.

Mail Carried by Confederate States Express Posts

The Cushing Pony Express—The Express Mail

By Edward S. Knapp.

E. H. CUSHING was the owner of the largest newspaper in Houston, Texas, at the outbreak of the Civil War.

After the capture of New Orleans in late April, 1862, the Mississippi River traffic was practically controlled by Union forces and the state of Texas was in great measure cut off from communication with the other Confederate States.

To gather news for his paper, as well as to carry mail to and from the States on the other side of the river, Cushing established what was known as the Cushing Pony Express (probably conceived from the Pony Express then operating in the West).

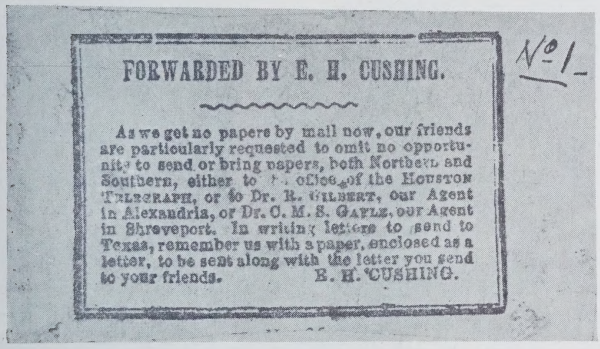
(Mr. A. H. Schumacher, of Houston, Texas, has assisted me in establishing the following concerning the Cushing company):

The Route was about 500 miles each way—to the River and back, with the Main Office at Houston.

The "River Offices" were at either Shreveport, La., or Alexandria, La., or both.

There were relays of riders and ponies, but we have found no records of the number of these or the points at which the relays were picked up.

A RIDER LEFT HOUSTON ONCE EVERY WEEK.


FORWARDED BY E. H. CUSHING.
As we get no papers by mail now, our friends are particularly requested to omit no opportunity to send or bring papers, both Northern and Southern, either to the office of the Houston Telegraph, or to Dr. R. Gilbert, our Agent in Alexandria, or Dr. C. M. S. Gayle, our Agent in Shreveport. In writing letters to send to Texas, remember us with a paper, enclosed as a letter, to be sent along with the letter you send to your friends. E. H. CUSHING.
No 1

Letters had to be stamped with Confederate States Government stamps, but there is no record of what rate was charged.

The Cushing Express had no special stamps of its own that we know of but they did use labels which were pasted on the letters carried by them and which assisted them to gather news as well as to advertise the Express, as will be seen from the four different types illustrated.

These four labels are self-descriptive and are each on a cover bearing Confederate States stamps. Nos. 1 and 2 were (I believe) used in 1863, but there is no year date on either cover to make this certain.

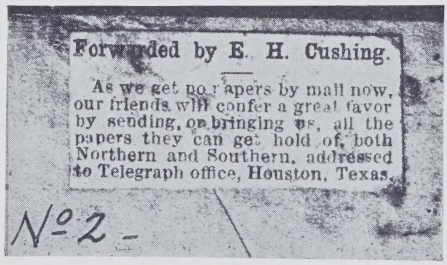
No. 3 shows date of August, 1864, in the label.

A copy of the "Huntsville (Ala.) Confederate" of November 5, 1863, prints an advertisement of the Confederate States P. O. Department which reads as follows:

"Post Office Department.

"Richmond, Oct. 20, 1863.

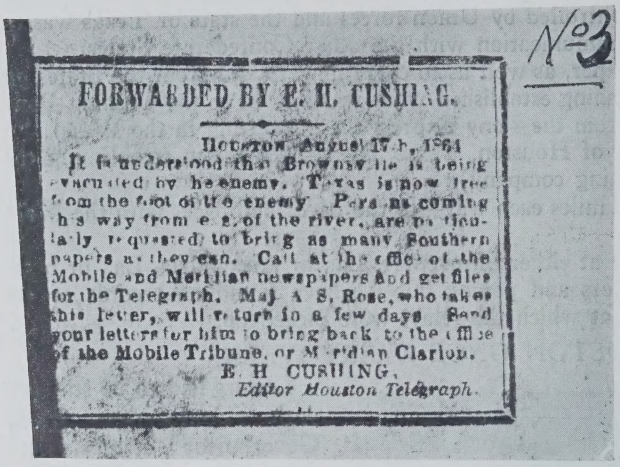
"By virtue of authority vested in me by an act of Congress 'to authorize the establishment of express mails,' approved May 1, 1863, I have this day, entered into an agreement by which two mails will be carried, each way, between Meridian, in the State of Mississippi, and Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana.


Forwarded by E. H. Cushing.
As we get no papers by mail now, our friends will confer a great favor by sending, or bringing us, all the papers they can get hold of, both Northern and Southern, addressed to Telegraph office, Houston, Texas.
No 2

"Now, to meet the expense of carrying of said express mail, it is ordered that, in all letters and packages to be carried on said route, except the Official correspondence and blanks, and postage stamps of the Post Office Department, the postage, to be prepaid in all cases, shall be at the rate of forty cents on each single letter of half an ounce or less, and forty cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce.

"Letters and packages to be sent by this route may be mailed, and the postage paid, at ANY POST OFFICE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES, and those sent from the East to the West of the Mississippi should be marked VIA either Meridian or Brandon, Mississippi, and those sent from the West to the East of the Mississippi, should be plainly marked VIA either Shreveport or Alexandria, Louisiana, as they will be forwarded from either of said offices and none other without further notice.

This, then, is the way the Express Mail started and as it followed practically the same route as the Cushing Pony Express, it is not surprising that that organization was asked by the Confederate Government to discontinue, as label No. 4 states.


No3
FORWARDED BY E. H. CUSHING.
Houston August 17 h, 1864
It is understood that Brownsville is being evacuated by the enemy. Texas is now free from the foot of the enemy Persons coming this way from e. s. of the river, are particularly requested to bring as many Southern papers as they can. Call at the office of the Mobile and Meridian newspapers and get files for the Telegraph. Maj A S. Rose, who takes this letter, will return in a few days Send your letters for him to bring back to the office of the Mobile Tribune, or Meridian Clarion.
E H CUSHING.
Editor Houston Telegraph.

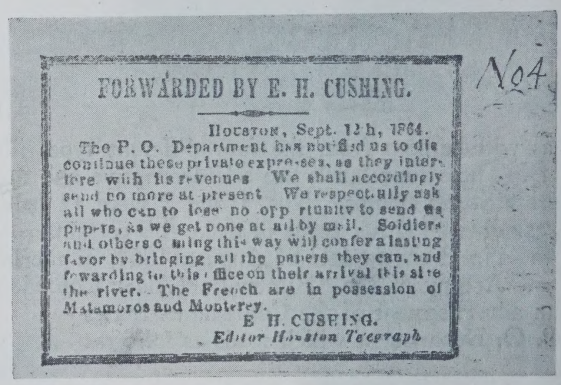
Descriptions as follows:

1. 37½ x 59 mm, white wove paper.
2. 22 x 45 mm, bluish wove paper.
3. 41 x 53 mm, white wove paper.
4. 41 x 58 mm, bluish wove paper.

To summarize:

In 1862 or 1863, there being no reliable communication across the Mississippi, Cushing organized the Cushing Pony Express, which carried letters to and from Texas, which was then cut off from the rest of the Confederacy. This was a private post and had no connection with the Confederate Government.

In 1863 the Confederate Government started the Express Mail, over practically the Cushing route, and when they found, somewheres around the 1st of September, 1864, that the Cushing Company was interfering with their revenues, they told the Cushing company to discontinue.


No4
FORWARDED BY E. H. CUSHING.
Houston, Sept. 12 h, 1864.
The P. O. Department has notified us to discontinue these private expresses, as they interfere with its revenues We shall accordingly send no more at present We respectfully ask all who can to lose no opportunity to send us papers, as we get none at all by mail. Soldiers and others coming this way will confer a lasting favor by bringing all the papers they can, and forwarding to this office on their arrival this side the river. The French are in possession of Matamoros and Monterey.
E H CUSHING.
Editor Houston Telegraph

One may find covers carried by the Express Mail, marked as the Post Office notice required, Via Meridian or Brandon or by Shreveport or Alexandria.

I have never seen a cancellation of this company and do not believe that they used any. They carried mail until the close of the war and letters carried by them are decidedly good items. How many of them have you?

To my mind this is one of the most interesting chapters in Confederate States Postal History and Cushing Express Labels must be really rare—I have seen only one of each of those illustrated.

Notes on the First Issue of Ecuador

By DELF NORONA

THE majority of the stamps of Ecuador are mere speculative trash and as such rightly deserve the indifference which has been shown them. However, the imperforate stamps of 1865-1872 were issued for purely postal requirements. They are really scarce, very much undercataloged, and little is known concerning them. No official records are known as to the dates of issue, who prepared the stamps, or the rates of postage in existence at the time. They thus present a splendid field for research for he who would venture into philatelic realms unknown. I have not had sufficient material at my command to make an exhaustive study of these stamps, and these notes are merely offered as a foundation on which to build up our knowledge of these stamps inasmuch as practically nothing has appeared in print concerning them.

I want to thank W. B. Haworth, of London, England, with whom I have had some delightful correspondence in comparing notes as well as C. J. Phillips, on checking up certain points in this article.

The Chavez Find: A number of years ago quite an important find was made in Peru by Sr. Julio Rachitoff of about five hundred covers bearing the first issue of Ecuador, the letters being addressed to the firm of Gonzalves Chaves y Cia. of Lima, Peru. The greater majority of the covers were sold to James Hardy, a Chicago collector, and the balance disposed of in smaller lots to dealers and collectors elsewhere. For a while they were rather freely offered for sale, but practically all are now in the hands of two or three persons. I was able to secure a number of the covers from the Chavez find, including the balance which were in the hands of Sr. Rachitoff, and an examination of them reveals a number of interesting points as to cancellations, probable dates of issue, etc., together with a hitherto uncataloged and unknown bisect. Apart from the covers in the Chavez lot there are only a very few other entires known and I do not know of even as much as a pair in existence on other than Chavez covers.

PRINTING AND ARRANGEMENT OF STAMPS IN THE SHEETS

The stamps were probably prepared and printed locally. They are very crudely electro-typed and happily numerous flaws and minor points of difference will be found which serve as a ready aid in plating. A few sheets and parts of sheets are known, but there is not enough material to determine without the aid of plating as to how many settings exist of the several values.

Figure A

Medio Real: This value was printed with 84 stamps to the sheet, arranged in seven horizontal rows of twelve. They were set up in horizontal rows inasmuch as it is plainly to be seen that there was no attempt to place them in exact position over each other. The spaces between horizontal pairs vary from 1 to 2 mm., while there is a space of from 2 mm. to as much as 5 mm. between the horizontal rows in the sheet. (Fig. A). Of this denomination at least two different settings are known. In one, which I shall call the first setting, there is a frame line surrounding the sheet consisting of a single thick line with wide gaps at the top right and bottom left hand corners, and only slight breaks at the other two corners. The second setting shows a slight modification in the irregular arrangement of the blocks and has a thin inner line to the

frame at the top and bottom. Also the space between the stamps and the thick line of the frame is increased in this setting, but there is no trace of the inner line at the sides. From this it would seem that the matrices were separate and were probably simply wedged up in a frame and were not attached together in any way so as to form a solid plate.

Un Real: The yellow Un Real stamps are about as frequently met with as those of the lower value, at least, such has been my experience. In one of the settings of which I know of a complete sheet, the stamps are arranged in ten horizontal rows of nine, and the stamps more evenly arranged than is the case with the Medio Real.

From an examination of pairs and blocks showing the marginal frame lines, it is quite certain that there were at least two settings of the yellow stamps and one setting of the green, while neither of the two yellow settings compare with the green Un Real stamps. It is, of course, possible that yellow as well as green stamps were printed from the same plates, but evidence as to this fact is still wanting.

With the yellow Un Real there is a frame line at the left and bottom margins of from 2 mm. to 2½ mm. from the stamp (Fig B), while on the right hand side of the sheet the frame line is approximately 5 mm. from the sides of the stamps in one setting, and about 2½ mm. in the other. At the lower left and upper left corner of the sheets considerable breaks occur between at the joining of the frame lines. On examining similar copies of the green stamps I find what appear to be marginal lines situated very much closer to the stamps than is the case with the yellow specimens, the distance varying from about 1 mm. on the top, bottom, and left hand sides of the sheet to 2½ mm. on the right hand side of the sheet.

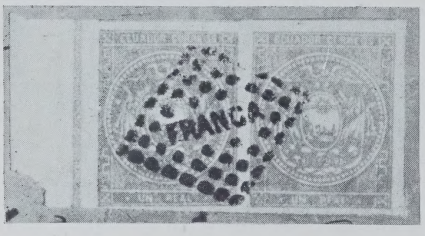


Figure B

Cuatro Reales: The Ferrary collection had a reconstructed sheet consisting of two blocks of 48 each, and several smaller blocks now in the possession of Chas. J. Phillips. This reconstructed sheet shows conclusively that the sheet consisted of eight horizontal rows of thirteen stamps each, making a total of 104 stamps in the sheet. A proof in black of the assembled cliches in the collection of John N. Luff verifies the above described arrangement. The sheet of Quatro Real stamps is surrounded by a thick marginal line about 2 mm. from the stamps.

DATES OF ISSUES

Medio Real: The earliest copy noted is a dull blue specimen dated Mar. 25, 1866. The medio real stamp is really scarce on cover, and with the exception of a single pen-cancelled stamp on a letter written from Bahia Oct. 12, 1868, possibly all other medio real stamps in the Chavez lot will be found in fours so as to make up a 2 Real letter rate, which was the rate of postage from Ecuador to Lima, Peru.

Un Real: My earliest date is a single copy, off cover, of the 1 R. Orange Buff, cancelled "—TO, -8, —GOS, 65." C. J. Phillips reports a copy of the 1 R. Yellow Ochre, dated May, 1865, and one of the 1 R. Buff, dated Feb. 15, 1865, which last we may set down as the earliest known date of use of any of these stamps.

The first Green Un Real I have was used December 28, 1865, and although the Yellow stamps were most likely used first, yet an examination of the Chavez' covers disclosed the fact that the green stamps were more generally used up to 1870, while the yellow did not come into general use until 1867. After 1870 the yellow stamps were used almost exclusively, and but few green copies are found after that date. My latest yellow stamp being dated July 2, 1873.

Quadrille Paper: All copies I have or know of, of the Un Real stamps printed on quadrille paper were used in either 1872 or 1873. The earliest being

postmarked April 3, 1872, and the latest Aug. 4, 1873. The catalogs are evidently in error in giving 1865 as the date of issue of these quadrilled stamps.

A block of four of the Medio Real Blue on quadrille paper was reported by the compilers of Gibbons' catalogue a number of years ago and is responsible for the listing of the present Ecuador No. One. I do not know where this block is at the present time or whether other Medio Real stamps exist on quadrille paper.

All covers I know of with copies of stamps printed on blue paper (Scotts Nos. 7 and 8) were issued in the years 1871 to 1872, the earliest date noted being Oct. 12, 1871.

BISECTS

No early postal records existing, there is no means of telling whether the bisects of the Un Real stamps were officially authorized. I have copies of the Un Real Green and Un Real Yellow on portion of the cover, although not from the Chavez lot. The Un Real Yellow is dated "Montecristi 26 Auot, 67" and the Un Real Green cancelled "Cuenca, 3 Juin, 68." (Fig. C). In addition to these cataloged bisects I have three copies of an unlisted bisect, and which is as equally worthy of catalog recognition as the others, that of the Cuatro Reals Red. These three copies are on Chavez covers and were all used in Guayaquil, and dated respectively July 5, September 5, and September 26, 1869. (Fig. D). I have been able to locate six other copies of the Cuatro Real bisect, three in New York, two in England, and one on the Continent.

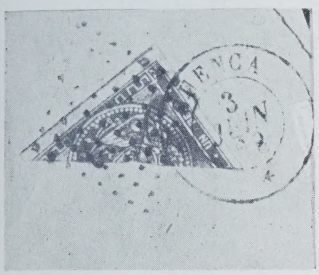


Figure C

POSTMARKS

The general type of cancellation employed was a round circular dated postmark, which varies somewhat in size. (Figs. C and D). Guayaquil first enployed the small but later it was changed to the larger type of postmark. My latest dated copy with the small type is Dec. 26, 1868, and the first with the large type is Sept. 26, 1859 (See Figure D), the change in types having been made between these dates.

Figure D

An obliterant consisting of the word "FRANCA" surrounded by a diamond of dots was used at Guayaquil (See Figure B) and frequently this was used together with the circular postmark above mentioned. Sometimes, however, either the "FRANCA" obliterant or the circular postmark were used alone. There is also a diamond of dots to be found without the "FRANCA." I find this used only at Cuenca and Riobamba, though doubtless other towns used it as well. (See Figure C).

An "3154" in a diamond of dots in either red or black (Fig. E) is not rare. It was probably used by some French vessel, for Mr. Haworth reports Scott's No. 11 on cover thus cancelled, the cover also postmarked Paq. Fe. F. No. 2, Guayaquil Aug. 4, 1873. I know of a cover with the "3154" cancellation used from Quito Jan 12, 1872.

Figure E

There are also a few other odd cancellations, Latacunga used the general type, Figure C, but without year date, as well as what looks very much like a precancel (Figure F). There is a fanciful cancellation, that of a double lined "P I" which I have not seen on cover, and I do not know where it was used. (Figure G). Perhaps it was used at Pujili, the "P" 'and the "I" representing the initial and final letters of Pujili. I have it in red on the stamps of these issues as

on a copy of the Un Centavo of the 1892 Seebeck issue in violet. Still a further old cancellation is a numeral "2" about 9 mm. high, enclosed in a diamond of dots, about 36 mm. high by 19 mm. wide (Figure H). The single copy I have looks a little

Figure F

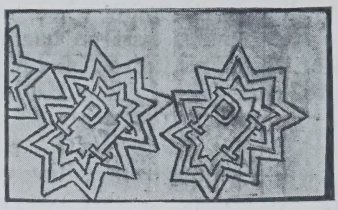


Figure G

Figure H

Figure H 2

fishy, and I am not sure but what this is a fake. Figure H 2 shows the ornamental cancellation of CHIMBO.

POST OFFICES

As may be expected, there are not many post offices in Ecuador, and during the period in question, there were but seventeen or eighteen post offices as far as I can find. By far the greater majority were used in Guayaquil, the chief city, and in Quito, the capital. The following is a list of the known post offices:

Alausi	Cuenca	Latacunga	Pillaro	Riobamba
Ambato	Guayaquil	Loja	Pujili	Santa Rosa
Bahia (?)	Ibarra	Monte Cristi	Quito	Tulcan
Chimbo	Jipijapa	Otavalo		

There are also copies with cancellations ending in OTA and ANDA which do not fit in with any of those above listed.

I have a letter written from Bahia with a pen cancelled medio real stamp, the post office, if any existed at that town, evidently did not boast of a cancelling stamp.

Black was the general color of the cancelling ink, but red and blue were also employed. In 1869 Guayaquil used a red as well as a bluish cancellation for a short while, again from December 25, 1872, to April 4, 1873, I find *only* red cancellations used at Guayaquil; while the next stamped cover noted after the latter date was used on April 26th, 1873, and is cancelled in blue, blue being the color then used at Guayaquil from that time on to July 2, 1873, which is the latest date I find on the Chavez' covers.

An interesting error in the year date occurred at Guayaquil in 1868, the date "63" being used instead of "68", the date of the letter itself and the year date of the receiving postmark indicating that the stamps were used in 1868 and not 1863. An error of this sort shows how easily we can be led astray for had only stamps off cover existed with the error, we would have placed the first year of issue of these stamps as 1863, or two years before they actually were issued. It is strange that the error was not corrected for I have it on covers used during the entire year, from January to December, 1868.

THE REPRINTS

The so-called "Reprints" appeared very much later than the regularly issued stamps, probably in the early '90's. Some of these specimens exist with apparently genuine cancellations. I have a copy cancelled with what appears to be a portion of the diamond of dots cancellation. Mr. Haworth reports several copies of the Un Real on blue ruled paper which appear to be genuinely used. For reasons hereafter mentioned it is hardly probable that they are rank forgeries, nor can they be truly called reprints, as they are not set up in the same manner as any known sheets of the originals.

In comparing the originals with these "reprints" the following general comparisons may be made: The sheets of both the Medio Real and Un Real stamps con-

sist of 100 subjects (10x10) instead of sheets of 84 and 90 respectively in the case of the originals. Other sized sheets of "reprints" also exist, in sheets of eight—two rows of four—and sheets of nine—three by three. A number of points of difference exist between the originals and "reprints." Illustrations being far better for comparison than a quantity of descriptive matter, they are shown in Figures I and J. An article to which I refer the reader was written shortly after their first appearance in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of March 31, 1893. From the fact the "reprints" are in sheets of 100 it is hardly probable that a forger would prepare an entire plate of a hundred subjects when he could easily produce the hundred copies from the same die.

Figure I

I have reprints of the Un Real on quadrille paper as well as on blue paper, but in the latter case the stamp is printed on ruled paper.

Figure J

THE BOGUS STAMPS

As early as 1868, when the philatelic world was yet young, three bogus stamps appeared, a 2 r. deep green, as well as an 8 r. cinnamon and 12 r. red. Melville's "Phantom Philately" describes these weeds, which probably were the handwork of a Boston forger.

CHECK LIST

In preparing the following check list, I have adopted as a standard for color comparisons the color-names and numbers by which they are designated as appears in *Stanley Gibbons' Color Guide*. A written description of slight variations of color and shade by merely giving names without having some actual standard for comparison is usually of little or no assistance whatever. If a guide of a more elaborate nature giving us illustrations of say at least 500 or more colors, shades, and depths instead of the 100 colors in *Gibbons' Color Guide,* was gotten up and universally adopted as a color standard, it would in my opinion be the *practical* solution of the troublesome color problem.

Notations are made as to the earliest date I have seen on some of these stamps.

1865 **Wove Paper**

1 1/2 r. Deep Ultramarine (No. 72). Oct. 12, 1868
- (a) Deep Violet Blue (Much deeper than No. 80).
- (b) Dull Blue (Close to No. 69).
- (c) Reprint—Blue (No. 65).

2 1 r. Chrome Yellow (Close to 28). Feb. 15, 1865
- (a) Orange Yellow (Much deeper than No. 27).....Aug. 8, 1865
- (b) Ochre (No. 32).....May, 1865
- (c) Olive Bistre (Deeper than No. 35).
- (d) Diagonal half used as 1/2 r.
- (e) Reprint.

3 1 r. Green (Between Nos. 56 and 57). Dec. 28, 1865
- (a) Diagonal half used as 1/2 r.
- (b) Reprint—Blue-Green (No. 61).

4 4 r. Red.
- (a) Red-Brown.
- (b) Diagonal half used as 2 r.
- (c) Printed on both sides.

1871 **Blue Paper**

5 1/2 r. Blue.

6 1 r. Yellow.....Oct. 12, 1871
- (a) Reprint—Paper ruled with blue lines on reverse of stamp.

1872 **Quadrille Paper**

7 1/2 r. Blue.

8 1 r. Ochre (Close to 32)...Apr. 3, 1872
- (a) Chrome-Yellow (Deeper than 28).
- (b) Reprint—Olive Bistre (Between Nos. 35 and 36).
- (c) Reprint—Ochre (Between Nos. 30 and 32).

The Coming A. P. S. Convention

By H. L. Lindquist

NEW YORK, in addition to conducting the Big International Exhibition this coming October, will also be host to the Convention of the American Philatelic Society—a convention which is expected to eclipse any previous convention in the history of the society. The Committee on Arrangements appointed by President A. H. Wilhelm and consisting of Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, Chairman, N. R. Hoover, H. M. Konwiser, H. M. Lewy and H. L. Lindquist are planning to entertain at least 1,000 delegates and visitors and the combined attractions that will make New York a Mecca for Philatelists at that time make this number seem entirely feasible.

Numerous committees have already been appointed and are at work upon the preliminary details; the Waldorf Astoria has been selected as Convention Headquarters and the Managing Director of that hotel, Mr. Nulle, himself a life member of the A. P. S., promises every cooperation within his power; a budget has been prepared and donations in amounts from $5.00 to $100 are invited from every A. P. S. member in the Metropolitan District. These should be sent direct to the treasurer of the committee, Harry M. Lewy, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Every effort will be made to show the delegates the best time they have ever experienced and the ladies will be royally entertained with shopping parties, luncheons, a matinee, and similar thrilling events.

Announcements will soon be sent to everyone directly interested so be prepared to do your bit when called upon.

THE MAN WHO RUNS THE SALES DEPARTMENT

It is not our intention to mix into the politics of the Society and it is for that reason that we mention the office of Sales Manager which should be removed from this classification.

When J. E. Guest took hold of the Sales Department in 1920-21, after it had been put on a solid foundation by P. M. Wolsieffer, he started with total sales of $19,262.97. Last year he ran up to $50,167.20 and the present year indicates that this record will be broken.

J. E. GUEST

This truly wonderful growth is due entirely to the fact that Mr. Guest has given the work his entire time and attention and has attracted to his support buyers and sellers who have confidence in his honesty and ability. He has handled a trying job with tact and ability and has educated the members into placing salable stamps in the department which can be bought by the buying members at fair prices.

In doing this he has had to contend with two disturbing elements. The collector who wishes to turn his "junk" into cash and the dealer who feels that the sales are robbing him of his legitimate profits. He has been rather successful in pointing out to the former that his clients are intelligent collectors who want what they want and encouraging him to submit his better duplicates for sale, and the number of dealers who look upon the department as competition is becoming smaller year by

year. Collectors will buy much more liberally when they know that they have a market for their wares when they want to sell and dealers are fast learning that it develops sales far more quickly when a market is provided than to discourage the collector who finds he cannot move his duplicates except at a tremendous sacrifice. The better grade of stamps will always bring their full value from dealers and through auctions but the medium stamps which sell in the largest quantities in the Sales Department have very few other outlets than through a department of this kind.

At the Los Angeles Convention last year a change in the By Laws was suggested that would extend the term of the Sales Superintendent to more than one year. This proposal was put over to the coming convention at the suggestion of Mr. Guest and will no doubt come up for action at New York. Surely such an important office, requiring a trained staff should be made of a semi-permanent nature and we hope to see this term extended to at least three years and perhaps five years, with an indefinite renewal as long as satisfaction is given. Proper safeguards could surely be provided to make removal possible should any incumbent be found unsuitable for any reason, but Mr. Guest has proven his own ability and we hope to see him installed under conditions that will enable him to give his best for many years to come.

Sulgrave Manor, and Postage Stamps with George Washington

ASSOCIATED with the above, I make an appeal to the members of the *Royal Philatelic Society* and of the *Collectors Club,* New York, to effect the accomplishment of this laudable aim to the honor of Washington, Philately and the two nations. Let me explain.

The family of the Washingtons was scattered over a considerable portion of England in 1400-1600; but that which formed the ancestral branch of the George Washington family is known to have been located at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, about 25 miles from Oxford, as far back as 1539 in the reign of Henry VIII. At that date one Laurence Washington, who had been twice Mayor of Northampton, purchased the property known as Sulgrave Manor, from Henry VIII. It had previously belonged to the Priory of St. Andrews, Northampton; it remained in the possession of the Washingtons for two or three generations at least. For the grandchildren of Laurence were certainly living in the Manor house in 1610; at that date the first English colonists of a permanent nature had established themselves three years before at Jamestown in Virginia, named after James I of England, who came to the throne on the death of Elizabeth in 1603; so the dates overlap, though it may be that no member of George Washington's ancestors was among those early colonists. Laurence and his wife are buried in the church, the stone is somewhat defective by time.

George Washington was seventh in direct descent from Laurence, and came of sound English family stock. George's home at Mount Vernon in Virginia was more than 200 years later than when his direct ancestor acquired the Sulgrave Manor home.

The Manor was purchased nearly 400 years later, than when first acquired by the family, for many thousands of pounds, and conveyed to what is now the Sulgrave Institution in 1914 in order to celebrate the 100 year peace between the two nations, also to carry on the peace work of fostering the friendship and to improve the understanding between the two great branches of the Anglo-American nations. This laudable device is the reason of this communication, especially from a philatelic aspect.

Interesting as it would be to some who had not seen or were likely to see Sulgrave Manor, a description of it would occupy too much space. A portion of the house has been suitably restored to agree with the period of 400 years ago (inci-

dently in removing a modern grate three previous grates were found behind, the oldest and Tudor part dating back to about 1500—this is the one now left exposed), and the rooms are being furnished, as far as can be, with antique furniture of more than two hundred years old. On the gable over the south porch are the royal Tudor arms, and in the spandrel of the stone arch of the door-way underneath are the Washington family arms, which consist of three mullets (stars in nonheraldic language) and two bars, the origin of the present American flag of the Stars and Stripes. The garden is laid out to suit that ancient period.

On the walls of the house are various interesting portraits and framed documents, including the original oil painting of George Washington by G. Stuart; and the object of my proposal, kept in the background until now, is to add to the wall decoration and to encourage the spirit embodied in the Sulgrave Institution, by the introduction of postage stamps, those highly interesting little bits of paper, which for the last seventy to eighty years greatly tended to encourage such friendly intercourse between the two English speaking nations.

The proposal is very simple and within the bounds of speedy accomplishment. It is a request to the members of the two bodies referred to, to contribute unused speciments of postage stamps of the United States, that bear the effigy of George Washington; failing the attainment of this object from members of these two philatelic Societies, the proposal would be extended to a wider field of possible donors.

My proposal in more detail is to embrace every adhesive postage stamp since 1847 to 1925 that bears Washington's portrait, the specimens to be well-centred and unused, and in no way superficially damaged. Such varieties, from a stamp collector's point of view, as variations in watermark, perforation, shade, grill, re-engraved plate, etc., are *not* desired. It is proposed to include samples of embossed envelopes, wrappers and of post-cards, of all values, and from distinctly different dies; but there is no object in attempting to obtain or show all the varieties of sizes and paper. It is further proposed to arrange these chronologically and artistically in two frames with suitable inscriptions; the envelopes, etc., to form a third frame; these frames to be of substantial British oak. In the hope that all the necessary stamps will be presented, it is not anticipated that the total cost need be beyond £10, towards which probably some members, who do not contribute stamps, may like to contribute. Should the gift of any stamp be omitted owing to its high value when unused, it is suggested that the gap may be filled in by a clean used specimen, in that case it or they had better go into a small frame alone. Anticipated generosity will leave no unused specimen wanting, I feel sure.

It is hoped to complete the gift and have it ready for presentation to the governing body of the Sulgrave Institution next May. So there is not much time to be lost. May I suggest that intending donors will first communicate to me the particular stamp or stamps (unused, we must not have the face of Washington defaced in any way) that they are willing to give according to the number in the Gibbons or Scott Stamp Catalogue of 1925? So that there will be no overlapping of gifts. The specimens should *not* be sent to me until I make a specified request.

It is intended that a book containing a list of names of all donors to the proposal be presented at the same time; and it is hoped that a representative party of English and Americans may be present.

As the influx of visitors from the United States begins in June or even earlier, it is intended to have the frames containing the stamps hung in May. May I request a prompt response?

F. A. Bellamy, 28 Potstead Road, Oxford, England.

It would facilitate matters greatly if one or two members of the Collectors Club would act as Secretaries in obtaining information in the U. S. as to gifts and convey it to me. In that way much individual correspondence would be saved, and they could maintain interest in the proposal until it be accomplished.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article arrived too late for our January issue. Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, Secretary of the Collectors Club, has been appointed to receive donations and our readers are urged to promptly support this worthy object.—H. L. L.)

Plating the 10c 1847

By Elliott Perry

THE twenty-four positions described below occupy the upper eight positions in the 8th, 9th and 10th vertical rows of the left pane and include ten marginal positions. One of these is an inside corner stamp of the top row—(No. 10 L)— two others are top row stamps, and the other seven are from the right margin of this pane. Several of these right marginal positions show traces of the fine vertical guide line placed on the plate before any of the subjects were entered that their proper position might be located. Evidently it was intended to erase such guide lines before rocking in the plate but the erasure often was incomplete and on No. 70 L practically the entire line adjacent to the area of that position remains and can be seen. On No. 10 L and No. 20 L the right frame line is clearly split and another variety of special interest is found on No. 50 L which has a section of its frame doubled, forming a loop.

This section of the plate contains more than half of the "AEF" stamps, including the particular variety to which that arbitrary letter-name was originally given. The double break in the right frame line which characterizes the "AEF" stamps was noticed very early in the plating work and at first many such stamps were dubbed "AEF." Later, when study proved that many of these must come from different positions instead of from the same position, those that could be distinguished from others were named "AEF2.", "AEF3" and "AEF4." When the number of different "AEF" stamps still increased those isolated were given other arbitrary letter-names.

In all, there are more than a dozen of these stamps and because of the great similarity between some of them they added greatly to the difficulty of re-constructing the plate. Though this suggestion may contradict statements made elsewhere in the articles the writer inclines somewhat to the opinion that before the plate was retouched by recutting the frame lines many more positions on the plate had the "AEF" characteristic. No. 29 L, for instance, shows by the manner in which its lower right frame was recut that originally its right frame had the familiar double break. The lower break was repaired by recutting, but not the upper. Note also how many positions on the plate were recut most noticeably just where these two breaks come on the "AEF" positions.

No. 8 L.: The position dot is a medium sized oval placed vertically at the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Along the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate another dark area resembling a second position dot may appear. A very faint spur, which is probably a section of the horizontal guide line, projects from the position dot about half way across the white border. The top frame was heavily recut but is somewhat thinner at either end than in the middle. On the under side of the frame line directly over the shading of the right serif of the right arm of "U" a tiny dot of color merging into the lower side of the frame line may be seen projecting very slightly into the white border. The right frame was entirely recut and is somewhat crooked and uneven. It is noticeably heavier opposite the lower "X" and for about 4 mm. opposite the trifoliate. Part of the horizontal guide line, usually broken into one or more fine dots, may be seen crossing the white border between the middle segment of the trifoliate and the right frame line. The bottom frame was carefully recut and is straight and even, being of approximately the usual thickness. The left frame was carefully recut down to the upper arm of "X" and is quite straight and even above that point; it is straight but quite uneven from the top of "X" to the lower corner, having a noticeably weak or broken section ½ mm long just below the top of "X," and another weak section nearly 1 mm long a little below the middle of "X." At the lower end it is apt to be weak but makes a perfect if not a strong corner with the bottom frame. This position may give considerable trouble. Stamps showing such a heavy top frame line are at once suspected of belonging in the top row of the plate. On No. 8 L the background in the corner above and around the top of the left stem of "U" is a trifle weaker than elsewhere at the top of the stamp, but not so weak and noticeable as on No. 8 R. On No. 8 L there are indications of a very slight shift or re-entry. Careful examination of the fine horizontal lines in the background at the top

of the stamp will show that these lines are too wide, or on very clearly printed copies may appear double.

No. 9 L.: The position dot is nearly round and is placed close to the edge of the background with its lower side touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was heavily recut but is quite straight and even. The right frame is broken and shows the characteristic of other stamps in the "AEF" group. It is strongly recut for nearly 10 mm at the upper end, but the recutting stops abruptly and the original line of the die continues for about 2 mm. Opposite the lower part of the trifoliate the line may be entirely missing for about 2 mm and again opposite the upper half of "X" it is very weak, or missing for about 3 mm. The bottom frame was entirely recut and is straight and even. The left frame was entirely recut and is quite straight and fairly even. The lower 15 or 16 mm, however, are not so heavy as the section from opposite the middle of "U" downward for about 6 mm. Copies of this position showing the right frame and 2 mm or more at the upper end of the left frame are at once identified by the double break in the right frame line and by a tiny dot or dash of color very close to the inner side of the left frame not quite 1 mm below the upper left corner of the frame. Such a dot is not found constantly in this position on any other stamp belonging to the "AEF" group, nor on any other position of the entire plate.

No. 10 L.: The position dot is about medium size and nearly round, being placed at the edge of the background with its lower end close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is heavily recut and is straight and quite even. The right frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. It is very weak at the lower end below the foot of "X" and much heavier above this point, particularly opposite the middle of "X" where it appears to bend inward. At the upper end it was recut downward for about 8 mm and below this point was recut upward. Commencing 6 mm below the top frame the line is double for 1 mm or 2 mm caused by the upward recutting bending inward slightly from the true line. There is no split in the right frame exactly like this on any other position on the entire plate. This characteristic of the right frame shows very clearly on the copy from the McDaniel collection, now in the Ackerman collection, which shows the complete valley or gutter between the panes and at the right is a complete copy of No. 1 R. On No. 10 L part of the horizontal guide line shows as a line or dot between the middle tip of the trifoliate and the right frame line and just outside and very close to the right frame line exactly opposite the middle tip of the trifoliate is a small dot of color. The bottom frame line was recut but is weak at the extreme right end and this corner of the frame is not strongly joined. The line is sometimes weak or not clearly printed for about ¼ mm at the extreme left end. The left frame was extensively recut and is quite straight but somewhat irregular, especially in the lower half; the dot and dash effect being quite noticeable. Below the foot of "X" it is usually very weak or missing, leaving the lower left corner of the frame poorly joined. Copies showing the right frame line of No. 10 L are immediately identified by the split frame, the dots near the trifoliate and by the above noted peculiarities of the lower end of the right frame line.

No. 18 L.: The position dot is oval or nearly round with its axis slanting from upper left to lower right at about 45°. The upper end is near the edge of the background and the lower end impinges on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is fairly strong. The right frame was recut down to the foot of "X" but below that point consists of the original line of the die. There may be a slight thickness or swelling in the right frame opposite the middle of "S." The bottom frame was carefully recut as usual and is straight and even. The left frame shows extensive recutting but is weak for perhaps 5 mm at the lower end and opposite the lower part of the trifoliate. It appears to bend outward slightly, this effect being caused by recutting below that point which brought the line a trifle closer to the background opposite the middle leaflet of the lower oak leaf. This position is almost certain to give trouble. The best clue is afforded by the position dot as on only a few positions does the dot extend into the middle segment of the trifoliate. Copies showing this characteristic should be compared until one which also agrees with the frame lines of No. 18 L is found.

No. 19L.: The position dot is nearly round and placed at the edge of the background not touching the trifoliate. In the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate another dark area resembling a second position dot may be found. The top frame was entirely recut but is not especially heavy. It tapers slightly for ½ mm at the left end. The right frame shows the usual characteristic of other positions in the "AEF" group. The line was recut downward for nearly 10 mm and then the recutting stops abruptly. For several millimeters opposite the trifoliate the line is very weak or missing. Again for about 2½ mm opposite the upper part of "X" the line is also very weak or missing. The bottom frame was entirely recut and is straight and even. The left frame was also entirely recut and shows little characteristic. Below the foot of "X" it is a trifle weaker and it tapers a bit for a fraction of a millimeter at the upper end. This position greatly resembles others in the "AEF" group. It may be distinguished from them, however, by having a fairly strong "short transfer" at the top and by certain faint marks in the right margin. One of these is a faint vertical dash less than ½ mm outside the right frame opposite the upper part of "E," that is, 4 mm below the top frame. The other mark is a faint blurry dash or smear extending vertically for about 1 mm outside of and close to the right frame 8 mm above the lower frame line. Another mark frequently or always found on

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Showing Positions 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 38, 39 and 40 of the Left Pane

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this position is a dot outside and close to the right frame opposite the lower curve of "S," that is, not quite 3 mm below the top frame. On some copies a smear of color resembling a blurry line may be found extending from this dot across the line and across the white border.

No. 20 L.: The position dot is oval or pear shaped and rather large. It is placed near the edge of the background and does not touch the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut but tapers for about ½ mm at either end and may appear weakened by a very noticeable "short transfer." The right frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. Nearly 3 mm at the upper end are weak and a short section opposite the middle of "S" is very weak, broken or missing. For ½ mm at the lower end the line is also very weak. The line is split for nearly 2 mm commencing opposite the top of "X," the spur caused by the engraver running off the track, so to speak, being in the white border on the inside of the frame line. The two lines merge opposite the top of "X" but unless very clearly printed will appear as a thick single line for about 1 mm. The upper end of the split, however, which is nearly 1 mm long is always clearly separated from the frame line. The bottom frame was carefully recut and as usual is without noticeable characteristic. The left frame was only partially recut, if at all. It is quite straight but is weak, missing or broken in many places, the most noticeable breaks being for about 2 mm opposite the lower part of "X" and about 4 mm at the upper end, particularly for 2 mm opposite the "O" of "POST." Copies of this position showing the lower part of the right frame line are immediately identified by the split frame just above the top of "X." Other guides are two tiny dots of color opposite the tip of the middle segment of the right trifoliate. One of these is in the middle of the white border and the other is just outside the right frame line. They greatly resemble similar dots found in the same location on No. 10 L but on No. 10 L the outside dot is the stronger of the two, while on No. 20 L the inner dot shows most clearly.

No. 28 L.: The position dot is oval and placed diagonally with its upper end extending into the white border a trifle beyond the edge of the background. The top frame was carefully recut and is quite strong and even. The right frame was also carefully recut and is quite straight and even, except from the foot of "X" to the lower corner, where it is much weaker. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was extensively recut and is fairly straight but somewhat uneven. It is noticeably thicker opposite the middle of "X" and opposite the upper part of "P" and is usually rather weak at the lower end. Stamps from this position showing even a slight margin along the upper right side may be identified by a vertical dash fully ½ mm long, close to the outer side of the right frame opposite the middle of "S." The lower half of this dash is quite strong and nearly vertical. The upper half is much weaker and bends inward toward the frame line. Two other positions on the plate have a very similar dash in the same location. On No. 6 L, however, the dash is a trifle closer to the frame line and is heavier at the upper end. On No. 95 L the dash is very similar to the one on No. 28 L. These two stamps may be distinguished by another characteristic of No. 28 L which is not found on No. 95 L. Commencing in the shading below the serif at the extreme right at the foot of "X" there is a cluster of scratches extending downward and slightly to the right. The stronger of these scratches crosses the lower frame line and the margin between No. 28 L and No. 38 L and continues across the top frame of No. 38 L and into the white border at the upper right corner of No. 38 L.

No. 29 L.: The position dot is a long oval placed vertically inside the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is straight and even but no stronger than usual. The right frame was partially recut. The upper two-thirds is exactly like stamps in the "AEF" group but the lower third is quite different. The break in the frame line opposite the upper part of "X" so noticeable on the "AEF" stamps was repaired on No. 29 L by heavy recutting and the line is very strong opposite "X" and swells outward quite noticeably. The bottom frame is straight and even except for a millimeter or less at the left end where it tapers to a sharp point. The left frame was strongly recut. It is unusually heavy, straight and even, but recutting stopped ¼ mm short at the lower end, leaving this corner of the stamp noticeably weak. This position may be identified by the break in the right frame line several millimeters long above and opposite the right trifoliate, similar to the upper break on "AEF" stamps; by the heavy recutting of the right frame opposite the middle of "X" and by the characteristic lower left corner. The middle background at the top of the stamp is also noticeably weakened by a "short transfer," so-called.

No. 30 L.: The position dot is rather large and nearly round. It is placed close to the edge of the background somewhat higher than usual and may even extend slightly into the white border. The top frame was carefully recut and is strong, straight and even. The right frame was extensively recut but is neither straight nor even. It is quite heavy down to opposite the outer corner of "E" and again between the trifoliate and the upper part of "X"; also for about 1 mm opposite the foot of "X" and weaker between these sections and at the lower end. Just below the top of "X" there is a very noticeable swelling on the inner side. The bottom frame is straight and even but stops a bit short at the right end, leaving the lower right corner of the frame weak or open. The left frame was entirely recut but is noticeably uneven. Just below the upper arm of "X" there is a very noticeable swelling on the inner side which alone is sufficient to identify this position. A copy of this stamp with the upper two-thirds entirely missing could be easily identified by the peculiarities of the lower right and left frame lines,

and there are other clues. From opposite the middle of "S" close to and just outside the right frame a very fine guide line extends upward paralleling the right frame and crossing the top margin toward the lower right corner of No. 20 L. Another piece of this guide line is found very close to the outer side of the right frame from opposite the upper arm of "X," extending upward for 4 mm or 5 mm. This section of the original guide line is not continuous, being composed of very short dashes or dots.

No. 38 L.: The position dot is rather small and nearly round, being placed near the edge of the background with its lower side close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. Clearly printed copies may show a faint trace of the horizontal guide line crossing the left frame line directly opposite the position dot. The top frame was carefully recut and is straight and even. The right frame was not so strongly recut but the work was very carefully done and the line shows very slight characteristic. The bottom frame is straight and even and of the usual thickness. The left frame was also very carefully recut. It is not quite so strong as the right frame and in several places is a trifle weak. A noticeably heavy section, perhaps 1 mm long, is directly opposite the outer corner of "P". Copies suspected of being from this position should be very carefully examined in the upper right corner. The fine scratch which extends downward from the foot of the right "X" on No. 28 L may be seen crossing the top frame line of No. 38 L and extending for a short distance in the white border opposite the upper right corner of the background to the right of the upper part of "S". About ¼ mm to the left of this scratch a few other very faint scratches may be seen extending from the top frame into or across the white border at the top, terminating in the extreme right end of the background. Copies of this position on which the upper right corner is missing, or not clearly printed, can be identified only with difficulty. They should be compared with other positions on which the frame lines have no marked characteristics.

No. 39 L.: The position dot is a large oval placed vertically near the edge of the background with its lower end close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut but tapers nearly to a point for about ½ mm at the left end. The right frame was extensively recut but is neither straight nor even. It is noticeably heavy for perhaps 2 mm opposite the top of "X" and is bent inward for several millimeters opposite and above the trifoliate. The extreme lower end is rather weak. The bottom frame is straight and even but recutting stopped ½ mm short at the left end, leaving the lower left corner of the frame open. The left frame was carefully recut and shows no marked characteristics. It is strong at the lower end and this makes the open corner there very apparent. Copies of this position showing the lower left corner may be identified by the incomplete corner. It is possible, however, to identify copies on which this corner is missing. A faint scratch 2 mm to 3 mm long will be found in the white border at the right—its middle being opposite the top of "X". Often there is a blur in the white border at the right, occupying much of the space opposite the "S" of "U. S."

No. 40 L.: The position dot is often a long narrow oval placed vertically close to the edge of the background, but not touching the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is straight and even. The right frame was entirely recut and is unusually strong and quite straight and even. The lower half is a bit wavy with several noticeable swellings, particularly opposite the top of "X". The bottom frame is straight and even but not especially heavy. The left frame was also entirely recut and is fairly strong and continuous. Extending nearly 2 mm opposite the upper leaflets of the lower oak leaf is a thicker section apparently caused by an overlap in the recutting. This position may often be identified without difficulty. On copies showing a margin at the bottom a short diagonal dash about ¼ mm long will be found a fraction of a millimeter below the bottom frame with its upper end directly below the right end of the "E" of "R. W. H. & E." Careful examination of the right frame will show occasional traces of a fine vertical guide line particularly along the inside of the right frame opposite the foot of "X", where it appears as a succession of dots very close to the inner side of the right frame line.

No. 48 L.: The position dot is oval and placed at an angle close to the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Clearly printed copies may show traces of the horizontal guide line appearing as faint dots in the white border between the position dot and the left frame line and in the white oval between the trifoliate and the edge of the medallion background. The top frame was strongly recut but usually appears weakened in the center, possibly because of a quite noticeable "short transfer". The right frame is a fine continuous line not quite straight or even. It is thickened on the outer side for 3 mm or 4 mm opposite the top of "X" and this thickening makes it appear bent outward slightly in this section. The bottom frame is even and of the usual thickness. Toward the extreme left end it appears to bend downward slightly to join the left frame at the corner. The left frame was extensively recut. It is quite straight, continuous and even in the upper half, but the lower half is weaker and may appear quite ragged. Some copies from this position may easily be identified while others are quite certain to give trouble. Much depends upon the amount of cancelling ink deposited in the upper part of the stamp. Most copies from this position have a mark of color in the upper part of the

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Showing Positions 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, 60, 68, 69, 70, 78, 79 and 80 of the Left Pane

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right arm of "U". This separates the left serif from the remainder of that part of the letter. Another mark frequently found is a dot in the stem of the "T" of "POST" just above the serif. This dot is closer to the left side of the letter and is usually accompanied by a line or part of a line crossing the stem of the "T" about level with the top of the serif just under the dot mentioned. One or more copies of No. 48 L on which the dash in the "U" and the marks in the "T" were absent have been noted. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose these marks were not on the plate when it first went to press. There is another mark which has been found on all copies identified as coming from this position. This mark is a long scratch commencing at or just above the top frame line in the upper right corner of the stamp. It crosses the white border at the top and continues downward, slanting slightly to the right through and along the edge of the background and in the white border close to the background, ending at a point about opposite the foot of "S". This scratch is rather blurry and traces of a parellel scratch at its right are often seen. It is much heavier and more extensive than the scratch found in the upper right corner of No. 38 L; on the latter the scratch is further to the right and does not run through the edge of the background.

No. 49 L.: The position dot is rather large and wedge shaped, placed about midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower corner resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was quite strongly recut, especially in the right half, this end being noticeably heavier than the left half. The line tapers for ½ mm at its left end. The right frame shows the characteristic of the "AEF" group, that is, a weak or broken section about 4 mm long opposite the trifoliate and another about 2 mm long opposite the upper part of "X". The bottom frame was carefully recut except at the left end where it stops short of the left frame, leaving the corner open. This corner is incomplete in much the same way as the left corner of No. 39 L, but on the latter position both frame lines stop abruptly while on No. 49 L they are tapered and the gap at the lower side of the corner is not so wide. On No. 49 L the gap may be closed by a trace of the original line of the die. The left frame was extensively recut. The most noticeable characteristic is found opposite the upper part of "P" not quite 5 mm below the top frame. There is an irregularity at this point caused by a short over-lap when recutting the frame line. Instead of continuing vertically for a short distance the line was recut at a slight angle toward the background. This position may be distinguished from other copies of the "AEF" group by the incomplete lower left corner and by the short crooked place in the left frame opposite the upper part of "P." Copies may also show a mark on the uppermost line of the background directly over the stem of the first "F" of "OFFICE". In the vicinity of this mark the background is weakened by a slight "short transfer" which in some peculiar manner seems to have affected the adjacent lines of the background, except this tiny section about ¼ mm long of the top line, which stands out prominently by contrast.

No. 50 L.: The position dot is oval or crescent shaped and placed near the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is strong and even. The right frame was entirely recut and is characteristic. Commencing opposite the "E" of "OFFICE" and continuing downward for about 3 mm it is doubled forming a complete loop. The inner line of the loop is fairly straight, while the outer line bends outward. Opposite the upper segment of the trifoliate the frame line is bent inward and it swings outward again toward the lower end of the trifoliate. In the white border close to the middle tip of the trifoliate is a dot of color. The bottom frame was carefully recut and is straight and even. The left frame is continuous but very weak from the middle of "X" to the lower corner. It projects a fraction of a millimeter below the corner. Clearly printed copies will often show traces of a fine vertical guide line particularly at the upper right corner of the stamp. This is a succession of dots very close to or merged into the outer side of the right frame opposite the upper part of "S" and extending upward from the right corner of the frame across the top margin to or toward the lower right corner of No. 40 L. Copies with sufficiently wide margins at the top—about 1 mm—will show part or all of the diagonal dash beneath the lower frame of No. 40 L. This dash is directly above the right end of the first "F" of "OFFICE" on No. 50 L. Stamps from this position on which the right frame line is present are readily identified by the loop in the upper part of the frame line and other characteristics noted.

No. 58 L.: The position dot is oval and placed near the edge of the background. Usually it does not touch the trifoliate. Part of the original guide line may be seen crossing the left frame line and the white border and continuing through the lower part of the position dot and part way across the white oval toward the background of the medallion. The line is usually broken in the white border. The top frame was strongly recut. It tapers slightly at the extreme right end. The right frame greatly resembles other stamps of the "AEF" group, having the usual weak section about 4 mm long opposite the trifoliate and another shorter weak section opposite the upper part of "X". On No. 58 L the lower break is not so noticeable as on some other positions of the "AEF" group. The bottom frame is straight and even and of the usual thickness. The left frame was very carefully recut, and is a continuous line quite strong and fairly even, showing very little variation. Stamps from

this position may be distinguished from other members of the "AEF" group by a series of fine scratches inside and outside the right frame line, about half way between the lower end of "E" and the trifoliate. Another series of scratches both inside and outside the right frame line is found opposite the lower part of "X" and terminates just above the foot of "X". Another mark useful in identifying this stamp is a section of the horizontal guide line extending from the tip of the right trifoliate across the white border and the right frame line. A very similar line, however, is found on No. 59 L.

No. 59 L.: The position dot is nearly round and is placed at the edge of the background with its lower side resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Part of the original guide line may be seen crossing the white border at a slight angle and, passing through the position dot and trifoliate, it extends part way across the white oval toward the edge of the medallion background. The top frame was carefully recut and is fairly strong but tapers nearly to a point at the extreme left end. The right frame has two weak or broken places similar to stamps from positions from the "AEF" group but the stronger section of the line at the top, instead of stopping abruptly gradually becomes weaker and the weak section opposite the trifoliate is not so noticeable. The weak section opposite the upper part of "X" also is perhaps less noticeable than on most of the "AEF" stamps. The bottom frame was entirely recut and is straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and is a fairly straight fine continuous line, but not strong, especially toward the top and toward the bottom. This position is quite certain to give trouble. It much resembles No. 58 L but the scratches at the right found on No. 58 L are missing on No. 59 L and on the latter position the fine guide line crossing the right trifoliate and the right frame continues to the left and into or across the white oval at the right, whereas on No. 58 L no trace of this line is found in the white oval adjacent to the right trifoliate.

No. 60 L.: The position dot is a long oval placed diagonally between the edge of the background and the upper segment of the trifoliate with its lower end close to or resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Traces of a fine line crossing the white border diagonally from the left frame to the lower end of the position dot may sometimes appear. The top frame was carefully recut and is even and fairly strong. The right frame was extensively recut and is rather heavy, especially at the upper end and for several millimeters opposite the upper part of "X". Recutting stopped a fraction of a millimeter above the lower right corner. The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame is fairly straight but decidedly uneven. It is very weak for 3 mm at the lower end and much stronger opposite the upper part of "P" and at the extreme upper end. Directly opposite the tip of the right trifoliate and touching the outer edge of the right frame line is a small dot. A long blur or scratch, not continuous, commences near this dot and parallels the right frame downward nearly to the top of "X", less than ½ mm outside the frame line. Traces of a fine vertical guide line appear close to the right frame in several places. These may be either dotted or continuous and are most noticeable as a series of dots commencing about 2 mm above the top of the right trifoliate and extending upward close to the outer side of the right frame line as far as the bottom of "S". From this point nearly to the top corner of the stamp, the line is quite strong and continuous but crossing the margin to the lower right corner of No. 50 L the line is extremely faint and composed of short dashes. Stamps from this position show a fine horizontal line crossing the right cheek of the portrait, which undoubtedly is part of the original guide line which was not removed before the stamp designs were transferred to the plate. The weak section at the lower end of the left frame line, the line on the portrait and the many marks on or near the right frame line make stamps from this position comparitively easy to identify.

No. 68 L.: The position dot is nearly round and placed rather high between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background. The top frame was entirely recut but is not especially strong and may appear somewhat weakened at the middle by a slight "short transfer". The right frame was recut slightly if at all. It is a fine straight line with several weak or broken places. From a point about half way between the lower end of "E" and the bottom corner of the frame the line resembles the right frame of stamps in the "AEF" group, but above this point there is little resemblance. At this point a short section about 1 mm long is noticeably strong but the line is very weak for 3 mm above this section, and not especially strong from opposite "E" to the upper corner. The bottom frame is straight and even and of the usual thickness. The left frame was quite carefully recut and shows little characteristic. It may be somewhat weaker from the foot of "X" to the lower corner. This position is most easily identified by comparison with other copies which have a similar weak frame line at the right. Some copies of this position—possibly all of them—have a faint diagonal spur extending downward to the left from the bottom frame line below the shading between the right and left foot of "X", that is to say, 2½ mm to the right of the lower left corner of the frame.

No. 69 L.: The position dot is shaped somewhat like a thick crescent and placed rather high with its outer side at the edge of the background. It does not touch the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is straight and even. The right frame shows the usual characteristics of stamps in the "AEF" group; the upper section of the line stopping abruptly

about 10 mm below the top frame and about 4mm below this section, being very weak or entirely missing. Another weak section 2 mm or 3 mm long is found opposite the upper part of "X". The bottom frame is straight and even without noticeable characteristics. The left frame was extensively recut except about 1½ mm at the lower end, where the original line of the die appears. For 4½ mm above this section the line was heavily recut but then tapers off and the upper two-thirds is much weaker, particularly the last ¼ mm at the top which may hardly show at all, leaving the upper left corner of the frame not well joined. The double break in the right frame line at once identifies this position as belonging in the "AEF" group and the peculiarities of the left frame line enable it to be distinguished from other "AEF" stamps.

No. 70 L.: The position dot is oval and placed very high, its left side extending beyond the background into the white border. A fine line crossing the white border from the left frame to the position dot may appear. The top frame was entirely recut but is not especially heavy. The right frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. The bottom frame is straight and even as usual. The left frame is a fine straight line, continuous on some copies but intermittent on others. Opposite the middle segment of the right trifoliate are two dots, one touching the inner side of the right frame line, the other close to but not touching the outer side of the right frame line and placed a trifle lower than the inside dot. A fine dotted line closely parallels the right frame, at places merging with it, and continues upward across the top margin to the lower right corner of No. 60 L and downward across the bottom margin to the upper right corner of No. 80 L. This line is very close to the inner side of the right frame and is particularly noticeable between the "E" of "OFFICE" and the right trifoliate, and opposite the right "X". It is also very noticeable between two heavy sections of the frame line, one of which extends downward for about 2 mm from the right trifoliate and the other of which extends upward, commencing less than 2 mm above the top of "X". Each of these heavy sections of the frame line appears as a swelling or thickening of the line on its inner side. Another curved section of the line is found opposite the lower part of "X". Although other marginal positions show portions of a dotted or continuous fine vertical guide line no other position on the plate shows as much of the line as is found on No. 70 L. Except where it is merged into the frame line at the top opposite "S", it is almost continuous from the top to the bottom of the stamp, and enables any copy from this position on which much of the right frame line is intact, to be recognized at once.

No. 78 L.: The postion dot is round or oval and placed near the edge of the background, close to but not always touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is perhaps a trifle heavier at the left end. The right frame shows the usual characteristics of stamps in the "AEF" group, the frame line being broken for about 3 mm opposite and just above the right trifoliate and quite weak for about 2 mm opposite the upper part of "X". The bottom frame is straight and even. The left frame was very carefully recut and shows little characteristic. Recutting stopped a small fraction of a millimeter short of the lower left corner and though sometimes the ink ran enough to fill this corner, on many copies careful examination shows the corner to be not perfectly joined. This variety was the one originally dubbed "AEF" by the writer, but owing to its similarity to other members of the "AEF" group its position on the plate was almost the last to be ascertained. Copies showing a margin at the right can be identified by a few faint marks in the right margin. One of these is a short scratch less than ½ mm long and located 7½ mm below the top frame line and ½ mm outside the right frame. The upper end of this dash is turned slightly outward to the right. Another fine scratch may be found extending along the outer side of the right frame, commencing near the top of "X" and continuing upward intermittently to the trifoliate. The lower end of this scratch probably merges into the frame line near the top of "X", but in most cases it is so faint that only traces of it appear here and there.

No. 79 L.: The position dot is a rather small oval placed at the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was entirely recut but is not heavy. The right frame was entirely recut and is characteristic. It is quite strong here and there, especially opposite "S", but weak for ½ mm at the upper end. Extending downward and outward from a point close to the upper right corner is a plain scratch 3 mm long, terminating about opposite the foot of "S" ¼ mm outside the right frame. The bottom frame is straight and even and of the usual thickness. The left frame is a fine straight line showing little or no sign of recutting. Commencing opposite the lower part of "P" a very fine vertical scratch extends downward outside the right frame line for about 4 mm. This scratch is scarcely ¼ mm outside the right frame. Ten millimeters above the lower frame line there is a faint vertical dash about ½ mm long in the left margin. This is ¼ mm outside the left frame line. Copies of No. 79 L showing the upper right corner are immediately identified by the diagonal scratch at that corner. Other copies may be identified by the scratches in the left margin.

No. 80 L.: The position dot is a rather thick large oval placed at the edge of the background with its lower end touching or impinging on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was entirely recut but is not especially strong. The right frame was extensively

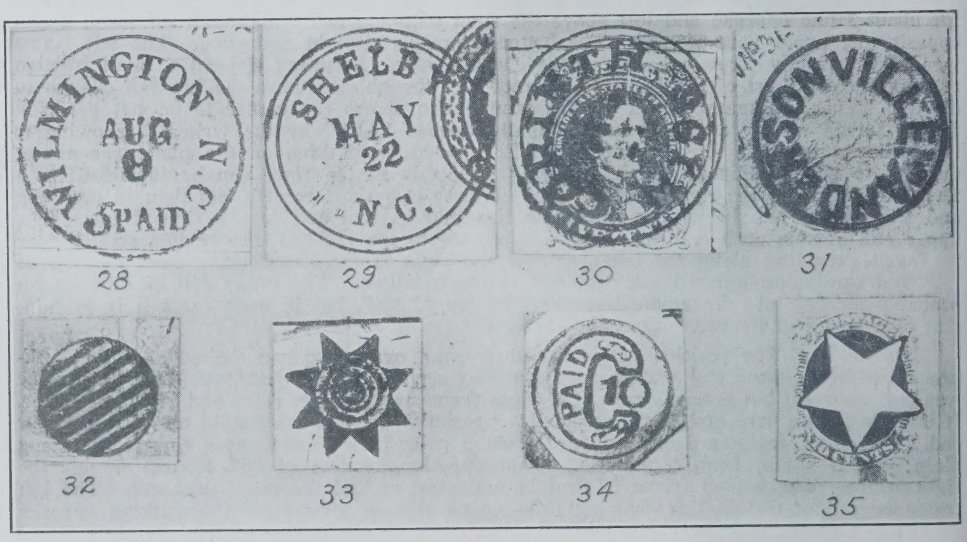
recut and is quite strong but somewhat uneven. It is noticeably heavy opposite the foot of "X" and the top of "X" and weaker below the foot of "X". The bottom frame is straight and even without marked characteristics. The left frame was carefully recut. It is weak for 1 mm or 2 mm at the upper end and noticeably strong from the middle of "X" to the lower end. It projects a trifle beyond the bottom frame at the lower left corner and the bottom frame is bent sharply downward where it joins the left frame, making a sharp point at this corner. Faint traces of a vertical scratch less than ½ mm outside the upper part of the frame may be found. One of these is a dot not quite 4 mm below the top frame. Another dot is a little more than 1 mm lower than the top frame and a few much fainter dots may be seen above or below the upper of the two stronger dots mentioned. The fine guide line at the right is merged into the frame line, but can be seen crossing the margin from the upper corner of No. 80 L to the lower right corner of No. 70 L and from the lower right corner of No. 80 L to the upper right corner of No. 90 L. On the outside of the right frame directly opposite the middle tip of the right trifoliate is a small dot. Slightly above and very close to this dot, is another fainter dot, which does not touch the frame line. Copies of No. 80 L on which the lower left corner and one or two other corners show can always be identified by the projecting frame line at the lower left corner in connection with marks noted at the other corners.

Some Unusual Confederate States Cancellations

By Edward S. Knapp

THIS is the third installment of a series of articles and numbers are continued from the January *Collector's Club Philatelist.*

I wish to thank all who have assisted me with material or suggestions, and I am especially indebted to Messrs. S. A. Richey, A. Kuhne, L. L. Shenfield, Charles T. Harbeck, Thomas H. Pratt and George Walcott for items loaned me.



I would like to make this list as complete as possible, especially of those cancellations that show designs or unusual arrangements (straight lines, etc.), so if anyone has something unusual I hope they will send it on to me to get a record of. Due credit will be given to the senders and all material will be handled with the greatest possible care and returned within a very few days of receipt by registered mail, all charges being paid by me both ways. Even if it is only a single item, it will help.

Descriptions of marks Nos. 1 to 27 (inclusive) appeared in the October and January issues of this paper. All illustrations are actual size.

No. 28—Postmark of Wilmington, N. C., being the old U. S. postmark with the original "3 PAID" changed to "5 PAID," by altering the top stroke of the figure 5.

This was done in other towns, notably Jackson, Miss., where it is plain that the "3" has been changed to "5". Diameter of Wilmington postmark is 32mm.

No. 29—Used in Shelby, N. C.; shows one of the types of double-circle postmarks. Not many towns used double-circle types, but there were several using this, among which I have noted: Ashland, Va., Autaugaville, Ala., Dudley, N. C., Hodges, N. C., Miccosukee, Fla., and Rices Depot, Va.; these have a diameter (outer circle) of 32mm.

No. 30—Used in Corinth, Miss.; is another type of double-circle having a diameter of 30mm. I do not have record of any town except Corinth using this type, and it is rare on Confederates.

No. 31—Used in Andersonville (State of Georgia, I believe, but it may be Virginia, as there is a town of that name there). It shows a very cramped arrangement of the name, which barely allows room for the state abbreviation. The circle has a diameter of 28 mm. and there is no date in the center. The particular example illustrated is on a Confederate Soldier's letter, written in 1862.

No. 32—Used in Mechums River, Va., being a gridiron with seven bars, with a 17½mm. diameter, which is smaller than the usual gridiron—this is generally rather a blurred looking affair and later uses show it with distinct indentations at top and bottom of the outer circle.

No. 33—Have seen but one example of this, on a letter addressed to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and I believe it was used in that town as a receiving cancellation. We illustrated a larger size "cogwheel" used in Tuscaloosa (see No. 5). That had a diameter of 28mm. (measured from tip of points) and one circle in the center, while No. 36 has a diameter of a scant 20mm. and the center shows three concentric circles.

No. 34—Is the Provisional handstamp used in Patterson, N. C., and may quite often be found, used as a "killer" on covers with the late issue Confederates. A clear example of this is quite rare, it being generally of blurred appearance. Diameter of surrounding circle 19mm.

No. 35—Hollow star on a black background, used as a "killer" on a cover bearing a 10c Keatinge & Ball—no town specified. Can anyone tell me where it was used? Diameter 18mm.

The Annual Dinner

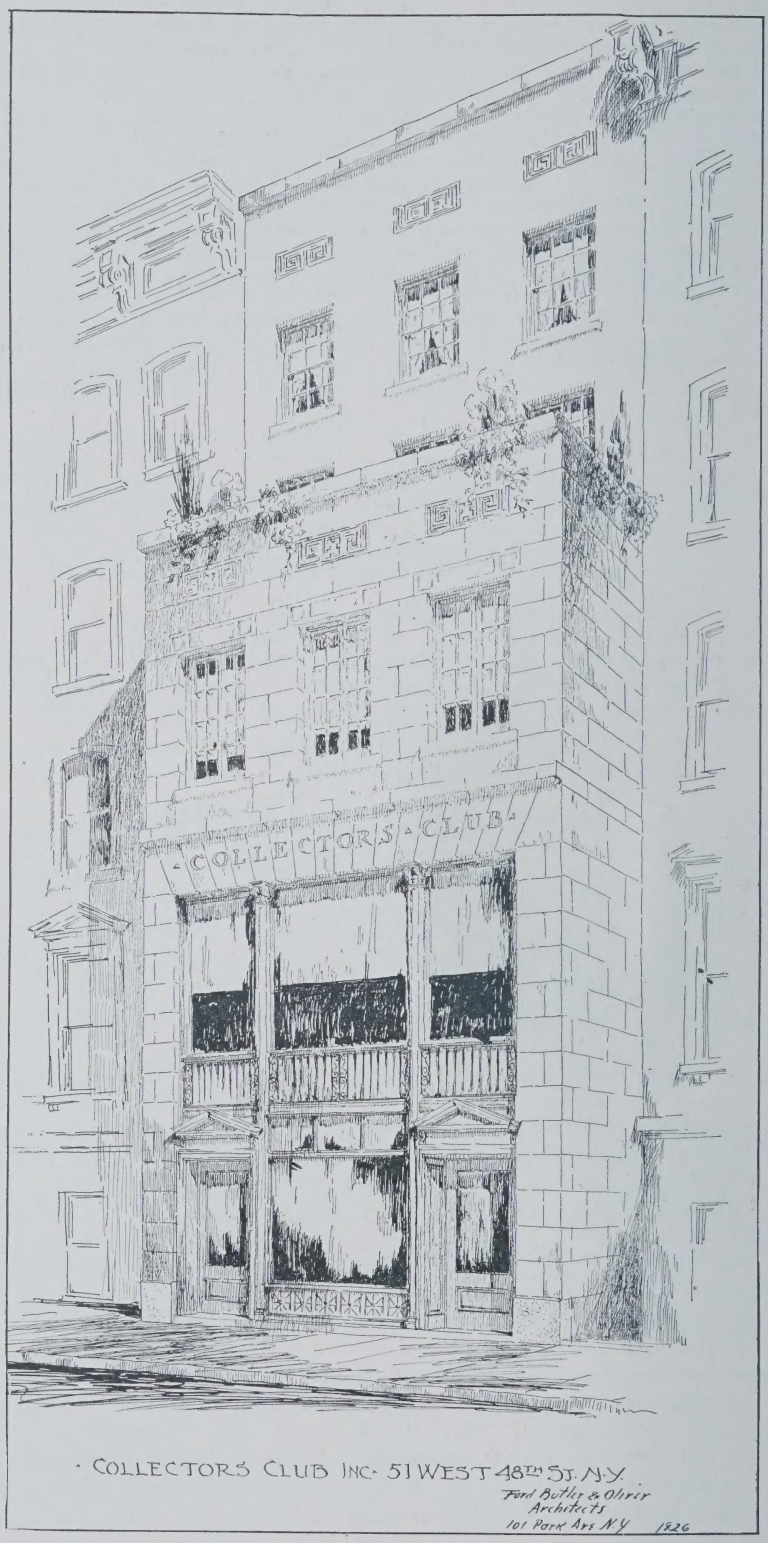
By George B. Sloane

The Annual Dinner of the Collectors Club was held on Saturday Evening, January 30th at 7 o'clock in one of the roof gardens of the Hotel Astor. This was also the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the founding of the club, and the members were again asked to bring the ladies. A splendid orchestra was provided for the dancing and the latest song and dance hits were served up in real "jazzy" style.

The attendance was about one hundred, and President Theodore E. Steinway, acted as toastmaster. Charles Lathrop Pack, Charles J. Phillips, and Alfred Lichtenstein made a few brief remarks, speaking from their various tables, the speakers' table having been abolished in order that the gathering might feel that they were all members of one large family.

Messrs. Pack, Phillips, and Lichtenstein spoke on matters pertaining to the approaching *International Philatelic Exhibition* and the part the *Collectors Club* is taking in working for its success. Announcement was also made regarding the new Club House.

Dr. J. B. Chittenden was at his best and his remarks and ready humor were so well appreciated that his hearers refused to allow him to sit down. He discoursed at considerable length on the *"Hot Stove League,"* that famous secret but not secretive organization. He was assisted from time to time in his discourse by the irrepressible Herman Toaspern, so that the *League* was thoroughly and efficiently brought to the attention of the multitude. Later a head-poll was taken of the members of the *League* present and we were found to be about 92% in evidence, our Springfield member not being able to make it.



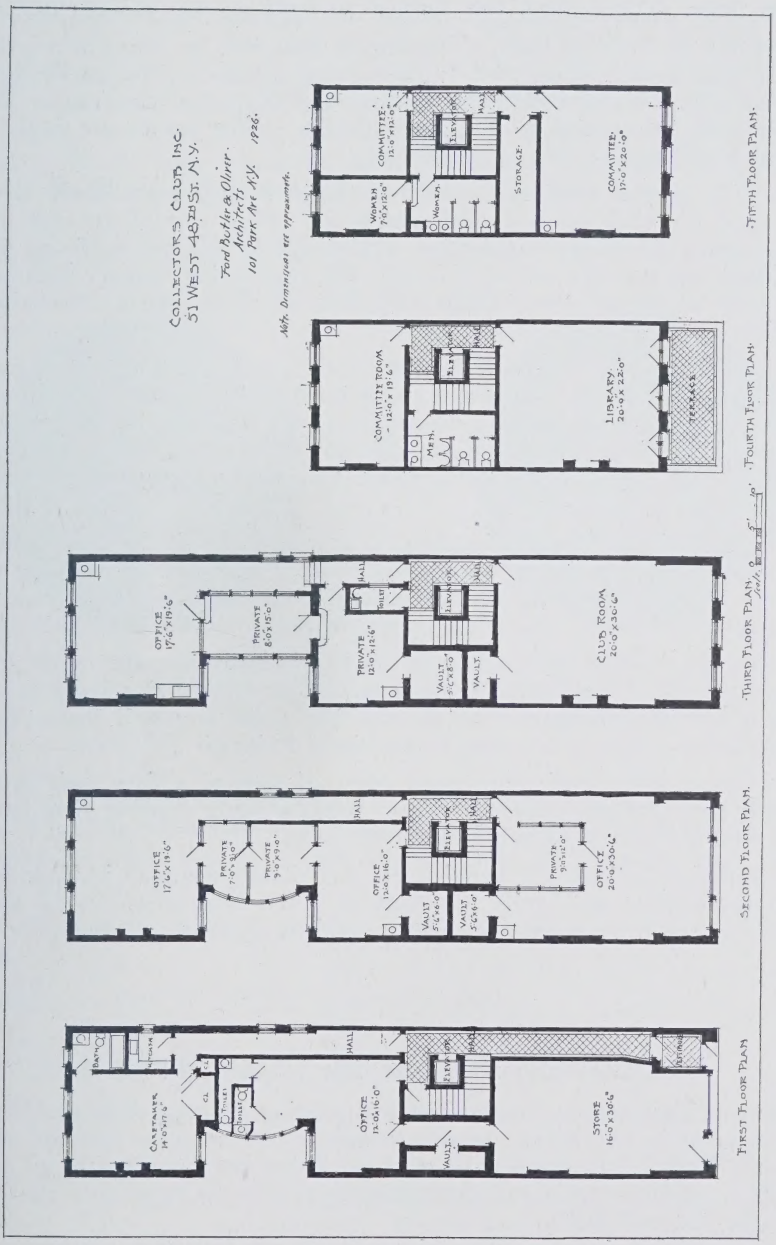
THE COLLECTORS CLUB BUILDING

The Collectors Club Building

By Herman Toaspern

BY the time this issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* reaches you, you will have received an appeal to subscribe to the $60,000 bond issue on our new Home.

That our members will subscribe heartily there can be little doubt, judging from the enthusiasm shown on the night of our Annual Meeting. Before the



Floor Plans of the Collectors Club Building

Committee had prepared the appeal and mailed it, $15,000 had been subscribed. I shall not attempt in this issue to publish the names of the subscribers to the 5% bond of the *Collectors Club Building*. That will be published in our July number, in full.

My reason for this article is to tell what the new building will be like, and what it means to Philately in general. The site selected by the Trustees at 51 West 48th Street is splendid. West 48th Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues is the heart of the new Jewelry District. There are on the block, three beautiful new skyscrapers intended for those in the luxury trades. The street is the most popular retail street between 42nd Street and 48th Street because it has been entirely rebuilt for retail trade. The average New Yorker can easily see why this is true.

Now for the building itself. The ground floor will be rented as a retail store. The first floor up will be occupied by three stamp concerns. George B. Sloane will occupy one office, Marshall Hancock another and the writer the front. The third floor rear will be occupied by J. C. Morgenthau. The rentals are fairly high in price, but commensurate with value received.

The general meeting room and library is a large room 20x30 feet, which will be used for Club meetings and exhibitions. Most careful attention has been given to getting the proper illumination. Here will be held the public auctions, and the architect has arranged to put in a splendid ventilating system which will keep the air fresh and pure. Percy Doane will hold all of his auctions there instead of in his office as heretofore.

The Fourth floor front will be the Library, and there will be a rear Committee Room 12 x 20 feet. A feature of the building is complete fireproof vaults on each floor, and the rarer books in the Library will be housed in the Library vault. There will be a splendid Women's rest room for the female employees of the various tenants and our lady members. There are two large rooms available for use on the Fifth floor.

There will be an elevator installed, and everything will be done to make the new *Collectors Club Building* throroughly modern and up-to-date. The architect, Mr. Ford, of Ford, Butler & Oliver, reports that contracts have been made that are under original estimates. The building will be ready for occupancy about June 1st.

I hope that the members will not fail to promptly subscribe to the 5% bond issue to the limit. The *Collectors Club* as a whole is preparing itself to take care in a large way the collectors from all over the world who will make New York their headquarters during the great *International Philatelic Exhibition.*

It's been a weary pull for a small group of men to achieve their dream of a permanent home for the *Collectors Club.* The architects drawing gives but a faint idea of what a wonderful new home we will have.

Its influence towards the building up of Philately not only in New York but all over the country can hardly be estimated. And how proud we all will be to welcome our out of town members who we seldom see to our glorious new home.

DISCOVERY OF THE 10c GUAM, TYPE II

Herman Toaspern has made a most interesting discovery that the 10c. brown of Guam exists in two types. It was thought for many years that the 10c. came only in the Type I. In the next issue of the Philatelist there will be an article on this subject, together with a full explanation as to how the types came into existence in both the 10c. and $1.00.

Charles Lathrop Pack Awarded the Lindenberg Medal

By H. L. LINDQUIST

IT is but fitting that the acknowledged leader in philatelic research in America should be the first American to be recognized by receiving the award of the Lindenberg Medal.

This award was established by the *Berliner Philatelisten Club* at a meeting held February 6, 1905, and they announced at the time that it would be "awarded not oftener than once in any one year to anyone who has done something of special merit for the advancement of either philately or the club."

The medal was named after the founder of the club, Landesgericht President Lindenberg. It was modeled by the Court Medaller, Max von Kawaezrinski of Berlin, and the illustration gives a splendid idea of its appearance.

The Lindenberg Medal

At the first meeting of the Committee of the Society in charge of the awards four of the leading philatelists were honored by receiving the first medals and the ruling was then made that all future awards would be made by those who had already received the medals.

The complete list of those elected to date is as follows:

E. D. Bacon	1906	M. P. Castle	1909
Dr. E. Diena	1906	Hans Kropf	1909
Theodor Haas	1906	Pierre Mahe	1910
Dr. Legrand	1906	Dr. F. Kalckhoff	1911
L. F. Hanciau	1907	Baron A. de Reuterskiold	1912
Major E. B. Evans	1908	Victor Suppantschitsch	1913

During the War period no awards were made but in recent years the following have been honored:

A. E. Glasewald	1920	Capt. Paul Ohrt	1923
Jose Marco del Pont	1921	Dr. Herbert Munk	1924
Hugo Griebert	1922	Charles Lathrop Pack	1925

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Published Quarterly by

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, 120 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor

Subscription Rates $2.00 *per Year*
Single Copies 50c.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

Philatelic Activities are being maintained at a rapid pace in New York these days and are increasing in momentum as the months and weeks grow shorter before the *Big Events* * * * The great *International Philatelic Exhibition* holds first place in the minds and efforts of most of our active members and there can be no doubt but what it will be the most stupendous philatelic event ever undertaken * * * A revised *Program* is about to be printed and all of our readers interested in the details can secure copies by writing the editor * * * In comparison with this outstanding event the fact that the *Collectors Club* has just acquired title to a new *Club House* involving an expenditure of $77,000 and is selling 5% bonds to its members for $60,000 of this amount becomes a trivial detail * * * But one of significance and far reaching importance * * * Not only that but Committees are already actively at work to entertain the *Convention* of the *American Philatelic Society* and it is confidently believed that this will be the largest event of its kind in the history of the organization * * * All in all *New York Philatelists* have a busy season ahead but all seem to be standing up well under the load * * * In connection with the *Exhibition* the Committee have secured the services of *Emil Fuchs* to design the medal * * * *Mr. Fuchs* it will be remembered is the artist who designed the *King Edward* stamps and the medal will have a double significance and value to all who are fortunate enough to secure one of them * * * *Mr. Fuchs* is not only a medallist of renown but is also outstandingly successful as a painter, sculpter and etcher. His memoirs which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* are now available in book form under the title of *"With Pencil, Brush and Chisel"* published by *Putnam* * * * Just to show that we are not going to let the details connected with the above mentioned events interfere with our progress it was decided at a recent meeting of the *Board of Governors* that two extra issues of the *C. C. P.* would be published each year devoted entirely to a translation of selected sections of the *Kohl Handbook* * * * This *Handbook* under the editorship of *Dr. Munk* is unquestionably the finest and most extensive philatelic work that has ever been undertaken and the translation rights in English have been secured to the *Collectors Club* through the financial support given the *Friends of the Kohl Handbook* by many of our members * * * The first country to be translated will undoubtedly be Canada * * * The *Nationale Gratius-Herdenking,* of *The Hague, Holland,* are offering *Grotius Postcards* postmarked with a special die at 30c. and we make this mention in case any of our *Holland Specialists* would like to add specimens to their collection * * * *A. F. Merell's* radio stamp talks over-station *KFRC, San Francisco,* continue to bring in a splendid response * * * He advises that he has interested actively over 300 collectors most of them middle aged people * * * One lady wrote *"will you accept a mother who does not know anything about stamp collecting as a student, for your stamp talks have interested me greatly* * * *

Plenty of opportunity for others to do likewise in other localities * * * *Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.* recently celebrated their 70*th Anniversary* and a supplement to *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for February, 1926, gave a brief history of the firm * * * We hope to make some extracts from this in a later issue * * * The *Philatelic Congress Executive Committee* have recently framed a series of Rules to govern the addition of *Distinguished Philatelists* to the Roll * * * An organization somewhat similar to this might not be a bad idea for this country * * * The fact that stamps are of commercial value is beginning to attract the attention of the holdup fraternity * * * The latest firm to fall a victim is the *Rotnem Stamp Co.* who request that dealers and collectors watch for a collection of *Victory Precancels* stolen from their office * * * In the October, 1925, issue of the *British Philatelist* an article on *"Gutter Margins"* by *Charles Nissen* advanced the theory that the 10d, plate 2 and the 2s, plate 3 of the 1867 issue have never existed with "gutter" margins. Important facts are advanced to prove the point and we refer readers interested in this issue to the article in question * * * We have received from *Edward C. Worden* an interesting first day cover of the 13*c. Harrison* mailed from *Indianapolis, Ind.*, accompanied by much interesting data showing that *Mr. Worden* secured practically all of these covers mailed from *Indianapolis* as well as the total number that were sent from *North Bend, Ohio,* on January 11th, 1926 * * * The collection of first day covers and first flights is on the increase and it seems certain that these side issues of philately will continue to gain adherents owing to the historical interest attached to them * * * We present articles and illustrations in this issue by *Herman Toaspern* on the *New Club House* and on the *Exhibition Label* which will be of especial interest to the members * * * *Non-resident members* pay but $5.00 per year with no initiation fee and a subscription to the *C. C. P.* is included in this amount * * * *Dr. C. W. Hennan* who recently exhibited at the *Collectors Club* brought forward a suggestion that it is hoped will bear fruit in constructive action * * * He proposes that *"Collectors' Club's"* be formed in every large city and then consolidated into a *Federation* so that a member of any one local club would be a welcome guest at any of the affiliated clubs * * * *Dr. Hennan* has already taken the initiative by starting such a movement in *Chicago* where he has secured substantial fees from a select group of philatelists that will enable the club to secure a permanent club room suitable for their activities * * * Other cities are giving favorable consideration to the project and it would surely be a step in the right direction * * * Suggestions are also being received that the *Hot Stove League* open its rolls for *Associate Fellows* who can qualify for membership * * * *George Ward Linn* the new Editor of *Philatelic Gossip* advances his claims for such membership by pointing out his experiences around the Stove in the lobby of *Holton's* local hotel * * * *George* has all the earmarks of a good *H. S. Leaguer* but it is very doubtful if the rigid code under which the *League* operates can even be stretched a point to allow his claims * * * However they will have due consideration as will any others properly submitted * * * *Harry M. Konwiser* has just completed an exhaustive article on the *Specimen varieties* of the *Departmental Stamps* which is scheduled for publication in the *American Philatelist* * * * We cannot imagine any live collector who is not a member of the *A. P. S.,* but if there should be any such, the editor would be only too pleased to propose them for membership and this one article will be a good excuse for them to join * * * The next two issues of the *C. C. P.* will be largely devoted to the three big local events mentioned at the beginning of this article—the *New Club House,* the *Exhibition* and the *Convention* and any suggestions or cooperation tending to make these issues of interest will be appreciated.

H. L. L.

Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

VOLUME II. APRIL, 1926. No. 2—(W. No. 6).

Review No. 6—Quarter Ending April, 1926.

PHILLIPS (*Charles J.*): DENMARK 1851-1899. Detailed, Descriptive, Priced Catalogue of the Early Issues. Together with Lists and Prices of the Numeral Cancellations. By Charles J. Phillips. Published by Charles J. Phillips, 10 West 86th St., New York. 4pp.—pp. 5 to 52 (paged and printed one side only)—4 (blank) pp., 7½x4¾ in., paper cover, price $1.00 postfree.

Mr. Phillips has in the past published two catalogues that have had to do with famous collections that passed through his hands. The first was published in 1894 as one of the "Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks" entitled "A LIST OF THE RARE STAMPS IN THE WINZER COLLECTION with a Few Additions," a book of 56pp.; the second, the "DUVEEN COLLECTION OF RARE OLD STAMPS." A Brief Description of the Rarities in This Famous Collection," a book of 54pp., published in 1922. But these two differ from that under review, for they concern general collections and only a few of the very best stamps in each country are listed. Here we have a catalogue listing the stamps of only one country beginning with the first issue and listing the different varieties to 1899, being a catalogue of the famous Collection of Mr. A. A. Kranhold of Anoka, Minnesota, that was twenty years in the making. Under each value is listed shades, pairs, strips, blocks, on covers, errors, varieties of perforation, and in all issues from 1851 to 1871 is given a list of the Numerical Cancellations. The value of such a catalogue is in having each value listed in so many ways and when a value (price) is added to almost every item makes this catalogue absolutely indispensible to those who specialize in this country. It at once becomes the reference work on Denmark in the English language. On pp. 30 and 31 is explained the "Inverted Frame" found on some of the stamps of the 1870-71 and 1875-79 issues, a recent and important discovery which is fully dealt with in an article by Mr. A. A. Kranhold in "The London Philatelist" for December, 1922. And finally I quote from the preface: "It seems to me a thousand pities that when such a famous collection has to be dispersed, the result of many years of painstaking research is so often lost to the Philatelic world, as such collections are priced and retailed by dealers, or sold at auction, without any record being printed which might be of interest to students of the future." I think that all English speaking collectors owe a vote of thanks to Mr. Phillips for publishing such a valuable catalogue.

HENNAN (*Clarence W., M.D.*): CURACAO Specialized 1872-1925. Chicago Philatelic Society Handbook Number One. Clarence W. Hennan, M.D., 852 East 63rd St., Chicago. (2)—41—(1) pp., 8¾x6⅞ in., paper cover, price $1.00.

Foreword by Mr. C. E. Severn: "The patrons of philatelic letters are none too numerous and in consequence, meritorious philatelic publications do not always receive the homage, not to mention material reward that is their due. Even when there is much applause from the audience, it is found when the receipts are counted that cash customers were not conspicuous by their presence. . . . There is always some philatelic patriot ready to grab the flag and carry it to the front ranks and now Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, president of the Chicago Philatelic Society, shows his colors. For many years, Dr. Hennan has studied and accumulated the stamps of Netherlands and colonies to advantage, as returns from philatelic competitive exhibitions have shown, and he wishes to show sectional views of them, so he begins with the present volume on Curacao, the first number of the handbook series of the Chicago Philatelic Society." From the first page of the work: "In these days when so many Philatelists specialize in some particular country, it is difficult to prepare a book of interest except for the few. Being a small country, Curacao is more or less of a mystery to the average collector. Naturally the Hollander is able to get his information thru the Dutch publications, but the English speaking collector is usually unable to obtain access to this data. Thru extensive correspondence with Dutch collectors and translations from Dutch publications, I have included official data wherever possible. Again so many collectors have written me for a check list of my collection and the other known varieties, that I take this method of listing them. As far as known, all varieties are

included. The majority are in my own collection. Possibly errors have crept in and I will appreciate constructive criticism. Thanks are due to G. W. Hoogenboom and H. E. Henneman for translations. The numbers given are arbitrary and follow the sequence of issue as given in the official orders." The arrangement of the catalogue is the listing under each value a complete list of how each value exists as far as known. Before each issue is given the date with description and notes, then each value is taken up in order of value and listed—colors; essay; proof; unused; specimen; perforations with dates; strip; block; counterfeit; cover; cancellations, ship, color, town, numeral and ribbon; and finally are notes numbers issued, remainders, sale of remainders, and date of withdrawal. 76 different types are catalogued of adhesive stamps and 18 are illustrated throughout the text. On page 40 is given enlarged illustrations of the three types of the postage dues, while on pp. 40 and 41 are listed the stamps, three tables catalogued of the three issues, tabulated under the headings for the 1889 and 1892 issues: Value, Type, Total Issue, Remainders. The 1914 issue has headings: Value, First Issue (Nos. issued), Second Issue (Nos. issued). And last, but not least, this handbook is the standard reference work in English on Curacao. The best wishes to Dr. Hennan for a speedy completion of the series, for they can come none too soon.

LOWE (*George A.*) *& SON*: LOWE'S STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA WITH NOTES. Canada—British Columbia—Nova Scotia—New Brunswick—Prince Edward Island—Newfoundland. George A. Lowe & Son, 5 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. 107—1pp., 7⅜x4⅞ in., flexible linen cover, price $1.00.

An excellent, well illustrated catalogue of the major varieties with valuable historical and philatelic notes. Contents: To Our Collector Friends, p. 3; Canada, pp. 5 to 23; British Columbia, 22 and 23; New Brunswick, 24 and 25; Nova Scotia, 26 and 27; Prince Edward Islands, 28 to 30; Newfoundland, 31 to 46; Historical and Philatelic Notes: Canada, 47 to 61; British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 62 to 64; New Brunswick, 65 to 70; Nova Scotia, 71 to 73; Prince Edward Island, 74 to 77; Newfoundland, 78 to 92; Firm's Advertisements, 93 to 108; Memo, 4 blank pages.

JARRETT (*Fred.*): POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA. By Fred Jarrett. With a complete check list of the Postal Stationery of Canada, by T. L. Derwent Kinton, M.A. Sold by "Canadian Stamp Collector," Brockville, Canada. 1923. 103—(1) pp., 7¾x5⅜ in., paper cover, price $1.00.

This is a fine handbook on Canadian stamps and gives much information for one published at so low a price. Contents: Preface, p. 2; Province of Canada, 3 to 29, deals with the 1851 to 1864 issues, varieties, colors, imperforate, perforations, double transfers, papers, watermarks, cancellations and postmarks, minor varieties; Dominion of Canada, 30 to 63, deals with the 1868 to 1922 issues; besides the above headings will be found others as: imprints (marginal) of manufacturers, franks, Imperforate (errors), "Official" and "Service" (private enterprise), postal fiscals, booklets, unauthorized provisionals (bisected), coils; Bahamas Special Delivery for Canadian Mail, 64; War Tax, 64-66; Registered, 67; Postage Due, 68; Special Delivery, 68; Officially Sealed, 68; Air Mail Stamps, 70; Canadian Postal Stationery (Kinton), 72 to 85; Proofs, Essays and Color Trials, 85 to 92; Prince Edward Island (catalogue), 93 to 96; New Brunswick, 96 and 97; Nova Scotia, 98 to 102; British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 102 and 103.

THOMPSON (*Frank S.*): (The) CANADIAN PRECANCELLED POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. Giving date of issue, color and value of every precancelled postage stamp known to have ever been issued by the Post Office Department of Canada, with illustrations of every type of stamp, and giving the current market price of each. Also An Historical and Descriptive Introduction. By Frank S. Thompson, Member of the Royal Phil. Society, London. The Philatelic Publishing Co., 374 Sackville St., Winnipeg. SECOND EDITION, 1925. 36pp., 6¾x4¼ in., paper cover, price 50 cents.

Contents: Introduction—Local Issues, p. 1; General Issues, 1889-1903, 4; Present Issue, 4; Bibliography, 5; General Regulations and Laws of the Post Office Department Respecting Precancelled Stamps, 6; Special Notices, 7; Catalogue: (1) General Issues, 9 to 13; (2) City Issues, 13 to 34; Memoranda, 35b and 36.

PORTER (*Harry S.*) *F.R.P.S.L.*: CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS USED WITH THE IMPERFORATE ISSUES OF CHILE. By Harry S. Porter, F.R.P.S.L. Reprinted from "The London Philatelist." 12pp., and 4 plates of illustrations of cancellations and postmarks, 72 types, 11⅛x7½ in., paper cover. Printed for the benefit of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund.

Contents: Dumb Marks (handstamps), pp. 3 to 5; Postmarks without Dates, 5 to 7; Dated Postmarks, 7; Ships' Marks, 7 to 9; Appendix I. Chilian Postmarks, First Type, 9 and 10; Appendix II. List of Post Offices in Chile on July 1st, 1860, 11 and 12.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

Officers and Committees, 1926

OFFICERS

President--Theodore E. Steinway
Vice President—Chas. E. Curie
Secretary—J. Brace Chittenden
Treasurer—Harry M. Lewy

TRUSTEES

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, *Chairman*
Julius C. Morgenthau
Theodore E. Steinway

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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J. Brace Chittenden
Charles J. Phillips
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Class of 1926
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Harry M. Lewy
K. M. Hall

Class of 1927
Harry L. Lindquist
J. Philip Benkard
Joseph S. Rich

Honorary Life Governor: John N. Luff

New Members

Since the January issue of 1926, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:

664 M. N. McLellan.....New York City
665 K. A. Pelikan, Ph.D.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
666 W. F. Livingston.....Detroit, Mich.
667 Eugene Telfer .....Detroit, Mich.
668 Perry W. Fuller.....Baltimore, Md.
669 J. J. Johnson.....Fort Totten, N. Y.
670 John G. Knauer.....Fort Totten, N. Y.
671 B. Yu Kojima.....Kyoto, Japan
672 Walter Gieldzinski,
Guestrow i. Mecklenburg
673 Hon. Franklin Roosevelt,
Hyde Park, N. Y.
674 Guy A. Jackson.....Boston, Mass.
675 A. C. Kaufmann.....New York City
676 F. T. Kellers.....Montclair, N. J.
677 Marquis, Sommi-Picenardi, Rome, Italy
678 Adolph D. Fennel.....Cincinnati, Ohio
688 Mrs. K. M. Hall.....Hartsdale, N. Y.

Candidates for Membership

The following gentlemen are candidates for membership:

679 Fred'k J. Grant.....Zanesville, Ohio
Proposed by E. S. Knapp.
Seconded by J. C. Morgenthau.
680 Louis Lazarus .....Oakland, Cal.
Proposed by H. Marcus.
Seconded by D. G. Walker.
681 Henry B. Bartner.....Bay Shore, L. I.
Proposed by F. Bleibtreu.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.
682 Alan F. Arnold.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
683 George d'Utassy.....New York City
Proposed by John Klemann.
Seconded by J. J. Klemann, Jr.
684 H. W. Southgate.....Chevy Chase
Proposed by J. B. Chittenden.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.
685 Maj. M. A. Studd...Warehem, England
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein.
686 Paul H. Bilhuber.....Douglaston, L. I.
Proposed by T. E. Steinway.
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist.
687 Chas. F. M. Steinway,
Mountain Lakes, N. J.
Proposed by T. E. Steinway.
Seconded by Eugene Costales.
689 Carroll Chase.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
690 Stanley B. Ashbrook..Fort Mitchell, Ky.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein.
691 William Van.....Winnipeg, Can.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by John Persse.
692 Geo. J. Gruen.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by G. Mosler.
693 H. E. Candler.....Detroit, Mich.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by John Kay.
694 Celestino Piva.....New York City
Proposed by T. Solomon.
Seconded by G. B. Sloane.
695 Adolph Steeg.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Proposed by E. Perry.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
696 Howard Kellogg.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Proposed by E. Perry.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
697 G. B. Graham.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Proposed by E. Perry.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.
698 Robt. M. Byland.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by G. M. Mosler.
699 Fred'k W. Allen.....Grand Forks, N. D.
Proposed by T. L. Stangebye.

Secretary's Report for 1925

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year of 1925.

Membership

During the year of 1925, one hundred and ten gentlemen have joined the Club, eleven

members have resigned and death has claimed six. The net increase in our membership was therefore ninety-three. As we started in January, 1925, with 483 members, we have, January 1, 1926, 576 members. The complete list will appear in our July issue as usual.

We lost the following members by death during the year:

A. D. Ballard, Yonkers, N. Y.
Francis H. Parsons, Washington, D. C.
E. Boker Sterling, Trenton, N. J.
Edgar Aronstein, New York City.
Philip Lotze, New York City.
Henry B. Phillips, San Francisco, Cal.

The resignations of the following gentlemen were accepted:

C. S. Street, New York City.
Howard L. Spohn, Chicago, Ill.
Brig. Gen. R. Ridgway, London, England.
Andre Lord, New York City.
Harry B. Mason, Washington, D. C.
F. R. Hanish, Brooklyn, N. Y.
G. H. Hakes, New York Citp.
Lawrence Frank, New York City.
C. Gordon Fennell, East St. Louis, Ill.
Wm. C. Albrecht, Roslindale, Mass.
Frank Vitolo, New York City.

At the date of going to press, April, 1926, we had 624 members.

In 1925 we conferred Honorary Membership on Dr. Carl Lindenberg of Berlin and on Dr. Emilio Diena of Rome.

Exhibitions and Entertainment

Ten exhibitions and one competition were held in the Club Rooms, all of a very high order and were enjoyed by the largest average attendance in our history. The Club is deeply indebted to the following members, nearly all of whom came long distances to serve us:

January 7th—T. E. Steinway, Exhibition, German States.

January 14th—Competition not to exceed 50 pages.

February 4th—Col. H. S. Redfield of Hartford; U. S. and Revenue.

February 18th—H. C. Needham; United States and Locals.

March 4th—A. H. Lamborn, Montclair, N. J.; United States, 1894-1900.

March 18th—Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N. J.; Victoria early issues and presentation of the Collectors' Club Medal.

April 1st—Competition No. 3. Not exceeding 50 pages. J. Insley Blair, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Exhibit: Some volumes of his general collection, including the United States.

April 15th—F. R. V. Williams, Baltimore, Md. Exhibit: Twentieth Century, British Colonials practically complete in all varieties.

May 6th—Aug. Dietz, Richmond, Va. Art in Confederate States stamps.

May 20th—Robert Levis; War Issues of the British Colonies and Possessions.

June 3rd—Major J. A. Steinmetz, Philadelphia, Pa. One hundred covers, souvenirs of early stamp days.

December 16th—Christian Dull, Philadelphia, Pa.; Early Austria.

The Annual Dinner held in January, 1926, was the most enjoyable ever held, in the opinion of those present. Technically the Club is not supposed to be open evenings, nor during the months of July and August. As a matter of fact, it was open for regular meetings of the Collectors' Club sixteen evenings for the meetings of the N. Y. Stamp Society, sixteen meetings for the Board of Governors, ten meetings and by contract on other occasions by other organizations—about 45 evenings in all. In addition, 64 auctions were held in the Club Rooms by the following dealers:

Scott Company—Jan. 5, 6, Feb. 24, 25, April 6, 7, 28, 29, June 1, 2.

Morgenthau—Jan. 20, 21, 26, 27, Feb. 17, 18, 19.

G. B. Sloane—Feb. 9, 11, March 27, 30, June 18, 19, Oct. 19, 20, Dec. 17, 18.

P. Doane—Feb. 12, Oct. 10.

Morgenthau—Mar. 10, 11, 12, 23, 24, April 13, 14, May 11, 12, 14.

Toaspern—March 21, 25, Nov. 7, Dec. 4, 5.

Herbert & Rice—April 2, 3, 4.

Bleibtreu—April 17, 18, 20.

Rice—18th.

Scott Company—Oct. 22, 23.

Morgenthau—Sept. 22, 23, Oct. 27, 28, Nov. 4, 5, 9, 10, 23, 24, Dec. 9, 10, 14, 15.

A memorable event occurred at the first April meeting, when the *Collectors' Club Medal* was awarded for the first time to Chas. Lathrop Pack.

C. J. Phillips attended the philatelic exhibition at Winnipeg, as our representative. Incidentally Mr. Phillips induced six gentlemen in Winnipeg to join the Club, and first and last has secured one hundred members.

Mr. Phillips also did all the work involved in preparing the year book, 1925, the first since 1913. This work costs $500.00, subscribed for by members of the Board of Governors.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein designed and secured the dies for the Collectors' Club Medal, in addition to paying the entire cost, $700.00.

A gold medal was donated to the Montreal Exhibition and several of our members were in attendance.

The Secretary also reports the receipt from Mr. Phillips of several valuable medals—gold, silver and bronze—to form the basis of a collection to include, if possible, all medals struck in connection with philatelic events.

New Club House

The Trustees informed the Club that much thought had been given in an effort to secure a permanent and desirable home. They secured, finally, a 48-year lease on the four-story and basement house at 51 West 48th Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It is estimated that the lease, alterations and furnishings will cost in the neighborhood of $80,000. It is proposed to raise this sum by the sale of bonds, bearing interest at 5 per

cent. The plans of our Trustees on analysis show that we will secure by this means a Club House without materially increasing our budget. It was planned to have it ready by May 1, 1926. This plan was accepted by the Club at the annual meeting for 1925. Alfred F. Lichtenstein had at that time secured an option and ultimately advanced about $15,000 to secure the title.

Exhibition, 1926

As all of the Board of Governors and probably all the local and for that matter all the non-resident members of the Club are decidedly active in supporting the exhibition, no formal action was taken by the Club to this end, but $100 was appropriated for a philatelic literature exhibition by the Club and it was decided to have a special stall at the Exhibition.

On being advised of the action of the *American Philatelic Society* to hold their annual convention on the week of the exhibition, it was conceded by the Governors and members to be for the best interest of all concerned and that our members belonging thereto should exert their best endeavors toward making the Convention of 1926 successful.

Constructive Library Work

S. Chapman of Seven Oaks, England, will publish his Revised Work on Mexico as one of the *Collectors' Club Series.*

August Dietz decided to issue his work on the issues of the Confederacy as one of the series, provided certain conditions were met.

In conclusion it is evident that the year 1925 was remarkable for preparatory work whose culmination will be in 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. CHITTENDEN,
Secretary.

COLLECTORS CLUB
Treasurer's Report, 1925

RECEIPTS

Dues	$3,463.54
Initiation fees	280.00
Auction	410.00
Journal, advertisement and subscription	2,065.61
Journal, members	518.00
Year book	390.00
Interest	22.37
Library	138.00
Rent	50.00
Exchange	.10
	$7,337.62
Issued, but returned	22.00
On hand, Jan. 1, 1925	264.37
Total Receipts	$7,623.99

EXPENDITURES

Rent	$1,320.00
Journal,	2,999.69
Journal, members	518.00
Secretary, stenographer and postage,	1,140.00
Treasurers	46.75
Secretary, miscellaneous	378.85
Library	83.83
Year book	490.25
House Committee	170.95
Telephone	83.60
Electric light	49.46
Ice and water	63.75
Towels	28.60
Insurance	66.74
Exchange	8.13
Association stamp exhibition for programs	20.00
	$7,468.60
Balance on hand, December 31, 1925,	155.39
Total expenditures	$7,623.99

Evenings at the Collectors Club

Saul Newbury Exhibits Early Columbian Republic

At the first meeting of the new year held January 6, 1926, Saul Newbury of Chicago exhibited his splendid collection of Early Columbian Republic. This was announced as the first public showing of any of Mr. Newbury's stamps and other societies are tipped off to get busy and induce him to show before their members, for it will be a distinct treat.

The collection consists of unused and postmarked copies and all pen cancelled are rigidly excluded. In view of the fact that none of the postage stamps of the Columbian Republic are known to have been used fiscally, this restriction seems unnecessary and it has resulted in the exclusion of many wonderful pieces that are obtainable in no other form.

However, an almost unbelievable accumulation of wonderful pieces is included, among which we noted the following:

Issue of 1859 on laid paper in singles with postmark of Bogota. Mr. Newbury remarked that this is the only cancellation he has ever seen on No. 1 and that he has never seen a pair or block. In the wove he has a block of eight unused of the 5c which is believed to be unique, a number of unused in shades from lilac to gray, including a vertical strip of 7, and numerous numeral cancellations. These numeral cancellations have never been identified as to towns and Mr. Newbury gave it as his opinion that they had been used indiscriminately. In the 10c there is a beautiful tete beche pair and a cover with the full Bogota Cancellation. The 20c is also well represented.

In the issue of 1860 the 2½c appears in shades and corner strips of five, one vertical and the other horizontal; the 5c is shown in a tete beche pair—a very rare item; the 10c is in various shades and cancellations, and the 20c in unused pairs range from ultramarine to gray. The 1 peso is represented with a strip of 3 postmarked Bogota and a reconstructed sheet of 50, with but 3 stamps missing, which includes blocks of 10 and 16.

The classic 1861 issue shows a pair of the

2½c used and several used and unused; the 5c in a pair with a red "O" postmarked and others in blue, black and green; the 10c, which seems to be the most difficult to obtain unused, is also shown with postmarks in red, blue and black; and both the 20c and the 1p come unused and with red and blue cancellations.

The 1862 issue was announced as the most difficult of all to obtain in satisfactory condition. Very few pairs are known and the number in a sheet has not been definitely ascertained. The 10c is shown in used only but in shades and on a toned paper; in the 20c Mr. Newbury shows a very dangerous counterfeit made to defraud the government; in the 50c unused and used singles are shown, and the 1p lilac which is a real rarity is shown on both white and blued paper. The unused copy on bluish paper is from the Ferrary collection and is believed to be unique.

The 1863 issue is well represented in all values. In the 10c two unused pairs are shown with one of the stamps sideways to the other. The 20c is shown in two distinct types and a pair had the Malaga cancellation. A particularly rare piece is a strip of 3 unused showing the 50c error appearing between two of the 20c. There is also a single error of the 50c red, used. The 50c green is shown in an unused block of six.

The collection ends with the 1865 and 1866 issues which are liberally represented with shades and pairs of the 1c rose and a cover showing two and a half copies to make up the 2½c rate which is very rare. A pair of the triangular 2½c, a mint copy of the 5c and a pair with blue cancellation; the 10c unused and in a used pair; the 20c showing two bisected singles used as postage dues and pair of the 50c unused and an assortment of blocks and strips of the 1p complete the 1865 issue. The 1866 issue is equally well represented and includes a block of the 10c showing transfer errors.

It was a rare treat to see so many unique items in a country which is seldom exhibited and Mr. Newbury was given a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy.

A. F. Lichtenstein's Western Franks Exhibited by Victor Berthold

At the Annual Meeting held Jan. 20, 1926, Dr. Victor Berthold read an extensive paper on Western Franks, illustrated by a display of the magnificient collection of these issues formed by Alfred F. Lichtenstein.

As we expect to publish this paper in full in an early issue we will refrain from any further comment at this time.

Dr. W. L. Babcock Displays "Supplementary Mail Cancellations"

At the Meeting on February 3rd the Club was honored by the visit of Dr. W. L. Babcock, who specially made the long journey from Detroit to give a display at the Club. Unfortunately, the blizzard of that evening kept away many of the regular members and only about thirty braved the elements, but they were amply rewarded by the interesting talk Dr. Babcock gave on "Supplementary Mail Cancellations" and an exhibit of these and of early United States on cover.

Dr. Babcock referred collectors to his article on Supplementary Mails in the *American Philatelist*. In the course of these remarks he said:

Illustration Type "A" comes in red only from about 1857. Scotts list a 3c., 1857 in both Types "I" and "II", but this is not the New York Supplementary Mail but that used in Chicago.

In the 1861-66 issue he showed the 1c. to 30c., including the 5c. mustard and 24c. steel blue. In 1862 the Type "B" was used, and he showed a 5c. with the "A" and "B" types. Of the 1867 grilled he showed the 15c. and 30c. only.

In 1869 the 10c. and 30c., the latter rare with Type "A" cancellation.

In 1871 Types "B" and "X" were used. The Type "B" ran through the 1870's and is used with Type "B" on the left and Type "BD" on the right. The latter form is used with the numerals "1" or "2", being used on Foreign mail only.

The Supplementary Mail Bag from 1857 to the middle of the 80's was made up at the junction of Morton, Washington and West Streets, New York. The Supplementary Rate was double first class rate, but not always double postage.

Cancellations "C" is the only one now in use and the numbers at the bottom run from 1 to 28 and are the numbers of the piers in New York. The Supplementary Mails are now sent direct to the steamship piers from seven main Post Office branches. This Type "C" is used as a postmark and the stamp is defaced with a smudge.

In Chicago the Supplementary Mail cancellation consisted of the letters "C. A." with a single line round all in blue, and "C. B." with a double line, also blue. This was used for late mail to Eastern Points, but no extra rate was charged. These are much scarcer than the New Yorks.

Of Type "XX" Dr. Babcock only knew one copy, which is the 1873 15c. in the B. K. Miller collection in the New York Public Library.

In early U. S. Stamps on covers Dr. Babcock showed a wonderful lot, among which I noted:

1847. 5c., several pairs used abroad.
10c., Philadelphia Railway.
10c., Raleigh & Wilmington Railway.
10c., two fine singles on one cover.

1851. A superb lot, many pairs and strips almost all used abroad and many rare combinations. I noticed strip of three 1c. fine green cancellation. Two varieties of the 3c. cracked plate on covers. Four 5c. imperf. used abroad. 10c. in strips with and without recuts. On one cover a bi-sected 12c. used with a 1c. and 3c. equals 10c. rate.

1857. 3c. strip of three with the Canton "Lyre." Many strips of the 5c. and a

pair cancelled "PAID 3" in green. Covers were shown of letters carried on British Mail Steamers with a large "19" in red on the cover. The rates were 24c. and the "19" showed and Great Britain took 19c. out of the 24c. and poor "Uncle Sam" had to be content with 5c. A scarce cover was one franked with 12c. and 30c.

In 1861 issue there were several British Columbia, three 3c. blue and U. S. 10c., and many other rare and interesting pieces in the 1869 to 1888 issues.

Dr. Babcock was voted a hearty vote of thanks for his interesting talk and fine display.

5c and 10c 1847 Exhibited by Henry C. Gibson

On Wednesday evening, February 24th, the members of the Collectors Club had the great pleasure of seeing Henry C. Gibson's most remarkable collection of the 5c and 10c United States stamps of the 1847 series.

The collection was contained in one Oriel Album but is so choice that it is believed no other collection of these stamps contained in only one volume which could be favorably compared with it has ever been made.

Several of the items shown are truly marvelous and of such extraordinary beauty and interest that they have become famous throughout American philately and abroad.

Mr. Gibson himself could not be present but Elliott Perry was delegated to bring the collection from Philadelphia and give a brief talk while it was being exhibited.

Some of the High Lights:

5c—Superb block of four.

5c—Strip of four on cover.

5c—Several covers bearing the blue "R" indicating registration.

5c—Cover stamped "Registered".

5c—Superb single with double frame line shift on cover postmarked "Milbury, Me."

5c—Cancelled "STEAM" in red struck twice—a gem from a famous English collection.

10c—Strip of three off cover—with stitch watermark running through all.

10c—Strip of four off cover—the end stamp showing sheet margin.

10c—Vertical pair—one with line in "F" of "Office".

10c—Superb o.g. block of six. The latter is one of the premier pieces of American philately; being one of the very few blocks of this stamp now believed to be in existence. It is the largest unused piece of a 10c sheet and the only unused block of six ever seen by the writer.

10c—Remarkable single showing excessive blurred print. Rather difficult to believe this stamp was not printed twice.

10c—Strip of three with sheet margin used on cover from Panama to Mexico.

10c—Four singles on one cover—each cancelled with blue numeral in circle used in Philadelphia.

10c—Strip of three used with single 5c to pay the 35c rate on a cover to Belgium. This might well be described as "Philatelically unique", which is to say, "a duplicate may exist, but we cannot find it."

10c—Strip of six on cover—red "Mobile paint pot" grid cancellation—one of the two strips of six believed to exist, both of which were formerly in the Seybold collection.

10c—The other strip of six. A wonderful gem. Used on an ordinary size envelope to France with French receiving postmark in black hitting the strip. "Philadelphia Railroad" in red on the cover. One is tempted to call this "the stuff that dreams are made of" since it would seem as if only in dreams could such a combination of rarity, beauty and interest exist.

10c—Strip of three and strip of five on one cover used to pay the double rate—80c—from New York to California. The writer has never seen another 1847 cover bearing so many 10c stamps or so much postage. One of the stamps is the "stick pin" variety.

10c—Last of all and making a fitting climax

A

B

BD

C

X

XX

—if such were needed—came four pages, each containing a half pane—50 stamps—and altogether comprising an almost complete reconstruction of the entire plate of 200 of the 10c stamps. Nearly every specimen was in fine, very fine or superb condition and over 95% of all the positions and varieties on the plate were represented.

This was the first time in the history of philately when a reconstruction of the plate of the 10c 1847 has been exhibited.

At the close a very cordial vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Gibson and Perry.

A. W. Filstrup Shows 1851-1857 Issues.

On Wednesday, March 3rd, a large gathering took place at The Collectors Club, New York, to welcome Mr. A. W. Filstrup of Benton Harbor, Mich. Among those present, we were all glad to meet Dr. Carroll Chase on his return from an 18,000-mile motor trip in France, etc.

Mr. Filstrup first of all showed his collection and described many of the choice items, and afterwards the members spent some hours in a careful examination of the volumes. To do justice to this superb collection one would require the whole issue of this paper, so I can only give a brief account of some few of the more remarkable items.

At the commencement of his remarks Mr. Filstrup said that he was under great obligation to Dr. Carroll Chase for many of his notes and for very much of the material in his collection.

The exhibit commenced with the 1851 imperf. 1c. stamps. Reconstructed top rows were shown in early state of the left pane, and the right pane with the rare varieties. Many pages of Type II, plate I, were shown, such as page of red cancellations, page of blocks and strips, including block of 6 and two strips of 4. A page of inverted transfers. Several pages of early covers. Plate I left and right panes reconstructed and nearly complete.

In Plate I later state I noted, left and right panes complete reconstructed.

A very interesting page of "shifts."

Attention was drawn to the 1c. Plate I, printed on both sides and believed to be unique.

A good page was one of red cancellations, including the "PAID 3" in circle, which is very rare in red.

The famous "cracked plate" varieties were shown complete in all varieties, both imperf. and perforated, the latter being some ten times as rare as the imperf.

The 1c. perf. cracked plate was also here on cover in superb copies.

In the perf. 1c. Plate II attention was drawn to a fine strip Nos. 98, 99 and 100 on the plate, and very rare.

1c. imperf. Plate II strip of 6 on cover.

1c. imperf. Plate II, right and left panes partially reconstructed.

In Plate IV all the rare types were shown and also stamps showing the imprints of the left and right panes.

In the 3c. there were a number of blocks and strips of the imperf. unused and complete reconstructed right and left panes of Plates III and V.

The 5c. imperf. included 4 unused, a block of 11 penstroked, 2 pairs on covers and 3 strips of three.

The 10c. imperf. and perf. occupied the whole of a very large album and Mr. Filstrup said there were about a thousand copies.

A careful plan of Plate I was drawn on one page showing the 200 square and with the position of every shift or recut and variety noted.

A cover was shown with imprint of No. 1, believed to be unique.

Blocks of 8 with one recut, two strips of 4, block of 4, and 8 strips of three, also later on block of 9, two blocks of 6, and strips of 5 and 6. A mint strip of four was much admired.

10c. unused with double recut top and bottom. Many recuts were shown in the 10c. imperf. and perf.

A fine strip of three imperf. showed the normal stamp, then a double recut, and last a single recut.

A fine item was a strip of 6 on cover with two recuts, Nos. 74 and 76 on pane.

In the imperf. considerable progress had been made with reconstructing the panes; the left pane had 67 positions filled, but the right pane only 37.

In the 10c. Plate II perf., a block of 42 unused was shown, stated to be the largest known. It was from the lower left corner of the plate.

In the reconstructed panes there were 82 on the left and 24 on the right panes.

A 10c. Type II perf. was shown on a Pony Express cover.

The 12c. imperf., a pair was shown on very thin paper. In the ordinary paper there were four strips of 4, two strips of 5, and many pairs.

The bisected 12c. was here in two fine examples on covers, one cancelled STEAMSHIP over cut portion.

12c. perf. unused blocks of 25 and 15 and used block of 6.

12c. perf. on Pony Express cover, dated November, 1860.

24c. block of 22 unused.

24c. page of stamps on cover and strip of 5 used.

30c. two unused blocks of 4, 30c. recut at bottom, and three pairs on cover.

90c. unused pair, one of which has the 4 lines at bottom, only found once in plate of 100 stamps.

90c. on large cover with blue Cincinnati cancellation, recently found in a Court House correspondence.

Space will not allow of more details of this truly magnificent collection. Mr. Filstrup gave us one of the finest and most interesting displays we have had for years and the hearty thanks of the Club was extended to him for his great kindness in making the long journey to New York to give us this treat.

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VOLUME V. No. 3. JULY, 1926

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by
THE COLLECTORS CLUB, NEW YORK CITY

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

VOL. V JULY 1926 No. 3

Norway

The Plating of 4 skilling Oscar I — 1856-1860

By DR. JUSTUS ANDERSSEN, R.D.P., in Collaboration with J. JELLESTAD and ABR. ODFJELL, F.R.P.S.L.

NORWAY No. 1—the 4 sk. stamp—of January 1st, 1855—was made in Norway. but it was found "unsatisfactory" as stated in an official document, and as early as January, 1855, the postal officials decided to apply to Mr. Carl Tottie, the Consul General of Sweden and Norway in London, with a request to

1. Pearled circle
2. White circle line
3. N.E. spandrel
4. S.E. ~ " ~
5. S.W ~ " ~
6. N.W. ~ " ~
7. Upper white frameline
8. Right ~ " ~ ~ " ~
9. Lower ~ " ~ ~ " ~
10. Left ~ " ~ ~ " ~
11. Right side „Frimærke"
12. Left ~ " ~ ~ " ~

enquire whether new stamps could be made by reliable people in London, as well as obtaining information as to the cost of making the printing plates and supply of a paper "with a crown as watermark". The order was supposed to cover 6 million 4 sk, and 2 million 8 sk. stamps. Through the Consul General tenders were received—together with drawings—from the well known house of Thos De La Rue & Co. A price of £350 .0 .0 was asked for the original die and the printing plates—further 1 sh. 2d. a thousand for imperforated stamps—and 2 d. a thousand for having them perforated.

It seems as if the postal officials had decided to accept this tender—there still exists a draft for a contract in the postal archives, dated July, 1855, but as Sweden in the meantime had distributed their first issue of stamps, an application was made to the Swedish Head Postal Authorities with a similar request to find out "if the same persons, who had made the Swedish stamps just finished" would be willing to undertake the production of the new Norwegian stamps.

Through the Swedish Postal Authorities several tenders were received. Among these the Norwegian postal officials selected that given by engraver P. A. Nyman, of Stockholm, which was accepted and a contract was signed on the 13th of December, 1855, for the delivery of 6 millions of 4 sk. and 2 millions of 8 sk. stamps, at the price of 32 skilling banco a thousand. Herein was included a fee for the original engraving and printing plates, but the paper was ordered from the Tumba Papermill at a price of 10 Riksdaler—Swedish banco a ream.

Mr. Nyman delivered from the printing works on

June 5, 1856	2,000,000	4sk.	⎫
July 23, 1856	2,000,000	4sk.	⎬ 6,070,000
November 1, 1856	2,070,000	4sk.	⎭
November 1, 1856	2,225,000	8sk.	

It was found in July, 1860, that the stock of 4 sk. stamp was insufficient, and a new order for 4 millions stamps was given to the same firm, which then, after the death of Mr. P. A. Nyman, was taken over by his son. They were printed from the same plate. The deliveries took place, viz.:

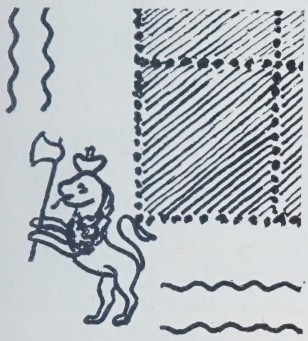
October 17, 1860	1,600,000	4sk.	⎫
December 3, 1860	1,600,000	4sk.	⎬ 4,000,000
December 21, 1860	800,000	4sk.	⎭

It has been stated from different sources that the printing plate of the 4 sk. stamps, before the printing in 1860, had been retouched. Some claimed to be able to prove that the stamps of the second printing period (1860) showed an extention of the shaded lines of the neck, so that the white or unshaded space of the neck was narrower than on the stamps printed in the first printing period, 1856. If one, however, studies the material at hand, one will be able to find stamps from the 1st printing period (by the dates of cancellation) which show the similarly unshaded space, and that there exist several degrees of shading between the narrow and the wide unshaded space. It is therefore difficult to sustain the theory of the two types: Type I with the wide white space, Type II with the narrow one. It cannot be correct, as the above mentioned variations in the shading lines are the result of a more or less careful "découpage"—as already proved by Dr. Justus Anderssen, "Norge 4 sk. 1856—69 in Nordisk Filatelist Tidsskrift", similar to what is known of the stamps of Greece—of the first type.

The color of the stamps varies from deep blue through several shades to milky blue in the 2nd printing. The paper also varies much as well in the make as in the thickness. The stamps are without watermark—but there is a watermark in the margin of the sheet—as sketch shows.

The 4 sk. stamps can hardly have been brought into use before the beginning of 1857. The two earliest known cancellations are 13-1-1857 Kristiania and "Tromso 19-1-1857, this later may help the contention that the stamps were distributed in the latter part of 1856. In a circular of November 7th, 1856 the stamp had been an-

nounced:——New Stamps—4 sk. of a light blue and 8 sk. of a pink color will shortly be circulated——The present stamp can, of course, continue to be used and should be sold before the new ones." The Post Offices—excepting probably the larger ones, had not any large stock of the first 4 sk. stamp (Norway No. 1-1855), but these should be sold first.



Showing watermark in margin of sheet.

As stated above it is the same printing plate—without retouches—used in both printing periods: 1856—6 millions—and 1860—4 millions. The dies (clichés) were made "by a galvanic method" with mouldings from an original die, and were the same for all values of this issue, 2-3-4 and 8 sk., this left the label at foot blank for the insertion of the different values.* The clichés were joined together into a Block of 25 (5 x 5), four such blocks forming a Plate of 100. This as well as the printing plates for the other values, 2-3 and 8 sk. are still preserved in the Postal Archives at Oslo, the 4 sk. plate does not show any sign of retouching whatever—neither can it be seen that any clichés have been removed and exchanged in the above mentioned four blocks.

The printing plate shows as it is today severe signs of wear and tear. Several clichés are found with corners off, etcetera, which must be remembered when reconstructing the plate. In the later printings there are found minor or sub-variations in some clichés, which may be of valuable service when deciding the correct position of the clichés in the 25 block, but such variations are not found in the earlier printings. There will therefore always be a number of stamps from the earlier period of printing which will lack these small characteristic variations which prove the position of the stamps.

The design shows the head of the king (Oscar I) to the left on a solid ground within a pearled circle (80 pearls) surrounded by a thin white circle line, enclosed in a rectangular solid colored frame 22 mm. by 19 mm. The spandrels are composed of vertical wavy white lines and we will use the term of N E—S E —S W and N W for these four spandrels. Beyond these there are four white frame lines: upper-right —lower and left frame lines: Up the right side and down the left are "FRIE-MAERKE", "NORGE" at the top, the value in words is at the foot, two numerals of value being in the lower angles (corners) and a Rosette ornament in the upper ones.

To make the article clear as to the meaning of the characteristics of the various stamps the arrows on the sketch are numbered:

As the original printing plate is composed of four blocks (5 x 5) we shall in this paper describe the stamps in each block from 1 to 25—and mark the different blocks with A.-B.-C.-D. in the following order

A	B
C	D

* From P. J. G. B. No. 185—1906.

BLOCK A

A1. The left side has some small dents under M and R in FRIMÆRKE. Left frame line as a rule pointed at both ends. The two pearls inside Æ and R in the right FRIMÆRKE meet in a pointed angle.

A2. White dots in front of the forehead, the beard and the throat—also two (weak) dots close together outside the neck and in line with R in FRIMÆRKE. From E in FIRE a hairline to the lower edge. SK and I in SKILLING are connected.

A3. The white circle is broken under G in NORGE. E in the left FRIMÆRKE crumpled. S in SKILLING the same. Lower frame line narrow above N in SKILLING. In the later printings there is a breakage in the 4th wavy lines in the NE spandrels. As a rule a tiny white dot between K and E in the left FRIMÆRKE.

A4. A white dot in front of the forehead in line with F in the left FRIMÆRKE. Below the S E spandrel and on top of the frame line there is a white dot above N in SKILLING.

A5. A double white dot under the neck and in line with IM in the right FRIMÆRKE.

A6. Upper right corner broken. LL in SKILLING joined. K in the left FRIMÆRKE slightly crumpeled. Lower frame line slightly indented above F in FIRE. A colored dot in the pearl to the left above S in SKILLING. Late printings have a break on fifth wavy line in the S W spandrel.

A7. A pointed dot on the pearl close to the Æ in the left FRIMÆRKE (see A24.)

A8. N in SKILLING—First foot prolonged downwards, second foot crumpeled with a tiny dot between the N and G. There is a line between the white circle line and the pearl inside I in the left FRIMÆRKE.

A9. Left rosette has a diagonal bar of color across the petals. A dent in the colored border under K in SKILLING. LL always joined. O in NORGE open at the top.

A10. An apostrophe between FIRE and SKILLING. Right upper arm of K in SKILLING has no top.

A11. A colored dot in the right end of the upper frame line. A white dot under R in NORGE on the same. A white dot to the left of the right rosette.

A12. White circle line broken under G in NORGE. The crossbar on the right 4 has an upward turned hook (sometimes only a dot). Between the two pearls inside I and M in the left FRIMÆRKE there in a tiny dot.

A13. A small dot outside the neck in line with M in the right FRIMÆRKE. Often a white period after NORGE touching upper frame line, which also has a tiny color spot in the left end. A thin line from R in NORGE.

A14. There is a dent at the left end of the upper frame line—the right end has a color spot. The white circle line is broken above K in SKILLING. There is a small dent above the foot on the left side of the I in the right FRIMÆRKE.

A15. A white oblong dot to the left of the right rosette. The pearl opposite K in the right FRIMÆRKE is joined to the white circle line by a thin line. A white dot in front of the forehead in the line with R in the left FRIMÆRKE. A white dot between FIRE and SKILLING.

A16. The upper edge above the left ornament broken. The outer heavy line in the N W spandrel does not touch the white circle line. S in SKILLING has a hump on the middle.

A17. The pearl inside ÆR in the right FRIMÆRKE is connected by a hairline with the frame line. There is also a tiny white dot on the inner side of this pearl. The white circle line is broken where it meets the left frame line by the S W spandrel.

A18. There is as a rule a white dot back of the head in line with K in the right FRIMÆRKE. The white circle line is broken twice above K and once above the I in SKILLING. In the S E spandrels the wavy lines are joined above IN in SKILLING. A tiny color line cross above NG in SKILLING.

A19. A white dot in front of the eye. Another slight one under the back of the head. A white dot on the pearl right above the I in FIRE.

A20. A white dot back of the head in line with I in the right FRIMÆRKE (is sometimes missing). The lower frame line is connected with the right frame line by a thin hair line (see C13).

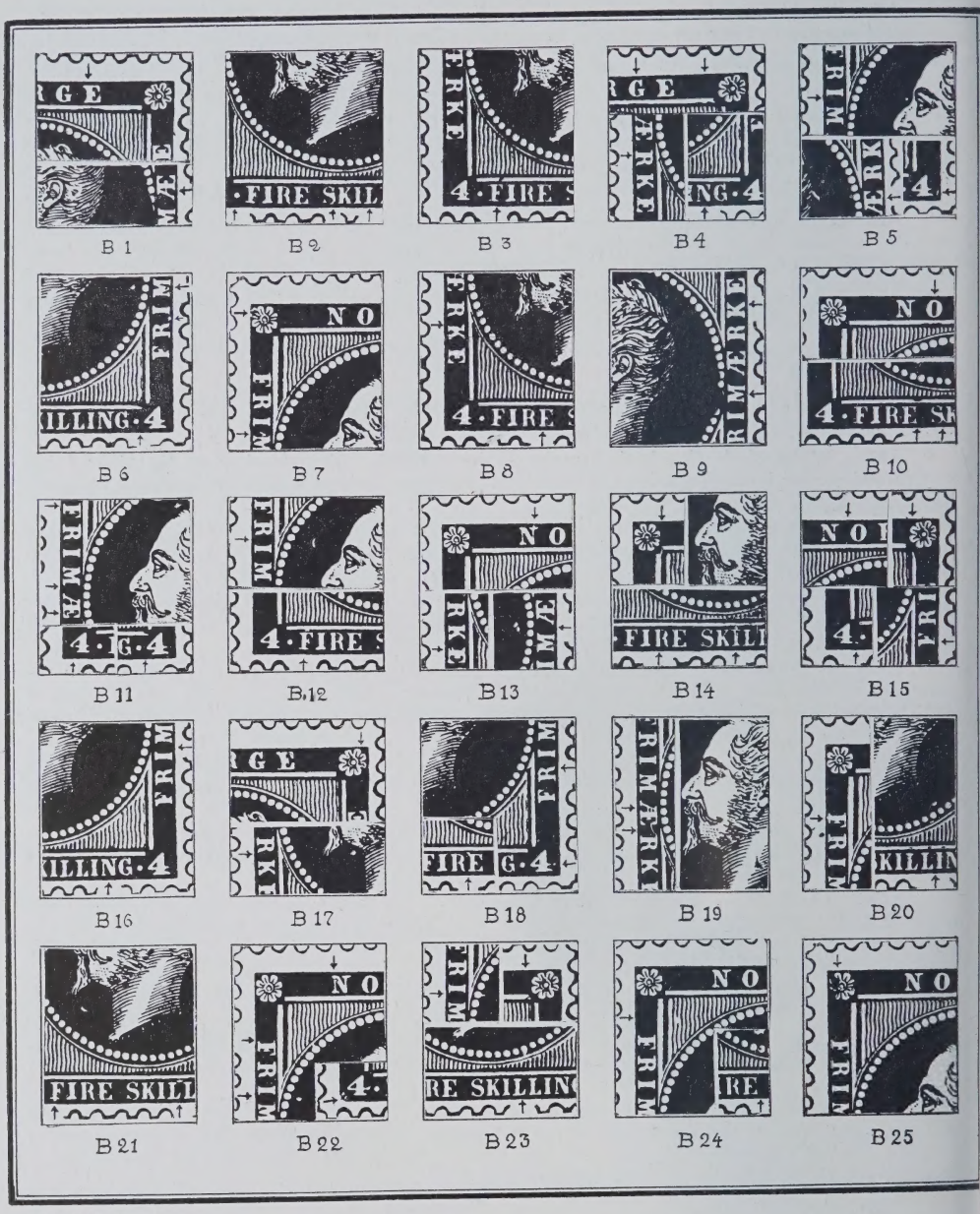
A21. A color line breaks the outline of the nose. The left end of the upper frame line and the upper end of the left frame line are pointed. The white circle line is broken where it meets the left frame line in the S W spandrel. A white dot under the foot line of the F in the right FRIMÆRKE. A long foot to right 4.

A22. A small color line cross the wavy lines under the OR in NORGE, and the pearl below this is egg-shaped. Lower frame line is pointed at the left end. K in SKILLING closed both at top and bottom and the LL is very often together.

A23. A white dot under the bust above I in SKILLING. A white dot between FIRE and SKILLING. K in SKILLING closed at bottom and connected with the S by a tiny line.

A24. There is a small dot extending out from the pearl inside of A in the left FRIMÆRKE. There is a line between the lower frame line and the second L in SKILLING. A small white cut in the right 4.

A25. A white period after G and another after E in NORGE, this later touches the upper frame line. A white dot in front of the forehead—and as a rule a small tiny dot under the lower part of the bust. I in the right FRIMÆRKE has a white dot at the top and from the foot of the F there is white line to margin. The third wavy line in the S W spandrel has a colored dot near frame line.



BLOCK B

B1. Upper frame line thinned under E in NORGE. A flaw behind the ear.

B2. S in SKILLING with a hump. The pearl inside ÆR in the left FRIMÆRKE has a small colored spot and the two pearls above are joined with a white hair line. A white dot in the shading lines on the throat back of neck.

B3. A hair line cross the lower frame line above the F in FIRE.

B4. The circle line broken where it joins the lower part of the left frame line. Upper frame line damaged at the right end and under G in NORGE. 2 or 3 dots over N in SKILLING in the S E spandrel.

B5. A tiny white dot in front of the eye. A dot after the right 4. Often a white line on the back of the head in line with the Æ in the right FRIMÆRKE.

B6. The lower frame line pointed at right. A white dot inside the pearl circle in line with M in the right FRIMÆRKE. A colored dot in this M.

B7. A colored dot in the left rosette. A dent in the top of the first white line in the S W spandrel. (This is not illustrated.) A double dot on the white unshaded part of the throat in line with the R in the left FRIMÆRKE and I in the right FRIMÆRKE. A white flaw in front of the M in the left FRIMÆRKE.

B8. A hair line joins the circle line with the pearl inside K in the right FRIMÆRKE (not illustrated.) A break in the circle line above E in FIRE. A dent in front stroke of K in the left FRIMÆRKE, and a white bulge in E in the same word.

B9. A small break in the second white line in the N E spandrel. A thick short shading line—as a colored dot—in line with M in the right FRIMÆRKE on back of neck under ear.

B10. Bulge on upper frame line under O in NORGE. S and K in SKILLING joined with a white line. Colored bulge on lower frame line above E in FIRE.

B11. A white dot in front of the forehead where the hair commences. Lower frame line pointed at right. The Æ in the left FRIMÆRKE closed by a line from the middle to the upturn of the E. A colored dot in the nose. A break in the cross line of the left 4.

B12. A white apostrophe like dot in line with I and eyebrow in the left FRIMÆRKE. A white dot above F in FIRE.

B13. A double dot in line with M in the right FRIMÆRKE. A white spike top of left limb of N in NORGE and the E thickened with a white spike in the left FRIMÆRKE.

B14. The frame lines outside the N W spandrel joined with a white line. In the S W spandrel the white line broken above R in FIRE. The first I in SKILLING is joined with the lower frame line. The point of the moustache curled upwards to left.

B15. The right frame line pointed at top. Often a tiny dot at the back of the head in line with M in the right FRIMÆRKE. A hair line cross the upper frame line under NO in NORGE. A dot after the left 4. A break in F in the left FRIMÆRKE.

B16. The white line in the S E spandrel above N in SKILLING is short. A white dot under the back of the head in line with I in the right FRIMÆRKE. A break in F in the right FRIMÆRKE (as in B15.) A break in the foot of the E in the right FRIMÆRKE

B17. A white dot under the chin. Two petals joined in the right rosette (same as B 15.) Often R in FIRE crossed at top by colored line.

B18. A break in the white circle line in S E spandrel in line with R in the right FRIMÆRKE. There is a spike from E in FIRE towards the lower frame line. A white dot behind the right 4.

B19. In the unshaded part of the throat there is a triangular colored flaw. Æ in left FRIMÆRKE has double cross line, and is also joined to R by a white line.

B20. The foot of F in left FRIMÆRKE has a white dot under it. A small white dot inside the pearls above LI in SKILLING. Often a colored line cross the foot of I in the right FRIMÆRKE.

B21. A small dot inside the pearls under GE in NORGE. An apostrophe like white spot under the beard. A dot above and between the LL in SKILLING. The foot of F in FIRE has a white dot under it (same as B20.)

B22. A dot inside the pearl circle in line with IM in the left FRIMÆRKE. The S W corner broken and a double dot in front of the left 4. The crossing on figure 4 has a small hook. N in NORGE a colored dot. The pearl inside F in the left FRIMÆRKE often joined with the circle line.

B23. There is a small white spike from the pearl opposite the IM in the left FRIMÆRKE. The pearl above the double L in SKILLING is joined to the circle line. The upper frame line has a colored line across the right point.

B24. The second vertical wavy line in N W Spandrel broken. A typical colored dot in the pearl above E in FIRE.

B25. The left part of the left rosette covered by a colored flaw.

Philately Versus Stamp Collecting

By Harry M. Konwiser

AT various times, in the course of Philatelic writing, there has been more or less intelligent discussion as to whether "it is better" to be a stamp collector or a philatelist.

There is a difference, of course not the proverbial hairline difference that a non-collector of stamps might suppose, but a big difference.

When you or I attempt to create a collection of the stamps of the world we are, *per se,* stamp collectors, and if we manage to learn considerable about printings, shades and perforations on these stamps we are, by that fact philatelists.

Possibly the confusion comes from the erroneous calling of all stamp collectors, philatelists. It is generally agreed that the word "philatelist" came into use about 1865 and its literal translation is "lover of stamps."

It naturally follows that a philatelist is also a stamp collector, but to call every stamp collector a philatelist is stretching the meaning of the term according to modern standards.

Specialism, of itself, does not make one a philatelist. and while on that question it might be well to point out that a general trend towards specialism will not help Philately. If every stamp collector turned specialist the future of philately might be endangered.

Non-collectors who are asked to look at specialized collections invariably fail to see any charm in the collecting of stamps. They can visualize the collecting of stamps from all stamp-issuing countries; but when you endeavor to interest them in a specialized lot of stamps, explaining the mysteries that lend interest to the collection, they may profess an interest, but if they are friends they usually frankly state that their interest could never be aroused to start collecting.

Sometimes the stamp expositions do not do all they should to arouse the non-collector, because so many of the exhibition collections are high-grade works of skill and science, and the average person imagines "it is too difficult" to collect stamps along the lines shown.

Philatelists. to get back to the main subject, are developed from stamp collectors, and those of the philatelic craft who have any regard for posterity should endeavor to create avenues of interest for general collecting. But in doing this mission work they might point out to the novice the fact that to collect the entire world is too much of an undertaking; that one might very properly limit one's collecting to one of the continents, or to stamps emanating from islands, or the colonies of certain countries.

Any stamp exposition that does not "play up" the ordinary, average sort of collection is overlooking an opportunity to create more collectors.

Philately is not the mere owning of stamps, no matter how scarce. The millionaire stamp buyer who knows next to nothing about his stamps, is no more a philatelist than is the boy who has received a stamp album for his birthday, accompanied by a one thousand variety packet. The boy may continue to buy as his means will permit and in course of time, become a philatelist.

Are philatelists necessary, it might be asked? Surely they are not necessary to the average dealer, who usually devotes considerable time, with small profit, to the philatelist. The stamp collector is less time-consuming and generally a "better" buyer.

Philatelists have their usefulness, no doubt. Without them there could be no illuminating philatelic literature, and many of us like to read about stamps. It is a lamentable fact, however, that all stamp collectors are not regular readers of stampic periodicals. Nor are all of them in the stamp societies. This is not altogether as it should be, for, in the main, most of the philatelists can get along without some of the stamp papers but no stamp collector should figure on remaining a real devotee of the hobby unless he reads a few stamp papers regularly.

If stamp collectors are not reading stamp papers as they should, perhaps the dealers, as a group are to blame. One wonders how many stamp dealers, starting from the topmost ladder of commercial philately, really urge their customers to subscribe to stamp papers.

Stamp collectors are good people for the future of philately, it might be summarized, but if their lot as collectors is enhanced it is probably due to the fact there are many intelligent philatelists; men who give of their time and thought, for the future welfare of the hobby.

The "Bull's Eyes" of Brazil

A comparative study of the obliterations and their relative rarity—1843-44

By Dr. J. Fred Emerson.

I HAVE always been somewhat amazed at the great number of different cancellations found on the first issue of Brazil; primarily because of the short period of twelve months they were in use, and the great distances separating the different sections of this vast country. But few people realize that Brazil at its widest point east and west, if super-imposed on the map of the United States, would extend two hundred miles beyond the Golden Gate. From Canada to Brownsville, Texas, Brazil would extend south for over a thousand miles, or to Tegucigalpa, Honduras. How was it possible in this short period to establish post offices and provide cancelling devices before the appearance of the second issue, July 1st, 1844. This no doubt explains the reason why most of the obliterations are so crude and atrocious.

By keeping an accurate account of every stamp that has passed through my hands in the past five years, I am able to note the following: Out of a total of 2,339 stamps examined, there were 159 unused, or a little less than 7%. The year date of 1843 was noted on 75 stamps, 1845 on 81 stamps and 1847 only once. I have failed to find a specimen with the 1846 year date. These, however, no doubt exist. Pen cancellations are scarce, only 31 were met with. M. S. S. and town are more common; 72 of these were tabulated. Black or faded brown cancellations prevail. I have noted 46 red or carmine, 40 violet (all from the same office). There were but two green cancellations and only one in blue. Circular cancellations were noted on 1,524 copies or about 65%. Undated towns, in straight line, between frames 303 or 13%. Undated towns, in straight line, without frame 112 or 5%. The remainder consisted of various types, such as rectangular, octagonal, shields, ovals, etc. Fifty-eight different obliterations were distinctly noted from 55 separate towns. These 55 towns are, for sake of convenience divided into four groups according to their scarcity.

Group A=Fig. 1 to 12 (Common)
Group B= " 13 " 28 (Scarce)
Group C= " 29 " 39 (Very Scarce)
Group D= " 40 " 55 (Rarities)

GROUP A.

Fig. 1.—Rio de Janeiro—Black circular, two types reading "Correio Geral da Corte" in a double lined circle with date in centre.

Fig. 1A.—Same, but without the circular frame, decidedly less common than No. 1—probably first type used from this station. Number found: 1055 (both types).

Fig. 2.—Pernambuco (or Recife) Shield in Black—reading "Corr*o* de Perno" with date in centre. A very attractive and desirable cancellation when well applied. Number found: 95.

Fig. 3.—Bahia—(or Sao Salvador) Large circular in black. Reading "Correio da Bahia" in a double lined circle, with date in centre.

Fig. 3A.—"Correio da Bahia" in small black circle, without date (Scarce).

Fig. 3B.—Bahia—unframed—large letters—undated. Number found: 64 of types 3 and 3*a*. Number found: 19 of type 3*b*.

Fig. 4.—"Nictheroy", (Rio de Janeiro) Oblong black, undated—Common on blocks. Reading "Cidade de Nictheroy". Number found: 75.

Fig. 5.—Porto Alegre (Rio Grande Sul) Small double lined circular reading "Porto Alegre Sul", undated in black. Number found: 74.

Fig. 6.—Cidade de Campos—In large double lined oval in black undated. Number found: 66.

Fig. 7.—Ceara (or Fortaleza) Large letters in curved oblong frame—black—often dated in M.S.S. Number found: 60.

FIG. 1.

FIG. 1a.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 3a.

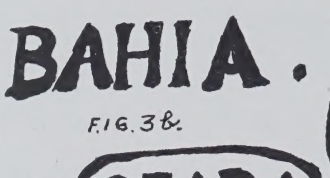


FIG. 3b.

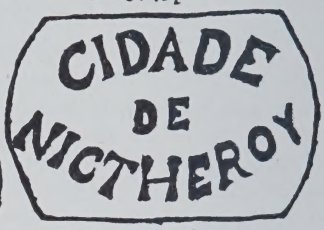


FIG 4.

FIG 5.

FIG 7.

FIG6

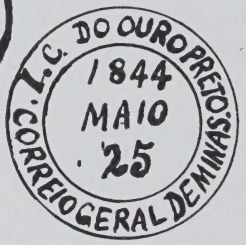


FIG. 11.

FIG. 8.

FIG. 9.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 12

FIG. 13.

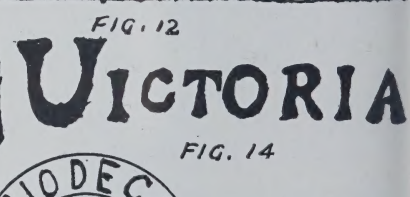


FIG. 14

FIG. 15

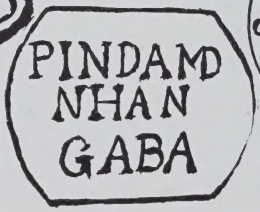


FIG. 16

FIG. 17.

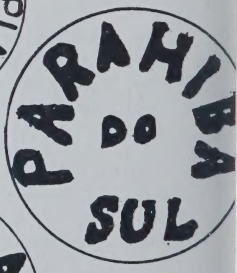


FIG. 18.

FIG. 20

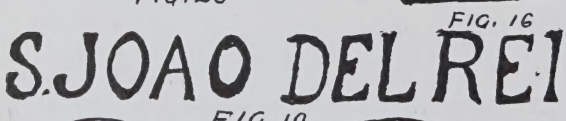


FIG. 19

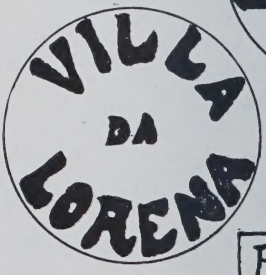


FIG. 22.

FIG. 21.

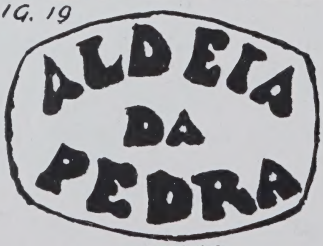


FIG. 23

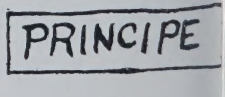


FIG. 24.

Fig. 8.—Colaba (?) "Correio Geral de Colaba" in single lined circle with M.S.S. date in centre. Cancelled in violet and very hard to read. Remarkable in that the dates are all between 1852 and 1854; possibly remainders have seen a couple in black without M.S.S. date. Number found: 40.

Fig. 9.—Santos (Sao Paulo) "Correio de Santos" in double lined circle with date in centre black—attractive. Number found: 26.

Fig. 10.—Maranhao "Correio de Maranhao" in double circle, date in centre—Comes in Red or Carmine. Very attractive when well put on. Number found: 22.

Fig. 11.—Ouro Preto (Minas Geraes) Reading "I. C. do Ouro Preto, Correio Geral de Minas", with date in centre—Double lined Circle. Number found: 17.

Fig. 12.—Villa de Vassouras (Rio de Janeiro) Reading: "V. de Vassouras", in oblong frame of saw teeth—Black—Undated. Number found: 14.

GROUP B.

Fig. 13.—Grampara (?), in Red large letters in octagonal oblong frame—often M.S.S. dated. Number found: 13.

Fig. 14.—Victoria—(Alagoas or Espirito Santo?) large letters unframed in black—undated. Number found: 12.

Fig. 15.—Diamantina (Minas Geraes) Block reading "V. Diamantina" in Double lined, curved oblong, undated. Number found: 11.

Fig. 16.—Pindamonhangaba (Sao Paulo)—Enclosed in a single frame—Black to brownish and undated. Number found: 11.

Fig. 17.—Campinas (Sao Paulo) "Correio de Campinas" in double lined circle without date, brownish black and *green.* I consider this cancellation in green to be a standard rarity; as I have only seen one other green obliteration which was in a *pale* shade and only partly put on, being impossible to recognize. This however was from a different town. Number found: 1—Green; 10—Brownish black.

In his most excellent treatise on the stamps of this issue, Col. G. S. F. Napier mentions having seen two indistinct green cancellations which he was unable to decipher.

Fig. 18.—Parahyba do Sul (Rio de Janeiro) Red large letters enclosed in a single line circle—undated. Very attractive. Number found: 9.

Fig. 19.—S. Joao del Rei (Minas Geraes) Black—Very large letters unframed—undated. Number found: 8.

Fig. 20.—Sorocaba (Sao Paulo)—Black—Large letters in a rectangular frame—undated. Number found: 7.

Fig. 21.—Rio Grande (Rio Grande do Sol) Black—in double lined circle dated. Number found: 7.

Fig. 22.—Villa da Lorena (S. Paulo) Brown—Probably faded black—Reading "Villa da Lorena", large letters in circle—undated. Number found: 6.

Fig. 23.—Aldeia da Pedra (?) Black—Large letters in curved rectangular frame—undated. Number found: 6.

Fig. 24.—Principe (?) Black—in small rectangular frame—undated. Number found: 5.

Fig. 25.—Sao Paulo—(S. P.) Black to pale bluish—Reading "Correio Geral de Sao Paulo", in double circle dated in centre. Should be very common as Sao Paulo is second largest city in Brazil. Number found: 5.

Fig. 26.—Paranagua (Parana) Black in curved rectangular frame—undated. Number found: 4.

Fig. 27.—Cantagalo (Rio de Janeiro) Black in curved rectangular frame—undated. Number found: 4.

Fig. 28.—Pelotas (R. G. do Sul) Black—Large letters in straight line unframed and undated. Number found: 4.

GROUP C.

Fig. 29.—Caza Branca (Sao Paulo) Black—Large letters in rectangular frame—undated. Number found: 3.

Fig. 30.—Sabara (Minas Geraes) Black—Large letters in straight line—undated. Number found: 3.

Fig. 31.—Sergipe (Sergipe) Black—Rectangular frame—undated, often found dated in M.S.S. Number found: 4.

Fig. 32.—Para (or Belem Minas Geraes) Black—unframed and undated. Number found: 3.

Fig. 33.—Parati (Rio de Janeiro?) Black—unframed and undated. Number found: 3.

Fig. 34.—Jiabira (?) Black—Large letters—unframed and undated. Number found: 3.

Fig. 35.—Rio Pardo—(Pro. Rio Grande do Sul)—Rectangular frame with concave corners. There is another small frame in the centre with lettering which I am unable to decipher. Very attractive. Number found: 3.

Fig. 36.—Cabo Frio—(Rio de Janeiro) Black in rectangular frame—undated. Number found: 3.

FIG. 25.

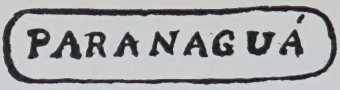


FIG. 26.

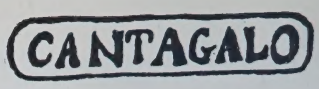
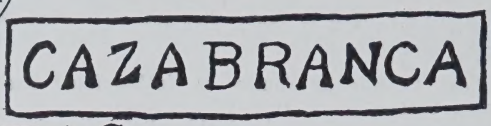


FIG. 27.



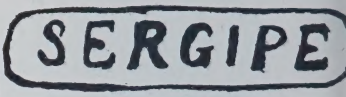


FIG. 31

PELOTAS

FIG. 28.

FIG. 29.

SABARA

FIG. 30.

PARA.

FIG. 32.

PARATI

FIG. 33.

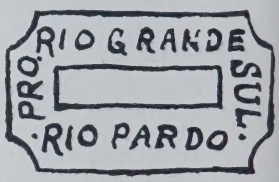


FIG. 35.

JIABIRA

FIG. 34.

FIG. 36.

GUARATINGUETÁ

FIG. 37.

FIG. 43.

D. QUELUZ

FIG. 38.

AIRVOÇA

FIG. 39.

S: MATHEUS

FIG. 41.

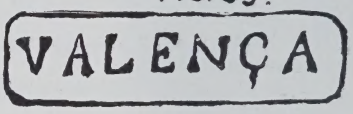


FIG. 40.

FIG. 44.

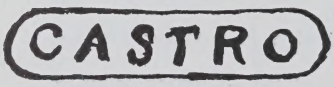


FIG. 45

SILVEIRA

FIG. 42

FIG. 49.

FIG. 46.

FIG. 47.

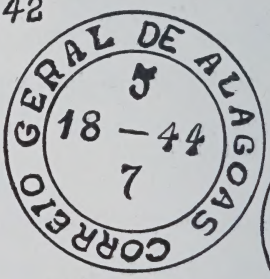


FIG. 48.

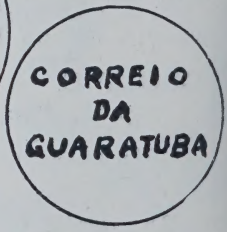


FIG. 53.

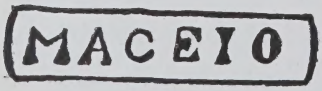


FIG. 50.

FIG. 51

Paraibuna.

FIG. 52

ABACATI

FIG. 54.

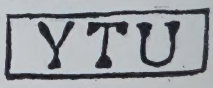


FIG. 55.

Fig. 37.—Guaratingueta—(Sao Paulo) Black in rectangular frame of several lines and saw teeth—Have not been able to find out if the ends are closed—undated. Number found: 3.
Fig. 38.—Queluz (in Sao Paulo or Minas)—Black—Reading=D. Queluz—Horizontal line under town—probably portion of frame—undated. Number found: 3.
Fig. 39.—Airvoca (?) Black—unframed and undated. Number found: 3.

GROUP D.

Fig. 40.—Valenca (Several listed)—Black rectangular frame—undated. Number found: 2.
Fig. 41.—S. Matheus (Several listed)—Black unframed rectangular letters—undated. Number found: 2.
Fig. 42.—Silveira (Sao Paulo)—Black in rectangular frame. Have been unable to prove whether ends are closed or not. Undated. Number found: 2.
Fig. 43.—Oliveira (Minas Geraes)—Black—Reading "Oliveira V*a*" in a double oval frame—undated. Number found: 2.
Fig. 44.—Angra dos Reis (Rio de Janeiro) Red—Single line oval frame. Very attractive—undated. Number found: 2.
Fig. 45.—Castro (Ceara?)—Black Undated curved rectangular frame. Number found: 2.
Fig. 46.—Porto Bello (Santa Catharina) Black in a single lined circle—undated. Number found: 1.
Fig. 47.—Constituicao (?) Black in a large single lined circle—undated. Number found: 1.
Fig. 48.—Alagoas (Alagoas) Black—Reading "Correio Geral de Alagoas" with date in centre—Double lined circle. Number found: 1.
Fig. 49.—Serro (?) Black Reading "C. do Serro", in a small single lined circle—undated. Number found: 1.
Fig. 50.—Maceio (Alagoas)—Black, in a rectangular frame—undated. Number found: 1.
Fig. 51.—Barra de S. Joao (Rio de Janeiro) *Blue* in a single lined oval frame—undated. A very beautiful cancellation in a rich shade of blue. This is a rarity of the first water as I have never seen or heard of this shade of postal marking on the first issue. Would be very pleased to hear of any. Number found: 1.
Fig. 52.—Paraibuna (S. Paulo)—Have seen one M.S.S. of this office undated. Number found: 1.
Fig. 53.—Guaratuba (Parana?) Black reading "Correio da Guaratuba", in a single lined circle—undated. Number found: 1.
Fig. 54.—Abacati (?) Black lettering in a single line unframed and undated. This may be a portion of a name as no such town is listed. Number found: 1.
Fig. 55.—YTU—(Sao Paulo) Black lettering, undated in frame. Number found: 1.

I have seen several of S. Pedro and S. Joao in black but these were only a portion of the cancellation.

It would be greatly appreciated if any of the readers who can contribute to this list would do so in order that a more complete record may be made of these, the postal markings of the first stamp of America and the second issue of the world.

INDEX TO THE FERRARI AUCTIONS

Compiled by Lt. Col. G. S. F. Napier

Lt. Col. G. S. F. Napier has undertaken an important work in the compilation of an index to the fourteen Ferrari Catalogs, including three title pages for binding the set in three volumes.

The prices realized are given in full accompanied by the Paris-London, Paris-New York and London-New York exchanges on the last day of each sale.

The whole work requires about ninety pages and advance subscriptions are being booked at 15s. 6d. in order to assure the cost of printing. At least 100 subscriptions are necessary and the names of the original subscribers will be printed in the work

Subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. Emerson, 41 Devonshire Place, London.

Decorating a Stamp Collection

By Christian L. Dull

As the result of several years of stamp collecting in conjunction with the pursuit of art studies, I have developed a collection which I believe to be entirely unique in its conception and treatment, and which has rewarded me with much favorable comment and requests to exhibit. I have had blank pages made to order and decorated them to suit the stamps.

The subject is hard to write about as it directly concerns neither the art nor the stamps, but the adaptability of the one to the other. A subject of this nature abounds with abstractions, which are very difficult to the immature writer, so I feel the most appropriate way to present it is to make a story of the incidents which have resulted in my collection as it is today.

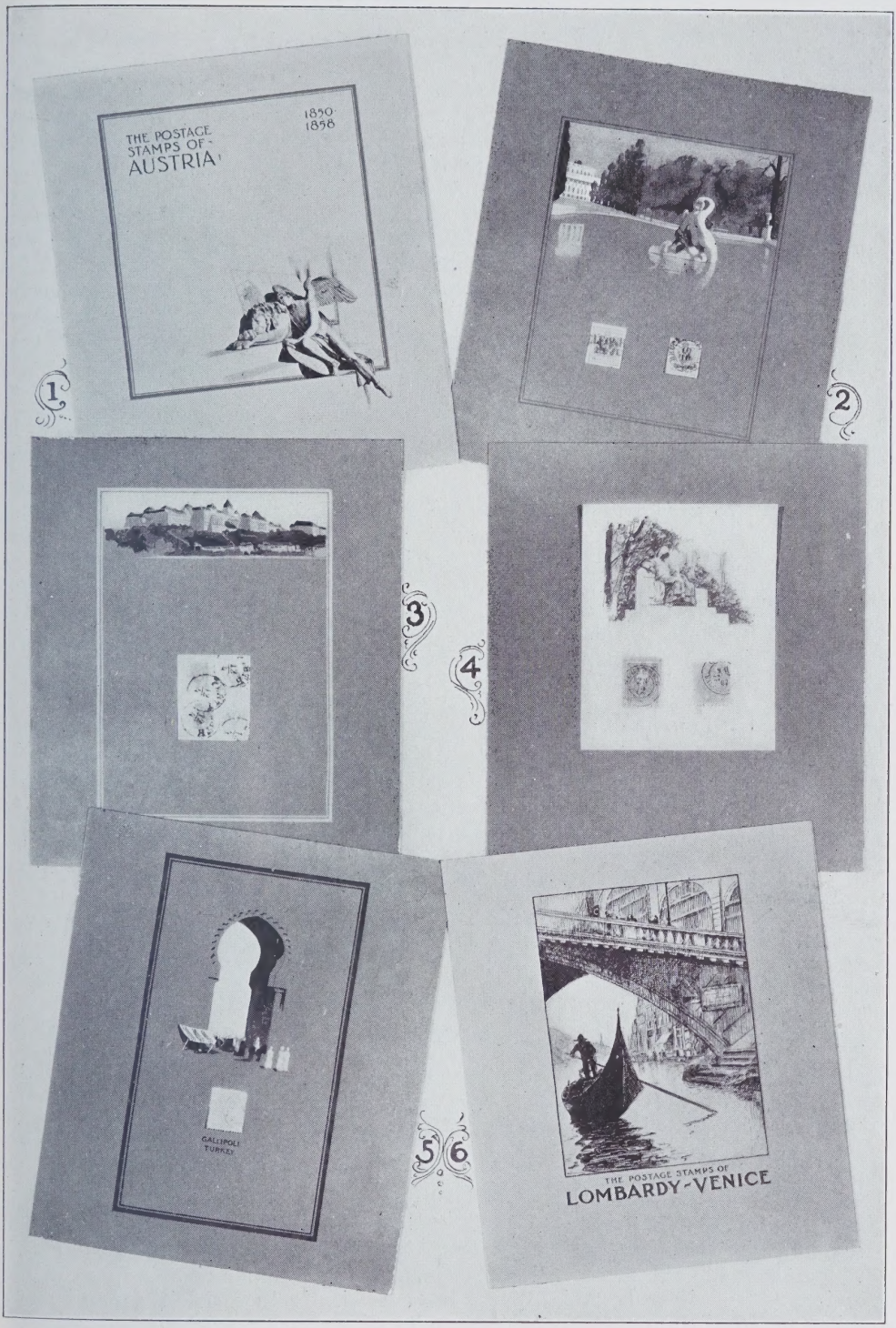
If we look back in history we find that incidents, apparently unimportant in themselves, have shaped the destinies of men and the results of their efforts. James Fennimore Cooper would probably never have become a famous author had he not chanced to read a poor effort by a contemporary and made a wager that he could do better. And United States can thank George Washington's mother, that she refused to let him become a British midshipman, even after he was all prepared to go and his baggage had been placed aboard the ship. In the story of stamp collecting there are no incidents so dramatic as these but nevertheless, seemingly unimportant things have given, not only my collection, but yours also, whatever characteristics it possesses today. Stamp collecting is as prolific as golf or fishing with stories of what might have been or how I got the good one.

My own progress was gradual. After several years as a general collector I developed preferences and gradually sold out the stamps that did not interest me, filling up on the others. I continued to eliminate countries until I had only U. S. left. Finally I sold the collection and took a couple of years philatelic vacation. When I started again it was rather indefinitely, purchasing any early pieces which seemed reasonable in price, until I finally settled on Austria.

"Mr. B", my employer at that time, was also a stamp collector and we spent much time reasoning out our problems together. When my collection was well started I brought up the question of mounting,—whether to buy cheap albums, spending the money saved for more stamps, or whether to get the best and enjoy a well mounted collection. We decided to get the best. Our satisfaction in our collection is based not so much upon the value of our stamps as upon the effort we put into it. If it is poorly mounted it can be a joy only to ourselves, but how much greater is our pleasure when we can share it by having a collection with such distinction and charm that others even non-philatelists, will admire it and enjoy looking at it.

A certain meeting of the *Philadelphia Stamp Club* offered an excellent example of this. Those who attended had the pleasure of seeing the two extremes of the point I have just taken. The first exhibit was a collection in one volume which had not been mentioned in the notices, yet it was the most interesting one I have ever seen. It was artistically arranged, only one piece on a page, first a cover of historical interest and then the official engraving of the character concerned. So the pages alternated all the way through, each pair telling a complete and interesting story and each taking its proper place in the whole. It was a philatelic masterpiece.

The other was advertised in the notices of the meeting and was very tiresome. The fact that it was several volumes only made it that much more tiresome. The collector knew fine stamps but seemed to have no sense of delicacy or refinement. He had scarce pieces and he rubbed it in. There was page after page of the same thing. Blocks overlapped and stamps were stuck in the margins. Several members



1. Title page.
2. Castle Schonbrun in Vienna.
3. Imperial Palace, Budapest.
4. Statue of Anonymous, who is supposed to have written the first history of Hungary.
5. Eastern atmosphere in this decoration for the Gallipoli cancellation on the Lombardy stamp.
6. The title page of Lombardy-Venice shows a gondola beneath the Rialto Bridge.

remarked about its monotony. This brings up another point. Here was an exceedingly valuable collection spoiled by the duplication of interest.

So Mr. B and I thoroughly agreed that our collections should be well mounted and that we would go farther than just giving them a good album. We must do it in a way that would feature the interesting qualities of all the stamps. We must make every page attractive and tell the whole story of the stamp, mounting only one on a page when necessary. We found a beautiful binder but the quadrille pages looked cheap. Besides, the white leaves had a brilliance that detracted from the stamps and failed to show the margins clearly. We tried black. While this gives a rich effect it is even more distracting than the white and completely kills black cancellations. Colors in contrast to the stamps set them off well, but the effect is cheap and bizarre. So after three months extensive searching through all the paper houses in the city we discovered in a gray, antique finish cover paper, all the qualities we had been looking for. It harmonizes with any color stamp. It is a negative color and recedes to take its proper place as a background, and does not clamor for attention as do the other colors. It offers enough contrast to show effectively the stamp and its margins, and is soft and pleasing as a whole.

So we had the pages made exactly as we wanted them, with no view toward sparing the expense and strangely enough when they were finished, linen hinged, gilt edged and faced with tissue, they had cost us less than half the price of the ready made pages. I misjudged the quantity necessary, however, but as Mr. B has never mounted his stamps I bought his pages to finish my collection.

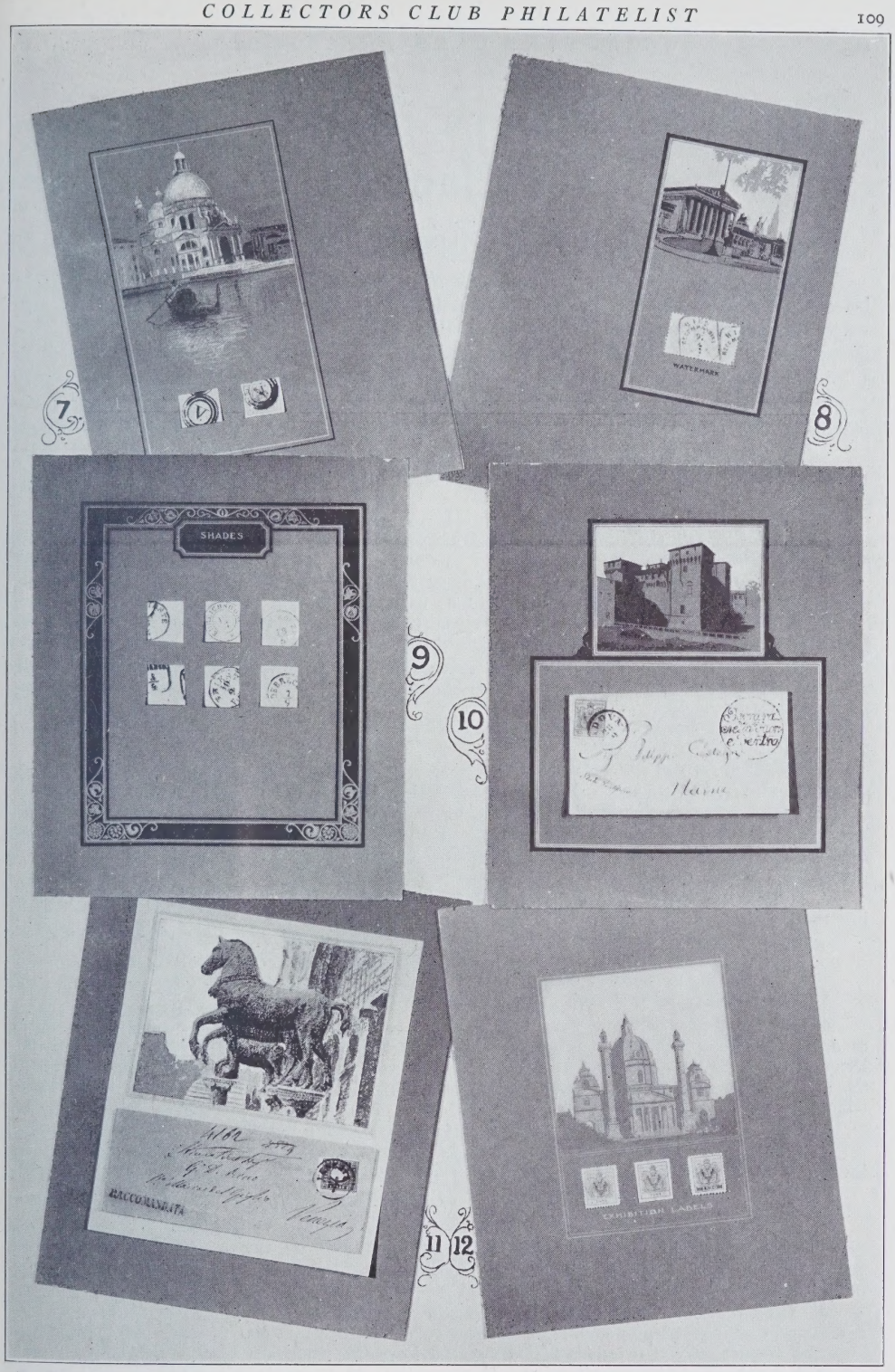
Our next idea developed at work, Mr. B has a large pile of magazine clippings which he keeps for suggestions for his advertising illustrations. Going through this one day in search of an idea for a soap advertisement, he found a decorative little Hawaiian beach scene. "There's something," he said "that would make a nice tailpiece for a page of Hawaiian numerals." I at once saw the possibilities he had suggested and for the next few days they occupied much of our conversation.

So in the public libraries, old book stores, magazines, and in my own art library I found material for my illustrations and decorations. Sometimes a bit of scenery in Austria or Lombardy, often a statue or building, sometimes a typical inhabitant or occupation. The cathedrals offer a prolific and beautiful source of material. The decorations are mainly borders of Byzantine motifs or little conventional designs suggestive of the stamp's story.

And this search for material I find just as interesting as the collecting of the stamps. How pleasant is an afternoon spent in poring over the volumes in a library or old book store. A whole essay could easily be written on this alone. And no less pleasant is the evening spent in designing the pages from the half tone reproductions in the books, and adapting them to whatever treatment I prefer. It is like taking an ordinary story and telling it in beautiful words.

Simplicity is the very essence of charm in decorating such a collection and I have in every instance tried to subordinate the decoration to the stamps, although I have not always been successful. Except for the title pages, where I have often used full color, most of the decorations are executed in only two or three colors. Then I have added interest with a wide variety of treatments. Black and white water color, poster effects, realistic full color, pen and ink, dry brush, pencil and crayon, all add to the effect with their own individual characteristics.

We cannot all be artists but we should all be able to appreciate the charm and mystery of a cover in its story half told of some quaint and interesting people, their characteristics, habits, temperaments and education, or of some delightful place, perhaps immortalized by a famous author, or so remote that we revel in its seclusion, or it may tell of the hardships of the postal service in its early days, or of some grim tragedy of war or a thousand other tales with a thousand other attachments of thoroughly human appeal, which attractively told would make a collection of such pieces an irresistable companion. And you will find your own satisfaction ample reward if you search out these stories and tell them in your own way.



7. For fancy cancellations of Venice the Santa Maria della Salute is shown.
8. This pair has a red Vienna registered cancellation and is watermarked. The decoration in the houses of Parliament in Vienna.
9. Border design using Byzantine motif.
10. The Palace of the Dukes of Ferrara is pictured here for this unusual postmark from that town.
11. The bronze horses of St. Marks is the subject of this illustration, where the cancellation is of Venice.
12. Karls Church.

The Free Stamps of the Kingdom of Hanover

By Director Heinrich Birnbach

The notes on *"Hanover Margin Numbers and Margin Inscriptions"* which have been printed in this paper, have been considerably enlarged under the above title, and were published in German, November 1st, 1925, in commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the first Hanover postmark. At the Special Exhibition held in Hanover this work was awarded the highest medal. In order to present coherently the enlarged study, I have condensed the material, and submit herewith my later investigations which should be considered in connection with that already published.

For a general comprehension of the introduction of the Hanover stamps, I refer to the "Instruction" of November 20th, 1850, of the Hanover General Postal Director:

Instruction about the introduction of prepayment stamps to be used for correspondence within the Kingdom of Hanover.

According to Article 8 of the Law of August 9, 1850, referring to the new inland Post-tax, stamped envelopes or adhesive stamps could be used on letters.

In conformance with Par. 4, of the notice regarding exportation of the royal Treasury-Board of August 10, 1850, the following is brought to your attention.

1. Besides the stamped envelopes, adhesive stamps are for sale at all royal Post-Offices, where they can be had, after the 30th of this month, at the letter receiving window, in strips of 12, at 12 gge per strip.

If desired, the prepayment stamps can be ordered by letter-carrier, at an additional cost of 6 Pfennig.

2. Each stamp has the value of 1 ggr, and represents the prepayment for a single letter, which does not weigh over 1½ Loth Hanover weight, and is not liable to inland tax, because it is intended for a destination in Hanover, or Bremen, or Bremerhave, Hamburg, or Hagenburg, where royal Post-Offices are located. For the prepayment of letters to non-Hanover places these stamps cannot be used. Stamps used on such letters are not considered, as long as present conditions with the foreign Post-Offices exist.

3. For letters which are over weight, additional stamps must be used as required, according to the Hanover weight.

From 1⅛ Loth to not quite 2¼ Loth.....2 Stamps.
From 2¼ Loth to not quite 4½ Loth.....3 Stamps.
From 4½ Loth to not quite 9 Loth.....4 Stamps.

Letters weighing over 9 Loth cannot be prepayed by stamps.

4. The stamps are to be pasted on address side of the letter in the upper right hand corner. It is recommended to paste the stamps on tightly, for if it is loosened and lost, the letter is treated as unprepayed. Letters with stamps can be put in the letter box as well as the ones without stamps. The notice of the following served as a guidance to all Royal Post-Offices.

I. In reference to the accounting for Stamps.

(Here is given in detail the procedure for reporting on stamps sold, and submitting an inventory of the balance on hand so that a sufficient quantity can be sent to replenish the stock).

II. Procedure of postpaid stamps.

5. These stamps, besides being used by the sender, shall also be employed in Post Bureaux, so that a postpayment for inland letters can be eliminated on cards. All Post-Offices must stamp carefully upon receipt all ordinary and registered letters, as well as those liable to inland tax. The wetting is done by saliva or water.

6. Only the Post-Office in Hamburg should not paste the stamps on the letters. In the cancellation of letters, same should be printed on the stamps in order to make them unserviceable for further use. On letters which only go by R. R. posts, the stamps should be crossed out with a pen, at the first destination.

7. Ordinary letters are not recorded but treated as prepayed letters, while the registered ones are to be entered on a card; if only the return receipt has been paid, the letter is to be entered with the notation "Postage."

In the monthly notices regarding the amount of local letters (Cir. No. 202, Par. 4), the prepayed letters are not to be counted.

8. Care must be taken to put sufficient stamps on the letters. If in some instances this is not done, the letter should be marked "Not sufficient stamps", and is to be entered with notice (1), (2), etc., so that the missing postage can be added at the Post-Office from which the letters are distributed.

9. The Post-Office at the destination must also see that the necessary postage is put on the letters and if not they must supply the missing stamps and add same to the card.

10. The Post-Offices at the destination must see to it that the stamps are properly cancelled, and if this is not the case, to cross them with a pen.

11. Post-Offices which receive letters improperly cancelled and without sufficient postage as per 9 and 10, must report the facts so that a penalty can be placed upon the Post Bureau making the error.

12. If a stamp is found loose in a letter box, all mail matter in that box should be examined, if possible, to locate the envelope from which the stamp has dropped, otherwise the stamp should be torn.

13. On letters carrying stamps, believed to have been previously used, a notation to that effect should be made on the enoelope, "The stamp has been used before", and said letter goes forward postage collect.

14. In the event of forged stamps the attention of the Post-Office at the destination is called to that fact, which must endeavor to obtain the envelope from the recipient, and send same to the superior official together with a report.

15. The stamps are not to be kept in a damp place, as they might adhere and be rendered useless on that account. The reserve stock should only be used when the general stock is exhausted.

Should franco stamps get in a condition as to become unserviceable, such stamps may be exchanged by applying to the Post Master General.

Hanover, November 30th, 1850.
Royal Hanover Gen. Post-Direction.
(Signed) von Rudloff Haase.
Friesland.

According to Par. I of this *"Instruction"* the stamps should be sold in strips of 12, and each row should be numbered at the top and bottom. In spite of this ruling stamp No. 1 first appeared without any number. The correct margin numbers are found in the next printing (No's 2-5). This No. 1 stamp did not originally belong to our study, but as the whole article has been revised, it is necessary to mention it.

After the "Instruction" had appeared, Nov. 20th, 1850, the "Hanover Kurier" advertised the appearance of the stamp. As can be seen from the copies at the Post Office, the stamp was on sale on November 30th, 1850, and could be used the following day, so that the date of issue is December 1st, 1850.

The necessary quantity had to be made within a week. On account of this short length of time the stamp can be considered unfinished. The band numbers, which appear on all other printings, are entirely missing. The watermark which, on all other Hanover stamps, is in the form of a wreath, in this stamp is only a square, made of lines, and is so indistinct that it can hardly be seen. The color also varies. Many authorities have asserted that the sheets of No. 1 were printed with margin numbers. But that is not correct. No entire sheets have ever been discovered, but there exist unused strips of corner sheet margins, as well as used strips on entire letters which prove that the stamp was never printed with margin-numbers. There is a reprint of No. 1, but not in a sheet of 120, as the original, which is also without margin numbers. The reprint is recognized by the green color (instead of blue), also by the lack of red gum as well as by the missing watermark. The engraving was done by FICKENSCHER in Hanover, the printing by the printing office of Senator GULMANN in Hanover by means of a handpress. The paper was supplied by G. W. QUIRL & CO., of Osnabrück. The single sheets contain the numbers mentioned in the "Instruction": of 10 rows of 12 each, making 120 to the sheet.

A red gum was used for the adhesive which was difficult to imitate. At first the color was a yellow-red, but later this was changed to pink.

STAMP No. 2 LGGR. GREEN.

As proof of the different distances of the margin numbers from the stamp we now have an entire reconstructed plate, consisting of two sets with the margin numbers 1 to 12 at the right and 1 to 12 at the left.

On June 1st, 1851, Hanover entered the German-Austria Post-Association. For this reason it had to issue stamps of 1, 2 and 3 Sgr. (1/30, 1/15 and 1/10 Th.), and the following colors were used.

1 Sgr.—1/30 red.
2 Sgr.—1/15 blue.
3 Sgr.—1/19 yellow.

The color of the last two stamps was required by the other states, which kept their 2 Sgr. stamps in blue and the 3 Sgr. in yellow. The inland value of 1 guten Gr. was retained. As the new 2 Sgr. stamp, was similar to the blue paper of the first 1 guten Gr. stamp, a change of color was effected and the stamp was reissued in green. In designing the stamps of the second issue it was decided that numbers on top and bottom of the sheet margin be added. These numbers which run according to the numbers of stamps from 1-10 served as margin numbers. In the first issue we find the margin numbers at a greater distance from the design, while in the later issues the numbers are considerably closer. The three Convention-stamps (1/30 1/15, 1/10 Thaler) have numbers on the upper and lower margin. In the inland value of the new issue of 1 guten Gr. green the margin numbers are to be found at the left and right of the sheet. These numbers can not be recognized as margin numbers but should be called "row-counters." They are also distinguished from the others inasmuch as they appear from 1-12 while the margin numbers only show the figures 1-10. Both varieties of margin numbers are found in different positions to the design. One and the same number is found at times at the level of the "A" of the word "FRANKO" which is on the right side of the stamp, at other times the number stands at the upper and sometimes at the lower end of the hand. This proves that for each new issue, new sets of margin numbers were used.

All values of this issue have in common the black-print on colored paper, the watermark oakwreath of single lines, forming a square. Each sheet contains 120 stamps in 12 horizontal rows, of 10. The currency of the time was as follows: 1 Thaler was equal to 24 guten Gr. (ggr) and 1 ggr equaled 12 Pfennig. On October 1st, 1858, the law of June, 1857, came into effect, whereby one Thaler was equal to 30 Groschen, and one Groschen equal to 10 Pfennig.

CHRISTIAN L. DULL ANNOUNCES

A New Service to Philatelists

To all those who have spent a lot of money on their collections, and whose natural pride in their fine possessions makes them wish an appropriate setting for the stamps, attractive, dignified and artistic, I am now soliciting commissions to illustrate, decorate or letter fine collections or to plan the arrangement and mounting to include such decorations or illustrations as will enhance its appearance

My background for this service includes ten years experience as a stamp collector and seven years as an artist, besides which you will benefit by my own successes and mistakes incident to building up the artistically unique collection which is illustrated, literally and pictorially in my article on decorating a collection.

To all those interested in this service I suggest that you write me today giving me all the information you think I will need, and I will reciprocate.

Address mail to me at 5853 Willows Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Collectors Club Building

By H. L. Lindquist

THE original plans for *The Collectors Club Building,* as announced in our last issue and in the philatelic press at large, have undergone some modifications both in the appearance of the building and in the method of financing but only a slight delay was occasioned by these facts and the Club expects to move into its new quarters early in July.

Two important facts entered into this change in plans:

The first was that restrictions which developed made it impossible to bring the building out beyond the present line and as a consequence operations were held up until new plans could be drawn to conform with the requirements. While this will detract somewhat from the outward appearance of the building, the only difference in the interior will be the loss of approximately six feet from the front rooms of the first three floors.

The second development was that the 47 year lease has several provisions that prevent the original method of financing. The Collectors Club actually secures but a four year tenure of the building at which time the landlord has the right to recover the building by paying the value of the building, or he can give an additional 21 years term at a rate to be fixed at that time. Such an arrangement does not assure the Club a "permanent home" and the fund provided for that purpose has therefore been set aside and a Syndicate has been formed to finance the project and insure the Club against any loss in the matter.

This Syndicate has advanced the Club a loan of $60,000 with which to carry through the project as originally outlined and has taken a debenture in return on the following terms: the club will receive all rents and other income during the period of its occupancy from which it must pay the usual upkeep of the building plus a reasonable amount for its own rental. At the expiration of its present four year lease it will be credited with the recovery value of the leasehold and the Syndicate will accept in full payment of its $60,000 debenture such amount as the club may have at that time providing it is less than $60,000, but only $60,000 providing the amount should be greater than that. In other words the club has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the present arrangement.

The Syndicate which has been formed to advance this $60,000 is composed of such members of the club as care to join it and the full amount has been underwritten by a few of the active members so that it is assured of success.

Every member who subscribed to the originally proposed mortgage bond issue was given the privilege of : (1) withdrawing the full amount of his subscription; (2) of accepting a participation debenture at 5% interest for $100; (3) of accepting a participation debenture without interest for any amount he wished to subscribe.

The members electing to accept the third proposition (known as Series "B" debentures) must accept a loss if at the end of the four year period the amount repaid by the club is less than the $60,000 and no renewal of the lease on favorable terms is secured from the landlord. On the other hand they may receive a profit if the renewal of the lease is secured on favorable terms for in that event all profit accruing will belong to the Syndicate members.

It is most reasonable to suppose, however, that there will be some loss and it speaks well for the loyalty of the members to report that at the time this is written only two members have requested the return of their money and but one other has elected to take a "Series A" bond with the return of the balance. All others who have replied at all have elected to "stick" with the Syndicate and the Club will soon be in its new quarters without in any way jeopardizing its permanent home fund or assuming obligations beyond its capacity to pay.

New York Foreign Mail Cancellations 1870-76

Supplement to list in last issue

By J. Murray Bartels

NUMEROUS letters were received in response to the request for additional varieties of the above including several from foreign countries. This enables us to increase and correct the list which appeared in the last issue as well as to supplement some of the information. A number of new varieties are illustrated here and we begin with a brief description.

GROUP A. FANCY STARS

A 16. Small five-pointed solid star in center of a colorless one, the angles of which are filled by solid triangles. This has been submitted on 1873 1c by Fred R. Schmalzriedt, but its use in N. Y. has not been verified.

A 17. An eight-pointed solid star with open center has also been shown by Fred R. Schmalzriedt on 1873 10c.

GROUP B. GEOMETRIC DESIGNS

B 16. This is similar to B3 but surrounded by a circle, generally more or less broken. Dr. Carroll Chase has it on cover N. Y., March 20, 1875, with Continental 6c and 3c.

B 17. Very similar to B1 but center part composed of eight solid diamond shaped parts. Submitted by Hugh McLellan and Dr. Chase on 1873 6c.

B 18. A rather plain sunburst with about twenty-eight rays varying in length. Shown by W. C. Michaels of Kansas City on 1873 12c.

B 19. Solid circular disk surrounded by circle, the entire design intersected by two colorless lines crossed at right angles. In the collection of W. C. Michaels on N. Y. cover with National 10c dated Nov. 28, '71.

B 20. A small colorless savoyan cross in solid round disk, connected by four lines with an outer circle. Shown by Hugh McLellan on 1870 6c.

GROUP C. VARIOUS FANCY DESIGNS

C 5. This is merely an improved and corrected drawing from a more distinct impression submitted by W. C. Michaels on 1873 6c and Dr. Chase on same stamp on cover dated May, 1875.

C 9. An eight-pointed starlike design with points connected as shown in drawing and surrounded by a circle. Submitted by Hugh McLellan, Dr. Chase and Fred R. Schmalzriedt. One cover dated Apr. 24-76. Also seen on 1873 3c, 6c, 7c and 10c.

C 10. An attractive fancy design not easily described, see drawing. Submitted by W. E. Whitnall and H. McLellan on 1873 6c.

C 11. Solid disk with nine-pointed starlike design in center. Shown by W. E. Whitnall on 1870 12c.

C 12. A rather fantastic design composed of three separate parts, each resembling a piece of metal with two round holes. Shown by Fred R. Schmalzriedt on 1870 6, 7 and 24c.

C 13. Four solid elongated points, the bases forming an open center. Between the points but not touching them are sections of a broken circle. Shown by Hugh McLellan on cover N. Y., Feb. 27, 1873, with National 6c.

GROUP F. CORK DESIGNS

F 14. Small solid square flanked on each side by two small solid wedges. W. E. Whitnall submits it on cover N. Y. to England with two 1873 3c.

F 15. Four heavy bars crossing in center, which shows small opening. Copies seen are not very distinct. Hugh McLellan has a cover with National 6c dated N. Y., June 28-71.

F 16. Similar to F4, but composed of eight instead of six V's. Shown by W. E. Whitnall on cover with 1870 6c dated N. Y., Feb. 20-71, others dated June 1870 and March 1871.

A little additional information on some of the designs illustrated last month may prove of interest.

A-2 has been seen in red on 1873 10c and in black on the 6 and 15c.

A-9 is shown in red by W. E. Whitnall on National 30c and in black on Continental 6c and pair of 3c, the latter covered by a red N. Y. transit postmark.

A-16

A-17

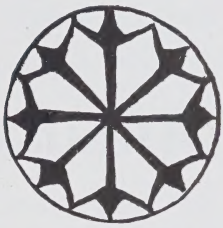
B-16

B-17

B-18

B-19

B-20



C-5

C-9

C-10

C-11

C-12

C-13

F-14

F-15

F-16

A-10 has been seen in red on 1870 6c and in black on 1870 6, 12 and 15c.
A-13 is shown by W. E. Whitnall on Continental 30c.
A-14 seems to be more common than at first thought. Seen on 1873 15 and in red on the 6c.
A-15 seems to have been used in Chicago and not New York. Have seen cover Chicago in blue dated July 24-74 to England with two 3c. W. E. Whitnall has it also on P. O. Dept. 1c. The center circle seems to be missing on some, making it a solid disk.

B-6. This design is shown by W. E. Whitnall surrounded by a circle on cover dated June 19-75 with 2c and 3c.

B-11. Its use in N. Y. has been verified. Also noted in 1873 12c.

B-12. Has been seen in red on National 24c.

B-14. Does not seem to belong in this group. At any rate, it was used at Hartford, Conn., on domestic mail as late as June 29, 1882.

C-5. Seen on cover N. Y. Apr. 3-75 with Continental 6c.

C-7. This has been seen in red on National 30c.

D-1. Comes also in red, has been seen on 1870 24c and in black on Continental 15c.

E-1. Our cut shows eleven lines in the pin wheel. This probably should have been 12, as our copy was not so very distinct. W. E. Whitnall submits the Continental 10c with both 12 and 13 lines, also the 1c with 13.

F-2 is not rare in red. Noted on National 6 and 7c, in black on Continental 15c.

G-1 has been seen on 1869 6c.

In addition to the designs so far illustrated, we have made a few drawings of others used between 1861 and 1869, which we hope to supplement and use in a later issue. For several of these we are indebted to Geo. Walcott.

Death of General Charles Austin Coolidge

PRESS dispatches have announced the death of Brigadier General Charles Austin Coolidge at his home in Detroit, Michigan, on Tuesday June 1st, 1826, at the age of 81.

General Coolidge was for many years an enthusiastic collector and took an active part in society affairs. He served two years as president of the American Philatelic Society, was a prominent worker in the Detroit Philatelic Society and was a member of many of the other leading philatelic organizations, including the Collectors Club.

We quote the following from the *New York Herald* of June 3, which was sent us by Herman Toaspern:

General Coolidge was born at Boston July 19, 1846, a son of Charles and Anna Maria Rice Coolidge. He was a direct descendant of John Coolidge, of Watertown, Mass., of whom President Coolidge is a descendant. He studied at Norwich University and the Wooster Medical College, and enlisted in the Union army as a private in October, 1862. He was assigned to the 16th Infantry, and saw service with the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the Civil War.

For bravery in the field he was made a second lieutenant of the 7th Infantry in May, 1864, and a first lieutenant two months later. During the Nez Perces Indian campaign in Eastern Oregon and Montana he was in command of Company A of the Seventh. He was wounded three times at the Battle of Big Hole, near Butte, and was breveted a major for his gallantry.

He went to Cuba with the Seventh at the beginning of the Spanish-American War and was in the engagements at El Caney and Santiago. After the surrender of Santiago he was in command of Fort Sheridan for a time and then was made a lieutenant colonel of the Ninth Infantry and sent to the Philippines.

In the insurrection there he took part in the Battles of Sidalon, Guaga and Angeles, in Pangasignan Province. He went to China with the Ninth at the outbreak of the Boxer rebellion in 1900 and was the first American to enter the Forbidden City of Pekin. Upon the death of Colonel Liscum, he assumed command of the regiment.

He was made colonel of the Seventh and joined his command at the Vancouver Barracks. A year later the regiment was ordered to San Francisco and General Coolidge was placed in command of the Presidio. He was stationed there when he retired in 1903.

He was a member of the Detroit Philatelic Society, the Loyal Legion, the Society of Santiago, the Military Order of the Dragon, and the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.

His wife, Mrs. Sophie Wager Lowry Coolidge, and three sisters, survive. Funeral services were held at Fort Meyer and he was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Plating the 10c. 1847

By Elliott Perry

THIS installment includes a description of all the positions on the plate which have not previously been given. Eighteen positions comprising all of the two lower rows of the left pane, except the two marginal stamps in the first vertical row, complete the left pane, and the other six positions are in the two lower rows at the lower right corner of the right pane. Twelve of these twenty-four positions therefore comprise six positions in the lower right corner of the right pane and the corresponding six positions in the lower right corner of the left pane.

The twenty-four positions include many interesting and easily recognized varieties. Nearly all the stamps from the ninth horizontal row of the left pane show, more or less clearly, traces of the double horizontal line which is not found elsewhere on the plate. Twelve of the twenty-four positions are from the bottom row of the plate and stamps from these positions may occur with a sheet margin at the bottom. Four of the twenty-four positions may show a wide margin at the right as two are from the middle of the sheet and two are from the outer right side. Of these marginal positions two occupy corners and stamps from them may show wide margins at the right side and the bottom.

No. 93 L is one of the most strongly marked of the "short transfers", so called, on the entire plate. On No. 84 L both the right and left frame lines project slightly below the bottom frame and this is the only position on the plate showing this peculiarity. On No. 99 L the fine horizontal guide line is much stronger than on any other position on the plate and the line differs from all similar lines on other positions. No. 100 R. has a very noticeable split frame line at the right.

Comparison of No. 100 R with No. 100 L will convince any student that neither variety was produced by recutting the other. Copies of these two stamps with margins indicating they must come from a lower right corner afforded the first definite indication that all the 10c. stamps of the 1847 issue were not printed from a plate containing 100 subjects. When further study by Dr. Carroll Chase and William B. Sprague proved the existence of a great many more than 100 varieties the further conclusion was reached that the 10c. stamps, instead of being printed from one plate containing 100 subjects, were printed from two plates each of which contained 100 subjects and that the two lower right corner stamps were from position No. 100 of each of the two plates. Now, however, we can demonstrate that the two varieties occupied positions No. 100 L and No. 100 R on one plate of 200 subjects, divided into two panes of 100 each, and therefore that the two varieties do not come from separate printings or from two separate plates, but were printed at the same time from the same plate.

No. 82 L: The position dot is crescent shaped and its lower corner touches the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was entirely recut and is rather heavier in the middle than towards the ends. The right frame was very carefully recut and shows few characteristics. Commencing 2 mm above the lower right corner there is a slightly thicker section extending upward for two or three millimeters. The thickness is on the inside of the line and makes the line appear to bend slightly inward. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame was very carefully recut and shows only slight variation. Traces of one or two fine diagonal scratches may be found crossing the right frame line near its lower end. The most noticeable scratch is about 1½ mm long and extends upward and outward diagonally, merging into the frame line at the thick place a little below a point opposite the middle of "X". As on other positions in this same horizontal row of the left pane the stamps from this position show traces of two fine parallel guide lines crossing Washington's nose and cheek and at the right trifoliate. On No. 82 L both lines cross the white oval at the right and the white border at the right and the lower one may extend slightly beyond the right frame line. At the left both lines cross the white oval and the lower one crosses the white border to the left frame line. The upper one is less distinctly seen in the left border.

No. 83 L: The position dot is oval and placed at the edge of the background with its lower end touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is quite carefully recut but tapers nearly to a point for ½ mm at the left end. The right frame was carefully recut and is quite straight and even. The bottom frame is also straight and even. The lef frame was entirely recut and is fairly even though somewhat crooked. Commencing opposite the bottom of "U" and extending downward for about 3 mm it is bent outward and there is a faint vertical scratch in the white border paralleling this curved section. There is a faint diagonal scratch in the margin at the right opposite the lower curve of "S". This scratch may commence at or near the frame line opposite the upper part of "E" of "OFFICE" and continues several millimeters. Faint traces of the double guide line may be found on Washington's cheek to the right of his nose and in the white oval at the left and right of the portrait medallion. The upper line also crosses the white border and extends a fraction of a millimeter beyond the right frame. The lower line extends part way from the tip of the trifoliate into the white border at the right. This position is readily identified by the traces of the double horizontal guide line and by the curved section in the upper part of the left frame.

No. 84 L: The position dot is pointed at its upper end and is placed close to the edge of the background with its lower end touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was carefully recut and is not specially strong. It is definitely weakened by a slight "short transfer" over the "T" of "POST" and "OF" of "OFFICE". The right frame was entirely recut and is heavier than usual. It projects below the bottom frame a fraction of a millimeter. The bottom frame is straight and even but tapered slightly at either end and the last half millimeter at the left is rather weak. The left frame was carefully recut and is free of pronounced characteristics. The lower 5 mm or more is a bit heavier and the line declines outward slightly for about 3 mm at its lower end and projects below the bottom frame line. Traces of the double guide line may be found on Washington's face and crossing the white oval at either side. The upper line also crosses the white border from the top of the position dot and the lower line crosses from the bottom of the position dot to the left frame line. Indications of one or both lines may also be found in the white border at the right. Stamps from this position which have even a slight margin at the bottom are at once identified by the slight projection of both right and left frame lines.

No. 92 L: The position dot is nearly round and projects into the white border beyond the edge of the background, resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. A line crosses the white oval between the trifoliate and the edge of the medallion and a dot or vertical dash of color may be noted crossing this line. The top frame was carefully recut and is fairly heavy. The right frame was partially or wholly recut but is weaker for about 10 mm downward from a point opposite the "E" of "OFFICE" and for 1½ mm at its lower end. Between these two sections it is noticeably heavier. The bottom frame is straight and even and rather heavy. The left frame was entirely recut and is quite straight and even, though somewhat weaker for about 2 mm at its lower end. Stamps from this position showing a margin at the bottom are at once identified by a strong dot about ¼ mm in diameter and ¼ mm below the bottom frame, 2½ mm to the right of the lower left corner. Stamps cut too close at the bottom to show this dot may be identified by scratches near the right frame line. The most prominent extends about 10 mm in the white border upward from the foot of the right "X". This commences in the shading of the "X," crosses the white border nearly to the right frame just above the upper arm of "X" and then crosses backward toward the lower tip of the trifoliate. Traces of the horizontal guide line may be found in the white oval at the right and crossing the right frame. It is usually well marked where it crosses the tip of Washington's nose and the right cheek and less so on the cheek to the left of the nose.

No. 93 L: The position dot is a long, narrow oval placed vertically at the edge of the background with its lower end impinging on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Traces of the guide line may be found in the white oval and in the white border at the left. The top line was very carefully recut, especially for 6 mm or 7 mm at the right end. It tapers sharply to a point at the left end and is much weakened in the middle by one of the most pronounced "short transfers" on the entire plate. The right frame was entirely recut and is quite straight and even. The bottom frame is also straight and even. The left frame was carefully recut and shows little variation except that the recutting stopped about ½ mm short of the top and bottom corners so that these corners are weak and not well joined. The very noticeable "short transfer" and the peculiar position dot enable stamps from this position to be identified without difficulty. Another guide is a long, narrow blur in the right margin paralleling the right frame about ¼ mm outside. This commences about 4 mm above the bottom frame and extends upward about 7 mm.

No. 94 L: The position dot is a narrow oval placed diagonally with its upper end close to the edge of the background and its lower end impinging on the middle segment of the trifoliate. There is apt to be a blur of color in the middle of the trifoliate to the right of the position dot and clearly printed copies may show the faint guide line crossing the

Showing Positions 82, 83, 84, 92, 93, 94, 85, 86, 87, 95, 96 and 97 of the Left Pane

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white border at the left and continuing part way across the white oval between the trifoliate and the left edge of the medallion background. The top frame was strongly recut and is quite heavy but the last ½ mm at the left tapers off nearly to a point. The right frame was recut and is quite straight and fairly even but the recutting stopped ½ mm short of the top frame, leaving the upper right corner open. The bottom frame was carefully recut and is quite even. The left frame is quite straight but the recutting stopped ¼ mm short of the top frame, and the upper left corner of the frame is not well joined. Stamps from this position showing the lower part of the left frame are at once identified by a double section of the frame extending nearly 3 mm opposite the upper arm of "X". The extra line merges into the frame about 7 mm above the bottom frame and ends sharply 3½ mm above the bottom frame.

No. 85 L: The position dot is oval or pear shaped and placed midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. Traces of the double horizontal guide line may be seen crossing the white oval between the trifoliate and the edge of the medallion background and projecting into the white border at the left of the position dot. The upper of these faint lines passes through the upper end of the position dot and the lower passes close to the lower end of the position dot. The top frame is straight but not especially strong and is much weakened by a very pronounced "short transfer". The right frame is very carefully recut and is straight and quite even. The bottom frame was recut and as usual has no marked characteristic. The left frame was carefully recut down to a point 1¾ mm above the lower corner. At this point the recutting stops abruptly and the remaining section is the fine original line of the die. This position may be identified easily. The double horizontal guide line crossing the position dot at once identifies it as belonging in the ninth horizontal row of the left pane and the strongly pronounced "short transfer," together with the weak lower end of the left frame line, completes the identification.

No. 86 L: The position dot is crescent shaped with its convex side coinciding with the edge of the background, and its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. The double horizontal guide line is clearly seen. The upper line passes through the upper part of the position dot and the lower line passes through the lower part of the position dot. Both lines extend from the edge of the medallion background across the white oval, the trifoliate, the position dot, the white border and the left frame line. The top frame is straight and even but not specially heavy. It may be somewhat weakened in the center by a slight "short transfer" which much resembles the short transfer on No. 84 L but is rather more pronounced though not nearly so strongly marked as the "short transfer" on No. 85 L. The right frame is carefully recut and is quite straight and fairly even. It is heavier at the extreme lower end than at the upper end and the lower right corner is stronger than the upper right corner. The double horizontal guide line is clearly seen crossing the white oval from the edge of the background of the medallion, crossing the right trifoliate and the right border and ending at the right frame line. The bottom frame was carefully recut and is without noticeable characteristic. The left frame was extensively recut. It is quite straight but not very even, being much weaker for 5 mm at the upper end. This position is at once recognized as belonging in the ninth horizontal row in the left pane and may be distinguished from other positions in the row without difficulty. The frame lines on No. 86 L differ from other stamps at its left which have "short transfers" and the positions to the right of No. 86 L do not have "short transfers".

No. 87 L: The position dot is a narrow oval placed at the edge of the background and not touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. Along the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate is a dark area much resembling a second position dot. The double horizontal guide line is clearly seen crossing the white oval from the edge of the medallion background, crossing the trifoliate, the white border and the left frame line. The upper line goes through the upper part of the position dot and the lower line runs through the lower end of the position dot. Both lines project only the tiniest bit, if at all, beyond the left frame. The top frame is a strong line, straight and even except at the extreme left end, where it is slightly tapered. The right frame is carefully recut and is quite straight and even, but weaker for a fraction of a millimeter at the extreme lower end where it joins the bottom frame. The double guide line may be seen crossing the white oval, the right trifoliate and both lines extend part way across the white border toward the right frame line. The upper of these two very fine lines may reach the right frame on some specimens. The bottom frame is straight and even as usual. The left frame was entirely recut but is neither perfectly straight nor even. It is noticeably weak opposite the lower part of "X" and may be missing for a fraction of a millimeter at the lower end, so that the lower left corner of the frame is weak or open a trifle. A blurry scratch, which on clearly printed copies may appear as two fine scratches close together, extends vertically in the white border opposite the lower part of "X". There is a series of dashes in the margin less than ½ mm outside the left frame just above and below the top of "X". The upper scratch is ½ mm long and the lower is about 1 mm long, but may appear as three dots or

very short dashes. All these dots and dashes extend over a distance of 2 mm. This position is readily identified as belonging in the ninth horizontal row of the left pane and readily distinguished from the three positions at its left because Nos. 84 L, 85 L and 86 L all have "short transfers" at the top, whereas No. 87 L does not. No. 87 L much resembles positions to the right of it, particularly the adjacent position—No. 88 L—but in most cases it may be distinguished from No. 88 L without great difficulty. The fine scratches outside the left frame of No. 87 L in the margin between No. 86 L and No. 87 L are not found in the margin between No. 87 L and No. 88 L.

No. 95 L: The position dot is a rather large oval placed diagonally near the edge of the background with its lower end close to but not touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. On clearly printed copies often a heavy smear of ink crosses the trifoliate to the right of the position dot. The top frame was carefully recut and is straight and even. It may be slightly affected in the middle by a very slight "short transfer". The right frame was entirely recut and is fairly straight and not very even. There is a noticeable swelling extending about 2 mm just above the lower end of "X". The bottom frame is straight and even without marked characteristic. The left frame was very carefully recut and is quite straight and fairly even. There is a slight swelling or irregularity opposite the outer corner of "P" and at the extreme upper end the line is tapered from the inner side to form a point where it joins the top frame, making it appear to turn outward slightly at the upper left corner. Copies of this position showing a slight margin at the upper right corner may easily be identified by a short vertical dash outside and very close to the right frame opposite the lower curve of "S". This dash is ½ mm long and is shaped like a very narrow wedge, the sharp end being upward. Two other positions of the pane have a somewhat similar dash in very much the same location. On No. 95 L the dash is placed slightly lower, being opposite the lower curve of "S," whereas on No. 6 L and No. 28 L the dash is opposite the middle of "S". On No. 6 L the pointed edge of the dash is downward. On No. 28 L the position dot is placed further to the left than on No. 95 L and the left frame differs quite noticeably from that of No. 95 L.

No. 96 L: The position dot is fairly large and roughly oval shaped. It is placed near the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. In the corner between the upper and middle segemnts of the trifoliate is a dark area resembling a second position dot. Traces of a fine horizontal guide line crossing the position dot may be seen crossing the white border at the left and in the white oval between the trifoliate and the left edge of the medallion background. The top frame was strongly recut and is much weakened by a very noticeable "short transfer". The right frame was entirely recut and is quite straight and fairly even, except at the upper end. It curves inward opposite the middle of "S" and outward above the top of "S". The bottom frame is straight and even as usual. The left frame was carefully recut and is quite straight but not perfectly even. Two millimeters at the lower end are weaker and 6 mm or 7 mm above the weak section are much stronger. At the upper end the line tapers to a point and is very weak for ½ mm where it forms the upper left corner, so this corner of the frame is not strongly joined. This position is apt to give trouble. It resembles other positions that show a similar "short transfer" but copies on which the upper right corner is intact and the cancellation favorably placed may be identified by a faint scratch which, extending downward and slightly to the right from the top margin, crosses the top frame ¾ mm from the right end and continues downward across the top border and through the background between the upper end of "S" and the right border. Other copies may be identified by very careful comparison of the position dot and left frame line.

No. 97 L: The position dot is roughly wedge shaped with the pointed end close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The outer corner is close to the edge of the background. The top frame is a strong even line pointed at the extreme left end. The right frame was very carefully recut and is quite straight and even and is somewhat weaker from the foot of "X" to the bottom corner. The bottom frame was recut but it is not heavy and recutting stopped about ½ mm short at the left end, leaving the lower left corner of the frame open. The left frame was carefully recut and shows no very marked characteristic. There is a slight swelling opposite the lower end of "U" and it is a bit weaker for about 1 mm just above the middle of "X". Traces of the faint horizontal guide line may be seen crossing the white oval between the left trifoliate and the edge of the background. Most specimens from this position are easily identified by two parallel diagonal scratches on the right frame opposite the lower end of "E" of "OFFICE". The outer scratch commences about 5½ mm below the top frame and, extending downward diagonally to the left, ends at the frame line or in the white border. The inner scratch commences on the right frame 6 mm below the upper right corner and extends downward to the left for 1 mm, or more, ending in the background. These scratches are very similar to the pair found near the top of "X" on the right frame of No. 77 L. As No. 77 L occurs both with and without these scratches it is possible that No. 97 L may also occur without the scratches, which are usually characteristic of it.

UNITED STATES 10c. 1847

Showing Positions 88, 89, 90, 98, 99 and 100 of the Left Pane and 88, 89, 90, 98, 99 and 100 of the Right Pane

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No. 88 L: The position dot is of medium size and placed diagonally close to the edge of the background. The top frame was entirely recut and is fairly strong, especially at the left end over "U". The right frame is fairly straight but not even throughout. There is a noticeably weak place for about 3 mm opposite the right trifoliate and another about 1 mm opposite the middle of "X". The bottom frame is straight and even and fairly heavy. The left frame was very carefully recut. It is quite straight and even with very few noticeable characteristics. This position is at once identified as belonging in the ninth horizontal row of the left pane by portions of the double guide line found crossing both the left and right trifoliates. At the left the lines cross the white border and the white oval and the upper one passes along the upper end of the position dot while the lower one passes along the lower end of the position dot. At the right both lines may be distinctly seen crossing the white border and extending about ¼ mm into the right margin beyond the right frame. They extend inward toward the medallion background but terminate about half way across the white oval.

No. 89 L: The position dot is rather large and its lower end penetrates the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was strongly recut and is quite even except at the left end where is a slight swelling over the left serif of "U" and from this point to the corner the line tapers. The right frame is fairly even but not very straight. For about 3 mm opposite the trifoliate it bends outward slightly. The line stops just short at the upper right corner, leaving this corner not quite complete. The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is quite straight but weak or broken in many places, particularly for about ¼ mm opposite the shading under the upper arm of "X" and for about ½ mm opposite the middle of "X". Traces of the double guide line immediately identify this stamp as belonging in the ninth horizontal row of the left pane. At the left both guide lines pass through the position dot, and across the white border and the left frame line, terminating close to the outer side of the frame line. They may also appear very faintly crossing the white oval at the left. At the right a faint trace of one line may be found in the white oval and in the white border. A faint vertical scratch or blur may also be found in the white border between the trifoliate and the bend in the right frame line.

No. 90 L: The position dot is a narrow oval placed close to the edge of the background with its lower end resting on the middle segment of the trifoliate. In the corner between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate is another dark area appearing like a second position dot. The top frame is carefully recut but is not specially heavy. The right frame shows evidences of considerable recutting, particularly in the upper half where it is crooked and uneven. It is heavy opposite the "E" of "OFFICE" and there is a noticeable swelling 1 mm long on the inner side half way between the lower corner of "E" and the trifoliate. The lower end of the line is thinner and fairly straight. The bottom frame is straight and even without noticeable characteristic. The left frame was entirely recut except for 1 mm at the lower end where traces of the original fine line of the die remain. The lower left corner of the frame therefore is noticeably weak. On clearly printed copies having margins at the upper and lower right corners a very fine vertical guide line or traces of it may be seen connecting the upper right corner of No. 90 L with the lower right corner of No. 80 L. These corners are exactly in line and between them the guide line usually appears as a series of dots or short dashes. The very fine dotted guide line extending downward across the bottom margin toward No. 100 L passes just outside the upper right corner of No. 100 L, the latter position being placed slightly to the left of this vertical line. No. 90 L is easily distinguished from other positions of the 10th vertical row of the left pane and of the right pane by the weak lower left corner where recutting of the left frame line stopped a millimeter short. No. 90 L is distinguished from other positions on which the left frame was not completely recut at the lower corner by the presence of the vertical guide line at the upper and lower right corners. For instance, on No. 45 L and No. 85 L there is no vertical guide line at the right and on No. 85 L there is a very pronounced "short transfer" at the top, whereas on No. 90 L recutting of the left frame line stops opposite the foot of "X" instead of slightly above the foot of "X" and there is only a faint trace of a "short transfer" at the top. On No. 90 L traces of the double horizontal guide line so noticeable on most of the other positions in this ninth horizontal row of the left pane are extremely faint or entirely missing.

No. 98 L: The position dot is wedge shaped and placed diagonally with its upper corner coinciding with the edge of the background and its lower corner slightly penetrating the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is evenly recut but is not specially heavy. The right frame is characteristic and immediately identifies this position as belonging to the "AEF" group. The line is very weak for about 4 mm extending upward from opposite the lower tip of the trifoliate, and the stronger section above ends abruptly at the upper end of the weaker section. Another weak section is found opposite the upper half of "X". The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame was carefully recut and is quite straight and fairly even for its entire length except at the extreme top and extreme bottom. About ¼ mm at the upper end may be noticeably weak and the section from opposite the foot of the left "X" to the lower corner where it joins the bottom frame is decidely weak. Copies from this position with sufficiently wide margin at bottom are at

once identified because No. 98 L is the only bottom row stamp of the plate with "AEF" characteristics. The position dot is also helpful since on so few positions does it penerate the trifoliate. Copies of No. 98 L may also be identified by scratches in the right margin. A long double scratch extends parallel and close to the right frame for about 8 mm along its upper half and other scratches are found inside and outside the right frame opposite "X" and opposite the lower end of the right trifoliate.

No. 99 L: The position dot is round and unusually large. It is placed partly on the middle segment of the trifoliate with its outer edge coinciding with the edge of the background. Often a heavy blur of ink extends across the trifoliate and the white oval at the left from the right side of the position dot. The top frame was carefully recut and is straight and even. The right frame was extensively recut but is noticeably weak for 10 mm at the upper end. The bottom frame is fairly straight and even. The left frame was recut irregularly and is noticeably uneven. There is a heavy section opposite the "P" of "POST" and above this place the line is much weaker. This position is usually very easy to identify. The fine guide line crossing the stamp can be seen near the left trifoliate and crossing the right trifoliate and the white border at the right. It can also be plainly seen crossing the portrait. It is unusually heavy and on clearly printed copies careful examination shows it to be composed of two very fine lines very close together. No other position on the plate shows trace of a guide line having this characteristic. Copies of No. 99 L may also be identified by a vertical blur in the white border at the right opposite the middle of "S" and by a series of vertical blurs or scratches close to and just outside the left frame. This scratch is found intermittently except above the "P" of "POST" and for a few millimeters opposite the upper part of "X" and is most noticeable opposite the trifoliate and opposite the lower part of "X".

No. 100 L: The position dot is nearly round and placed at the edge of the background close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. Along the left edge of the upper segment of the trifoliate or in the corner between the upper and middle segments another dark area resembling a position dot may appear. The top frame is straight and even but not specially heavy. The right frame was extensively recut and presents a very irregular or patched appearance. It extends upward nearly ¼ mm above the top frame at the upper right corner. For nearly 10 mm in the middle it is noticeably heavy and there is another swollen or heavy section just below the top of "X" and opposite the foot of "X". A spur ½ mm long extends downward on the outer side of the frame line opposite the shading at the foot of "X," the upper end of the spur merging into the lower end of the thick section of the line already mentioned. On the inner side of the right frame a short spur or dot of color extends into the white border directly opposite the point of the middle segment of the right trifoliate. Traces of the fine vertical guide line may be seen on the outside of the right frame along the upper half of the frame. At the lower end of this section the guide line is continuous; at the upper end it is dotted and opposite the upper part of "E" it is extremely faint or missing. The bottom frame is straight and even without special characteristic. The left frame was extensively recut and is fairly straight but decidedly uneven. It stops a trifle short at the top, leaving the upper left corner of the frame open, and is very weak for 3 mm opposite the middle of "X". This position is readily identified by the peculiarities of the right frame line and the traces of the vertical guide line.

No. 88 R: The position dot is oval or cresent shaped and placed closer to the upper segment of the trifoliate than to the edge of the background. The top frame was carefully recut and is straight, even and fairly heavy. The right frame is quite straight but is noticeably uneven. The upper 8 mm are very weak, and the lower section of the line is stronger, particularly opposite the upper part and middle of "X," but is quite weak for 1 mm at the lower end. The bottom frame is quite straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is quite uneven and not very straight; 5 mm or 6 mm at the lower end are quite heavy and there is another heavy section for about 2 mm opposite the lower end of "P". This position may be identified by the weak section of the right frame line and by a very faint vertical scratch about 2 mm long in the left margin 1 mm outside the left frame line, its lower end being about 2 mm above a point opposite the upper arm of "X". Copies of this position may also show a dot in the left margin ½ mm outside the left frame 4 mm below the upper left corner of the stamp, and another dot in almost the exact center of the lower right "X".

No. 89 R: The position dot is rather small and triangular in shape. Its outer corner coincides with the edge of the background and its lower end touches the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is quite even and not particularly strong. The right frame is not quite straight and is somewhat uneven, the stronger section extending from opposite the lower part of the trifoliate to the shading under the upper arm of "X". The bottom frame is straight and even but not heavy. The left frame is a fine continuous line, showing little variation. It is somewhat weaker for 2 mm or 3 mm opposite the lower part of "U" and may show two short heavier sections appearing as dots, or very short dashes, opposite the upper part of "P". This position may be identified by a vertical scratch which commences in the background close to the white border above the foot of the right "X" and extends downward, passing along the outer edge of the colorless foot of "X," crosses the

shading under the foot of "X" and continues across the white border at the bottom, the bottom frame line and the bottom margin into the upper right corner of No. 99 R. The upper section of this line may be somewhat blurred.

No. 90 R: The position dot is oval and placed near the edge of the background with its lower end touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame was entirely recut and is straight and fairly even. The right frame was partially recut, its most noticeable characteristic being a short weak place opposite the middle of "S" and a very noticeable weak place or broken section 2 mm long, extending downward from opposite the top of "X". The bottom frame was carefully recut and shows no variation. The left frame was extensively recut, and is quite straight but somewhat uneven, being weak for 4 mm at the upper end and stronger for 7 mm at the lower end. A very short weak or broken place may be seen at a point 2 mm above the top of the trifoliate. This position is most readily identified by the broken section near the lower end of the right frame and by blurs and scratches at or near the upper corners. At the upper right corner are two fine scratches, the outer of which is probably a section of the fine vertical guide line. This is very close to the outer side of the frame line and extends downward below the middle of "S". The other scratch crosses the top frame and extends downward very close to the inner side of the right frame, ending opposite the upper part of "S". There is a vertical dash about 1 mm long and ¼ mm outside the left frame opposite the outer corner of "P" and several very fine blurs or scratches inside and outside the left frame from opposite the top of "P" almost to the top frame line.

No. 98 R: The position dot is oval or wedge shaped and is placed midway between the upper segment of the trifoliate and the edge of the background, with its lower end close to or touching the middle segment of the trifoliate. The top frame is heavily recut but tapers off somewhat at the left end where it joins the left frame line. The right frame line is fairly straight but not even, being noticeably weak for 2 mm below the outer corner of the "E" and noticeably strong for about 3 mm above the upper arm of "X". The bottom frame is quite straight and even. The left frame is both crooked and irregular, being noticeably heavy from opposite the lower part of "U" down to opposite the middle of the trifoliate. This position may be identified by the peculiarities of the right and left frame lines and by several other marks which usually show. There is a line crossing the white oval slightly above the middle of the left trifoliate. Commencing opposite the lower segment of the left trifoliate, a line of faint dots extends downward and slightly outward in the left margin for about 2 mm, 1 mm outside the left frame. There may be a diagonal blur or scratch crossing the white border at the left. This starts on the left frame line opposite the top of "X" and extends upward diagonally to or into the part of the oak leaf which rests on the upper arm of "X". Faint vertical scratches or blurs may be found in the white border at the right corner of the frame where sometimes there appears to be a diagonal line extending upward to the left from the corner of the frame.

No. 99 R: The position dot is rather large and wedge shaped; its outside corner is near the edge of the background, and the lower corner penetrates the middle segment of the trifoliate. Frequently there is a blur of color extending across the trifoliate from the position dot. The top frame was evenly recut, is not heavy and may be weakened toward the right end from a slight "short transfer". The right frame is neither straight nor even. A very short break may be noticed opposite the middle of "S" and the line swells considerably below this point down to opposite the lower corner of "E". It is also somewhat stronger opposite the upper and lower tips of the right trifoliate. The bottom frame is quite straight and even though not strong. The left frame was carefully recut and is quite straight and even. It appears to bend outward slightly from opposite the upper part of "X" to the lower left corner where it joins the bottom frame line. This position may give trouble. The unusual location of the position dot accompanied by a heavy blur of color crossing the upper segment of the trifoliate is a good clue. A better clue when it shows distinctly is the lower section of the scratch which extends downward from the lower right corner of No. 89 R. This scratch, or traces of it, may be found in the background opposite the upper part of "S" close to the white border in the upper right corner of the stamp. Parts of two parallel vertical scratches may be found in the white border or in the edge of the background at this point. Another mark which may be helpful is a blurry scratch parallel to and about ½ mm outside the right frame line at the lower right corner of the stamp. This extends below the bottom frame into the bottom sheet margin.

No. 100 R: The position dot is wedge shaped with its pointed end downward and placed midway between the upper and middle segments of the trifoliate and edge of the background. The top frame was strongly recut and is straight and even. The right frame was extensively recut and is characteristic. It appears to extend upward beyond the top frame fully ¾ mm but this extension may be part of the original fine guide line. The frame line was recut downward and stops abruptly 9½ mm below the upper right corner. For nearly 3 mm at its lower end it is parallelled on the inner side by the middle section of the right frame which when being recut instead of meeting the top section passed the lower end of the latter and parallelled it on the inner side. The frame is very weak or broken for 2 mm above the top of "X" and bulges outward slightly opposite the middle of "X". The bottom frame was recut but the recutting stops ¼ mm short at the left end leaving the

lower left corner of the frame open. The left frame was strongly recut, especially toward the lower end opposite the upper part of "X," and inclining inward opposite the left oak leaf turns outward slightly just below the lower tip of the trifoliate. It extends downward a trifle beyond the bottom frame. In addition to the peculiarities of the right frame already noted there are several other readily distinguishable marks at the right side of this position. There is a dot of color in the middle of the white border opposite the middle point of the trifoliate and nearly in line with this dot there are two much larger dots in the right margin. One of these is about 1 mm outside the right frame and the other which is larger and placed slightly higher is 2½ mm outside the right frame. A "V" shaped blur like the tail of a comet extends upward from a point just above the inner of the two outside dots. There is another faint dot located ½ mm directly below the lower right corner of the stamp and a much stronger dot ½ mm below and outside the lower right corner. A line extended downward and outward at 45° from the lower right corner of the frame would pass through this strong dot. There are two noticeable scratches near the lower right corner of the stamp. One of these is vertical and is found in the middle of the white border extending upward 2 mm from the foot of "X". The other line is a series of faint dashes commencing about ½ mm outside the right frame opposite the foot of "X" and curving inward extends upward parallelling the right frame for several millimeters. Another strong dash ½ mm long is found ½ mm outside the right frame opposite the top of "S". There is a faint blur parallelling the lower end of the left frame line opposite the lower part of "X" not quite ½ mm outside the frame. [THE END]

The A. P. S. Convention

By H. L. Lindquist

PROSPECTIVE delegates to the convention of the *American Philatelic Society* to be held in New York City on October 18th, 19th and 20th, 1926, should make their reservations early in order to be assured of suitable accomodations.

The combined attractions of the *International Philatelic Exhibition* and the *A. P. S. Convention,* held in the most interesting city in the country at a time when delegates can combine a visit to the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, will undoubtedly prove a magnet that will draw an unprecedented attendance.

On Sunday evening, October 17th, there will be a pre-convention get-together meeting in the parlors at the Waldorf-Astoria which has been selected as convention headquarters. This will enable the early arrivals to get acquainted and plan to get the most out of their stay in New York. An orchestra will be provided and light refreshments will be served.

On Monday morning the first session of the convention will be called to order and except for a short intermission for luncheon will continue until 2 or 3 p. m. In the meantime the ladies of the convention will be taken in hand by a special committee for a shopping and sight-seeing tour followed by a luncheon.

So many of the delegates will desire an opportunity to visit sections of the city, that no formal entertainment has been provided for Monday afternoon but competent guides will be avaible to escort parties to any points of interest in which they might be interested.

After dinner all delegates and visitors will attend the International Philatelic Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace in a body and spend the evening inspecting the treasures on view there.

On Tuesday, October 19th, the convention session will be confined to the morning hours only, during which period the ladies will again be shown the shopping districts. As early as possible in the afternoon all will asssemble at Battery Park where a special boat will take the party to Bay Ridge to be guests at the *Crescent Athletic Club.* Sports of various kinds will be staged for the benefit of the visitors followed and dance that will occupy the entire evening. Some surprise entertainment might reasonably be expected at this affair.

Wednesday, the last day of the convention, will require much of the day to complete the necessary business of the meeting and in the afternoon the ladies will be taken to a matinee at one of New York's leading theaters.

In the evening the official banquet will be held at the Waldorf as the climax to the convention.

Postmaster Stamps of Alexandria, Va.

By J. Murray Bartels.

IN the issue of the C. C. Philatelist, Vol. II, No. 1, dated January 1923, all five known copies of the Alexandria Postmaster stamps were illustrated and quite extensively described with all known details of each copy's history.

Quite recently the sixth has come to light and in order to complete our record we are pleased to illustrate with a few notes regarding its discovery.

No. 6 – THE LEADBEATER COPY

Some time last April Edward S. Leadbeater of Alexandria, proprietor of the old city's most prominent drug store, which had been owned by his father and grandfather before him, ran across three old letters addressed to his father of same name, while visiting relatives at Parkins' Mills near Winchester, Va., over in the Shenandoah Valley. These three letters from his Alexandria home were written within a few days of each other during August 1846. The one dated Aug. 25 was the only one bearing an adhesive, which was the fifth copy on buff, the third of Type I—with forty rosettes in the outer circle (Type II has 39) and one ray of the asterisk touching the "P" below. The stamp is affixed with a wafer in center as can be seen in the illustration. Like four out of the other five copies, the stamp itself has no cancellation. The postmarks on the cover are fairly distinct, reading Aug. 25-ALEXANDRIA, D. C. (then in the District of Columbia, but very soon afterwards ceded back to the State of Va.) also PAID and "5" in a rectangle.

This specimen was trimmed very closely, all of the outer circle of rosettes being either partly or entirely cut away. It was evident that one of the other letters had also at one time borne a similar stamp but had been removed or dropped off and lost. This showed remnants of a similar wafer but the third letter had been mailed in the ordinary manner without a stamp. The addressee (well remembered by the writer back in the nineties) was then a boy about seven years old. His widow in reading over old letters with a view of destroying everything of no value saw men-

tioned the name of a friend of her husband's who is still alive. Thinking that the eighty year old message would have some interest for this friend, showed it to him and he informed her that the stamp was probably quite valuable.

Someone got in touch with Perry W. Fuller, a stamp dealer in Baltimore, who purchased the stamp at a figure close to catalog value (now $7,000). Meanwhile news of the find got into the press and one dealer offered $5,000 without seeing the copy, but cancelled this later when he discovered that the stamp had been so closely trimmed. Mr. Fuller has placed the cover with a collector whose name is not known as a prominent philatelist and of whom he had never heard until some friend mentioned it to him as a prospective buyer. With it went the other letters without stamps.

While speaking of Alexandria covers without stamps, the writer has been fortunate (no, it was unfortunate) on no less than four occasions while stamp hunting near his old Virginia home to run across Alexandria letters written in 1846 and 1847 with all three postmarks shown on these covers but not one of them bore a stamp. Three of these are at hand while writing these notes. The first is dated July 22-1846 and all postmarks are in orange brown. It is addressed to Fredericktown, Md. The second, stamped in black as usual, is dated April 22-1847 and addressed to Miss Emma Edwards—near Warrenton, Va. This is more interesting as the postmaster who wrote "No. 45" on the Lambert copy (No. 3), wrote "PAID 151" on this letter.

The third copy is indistinctly dated, but the contents of the letter indicate August or early September 1847, the letter being addressed to Troy St., New York. The word PAID is omitted from this cover, but the town handstamps and the framed "5" are the same on all three. The only known blue Alexandria stamp was not used until Nov. 25-1847, after the regular Government stamps had issued nearly five months.

The International Philatelic Exhibition

GREAT strides have been made toward completing the arrangments for the *International Philatelic Exhibition* to be held in New York during the week of October 16th to 23rd and it will unquestionably be the greatest display of philatelic treasures that have ever been brought together.

A. R. Rogers, general manager of the Grand Central Palace, who collected stamps some years ago, has been retained as manager for the Exhibition and with his expert knowledge and facilities, in addition to those of the general committee, no means will be overlooked to make the Exhibition a lasting milestone in philatelic affairs.

The dealers have pledged a substantial sum to advertise philately to the general public and it is believed that a lasting benefit will result from the scores and hundreds of new collectors that it is confidently expected this Exhibition will create.

From a purely philatelic standpoint the Program of Exhibits that has been outlined will bring together an aggregation of collections that has never been equaled; the judges will come from all parts of the world to pass upon the respective merits of those entered in competition; and the awards will be handsome medallions designed by the eminent sculptor Emil Fuchs—whose name will add especial interest owing to the fact that he designed the King Edward stamps of Great Britain.

Complete Programs are available without charge, for the asking. Every Collector large or small should plan to attend as many sessions as possible, for it is certain that the displays seen and the contacts that can be made will be one of the opportunities of a life time.

And if you plan to attend you should by all means become a member of the *Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc.,* which is in charge of the affair, by sending $2.00 to the treasurer Theodore E. Steinway, 109 West 57th St., New York City.

Guam, Ten Cents Brown, Type II.

By Herman Toaspern, F. H. S. L.

THE brief announcement in the April number of the *Philatelist* created a great deal of interest both on the part of collectors and dealers. It had been proven hitherto that all the overprinted GUAM stamps were the brown shade Ten Cents, Type I. This proof rested on a check list of Plate Numbers, but an unexplained factor entered in and we now know two types.

For several years I have been watching the postage stamps of 1898-99 and the ones overprinted for the island possessions, hoping to locate the second types of both GUAM and PORTO RICO in the face of what appeared to be convincing proof that they could not exist. I took my copy to a well known expert who hastily pronounced the Ten Cents Type II genuine, but the surcharge forged. Chagrined, I went to the office of that consoler and comforter of men, Percy G. Doane, who examined it and pronounced the surcharge genuine. Back I went to the first gentleman and he then examined it more carefully and reversed his previous decision.

The Island of Guam, one of the heritages of the Spanish-American War, is the largest of the Ladrone Islands, being about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. On May 10, 1899, Captain R. P. Leary, U. S. N.. who had been appointed Governor and Postmaster of Guam, sailed on the S. S. Yosemite for the islands. A few days before sailing he requested the Third Assistant Postmaster General for a supply of postage stamps surcharged GUAM. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing was advised immediately, and the following day the stamps were ready for delivery.

This rush-order first printing was from handset type, as there was no time to make electrotypes. The type was from a uniform font, and there were no varieties. The lot was turned over to Captain Leary soldered up in a tin box, for protection against dampness and heat.

The lot consisted of 450 sheets, made up as follows: One Cent, 10,000; Two Cents, 30,000; Five Cents, 5,000; a total of 45.000 stamps. The gallant Captain was certainly optimistic in his ideas as to the amount necessary for the population. At that time the white population could not have been 200, while the natives in the four largest islands of the group numbered less than 8,000.

As soon as it became known that a special surcharge had been issued for Guam, a half dozen dealers got busy. By mail, enclosing money orders, and by telegraph they besieged Captain Leary to sell part of his supply. The Captain being a true Navy skipper gave them as much attention as he would have given a "gob" at "request mast"—or less. He curtly informed them that the stamps were for postal use and not to paste in albums.

Rumors flew thick and fast that some inverts and imperfect sheets were printed, but that all had been destroyed and collectors and dealers wept! Captain Leary had made it well known that dealers and collectors were crazy, and he was determined that the postage stamps would be available only for postal purposes.

But, he reckoned without his master. On July 8th the Yosemite touched at Singapore. The dealers were hot on the trail. When the hospital ship "Solace" sailed from 'Frisco to Guam July 1st, one of the officers had $50 of a dealers money with which to buy sets. He was determined to get them, if only a set at a time. Another dealer forwarded 25 envelopes, self addressed, requesting the sets unused, or 25 sets used on the envelopes to be mailed back to him.

On August 1st the Yosemite touched Manila. Fifteen days latter some American dealers received the gladsome tidings that a cable surveying ship, by which they had sent money for sets was shipwrecked! And to add insult to injury, to harass them still more, it was reported that a shipment of Philippine stamps overprinted, had arrived at Manilla, all stuck together from the heat!

Captain Leary had not been in the Islands a month, when he relented. Between the climate in mid-summer and the dealers and collectors on his neck, he wilted and began to fill orders. He woke up to the fact that here was a satisfactory way to make money for Uncle Sam and Guam. In October, 1899, he sent in a second requisition for stamps as follows:

One Cent	15,000. (Plates 794, 795, 832, 975.)	Fifteen Cents	5,000. (Plate 264.)
Two Cents	75,000. (Plates 759, 799, 860, 888.)	Fifty Cents	4,000. (Plate 75.)
Three Cents	5,000. (Plate 447.)	One Dollar	3,000. (Plate 76.)
Four Cents	5,000. (Plate 793.)	Special Delivery	5,000. (Plate 881.)
Five Cents	15,000. (Plates 835, 949.)		
Six Cents	5,000. (Plate 923.)	Total stamps ordered	152,000
Eight Cents	5,000. (Plate 929.)	Face value	$10,850
Ten Cents	10,000. (Plate 932.)		

Now, it was quite obvious that less than 200 whites, plus the members of the American administration could hardly be expected to spend over $10,000 for postage even in five years. With no stretch of the imagination could it have been thought that Guam would use up 3,000 One Dollar stamps, when for the fiscal year ending June 1899, the whole United States had only requisitioned for 14,500. The late J. W. Scott, J. M. Bartels, H. F. Colman and others cried out in despair, scolded the Bureau, the Post Office, the Navy Department and the Treasury Department for this speculative issue.

The shipment as given above was forwarded on November 10th, with parafine paper between every sheet, in a soldered tin box. The second surcharging was done with exactly the same type as before. There are no differences. In the second shipment however, the One Cent was discovered later with inverted surcharge.

The existence of the $1 stamp in both Types I and II is easy to explain. Plate 76, the only plate manufactured and used for this issue was of 200 impressions. The left pane shows 100 impressions of Type I, the broken circle variety. The right pane shows 50 impressions of Type I and fifty of Type II, the last five vertical rows being Type II, the complete circle type. Therefore it is possible to find horizontal pairs or blocks *se tenant* from the center of the right pane.

In the table of numbers issued given above it will be noted that the Plate Numbers are given. The plates of the Two Cents are all Type III, at any rate for the second printing.

We can therefore explain all but the Ten Cents and it is my conclusion that the Type II came from a special printing. It was necessary to supply the *Universal Postal Union* in Berne with 750 sets of all colonies. This was done, and in the case of Guam, 200 of all values except the 1, 2 and 5 cents were specially overprinted. 100 were printed to make up the necessary quantity of the Special Delivery.

Two more copies have been unearthed, one by Ferrars H. Tows and the other by Edward Stern, and both of these gentlemen believe them to be of the Special Printing. What probably happened is that the two sheets necessary of the Ten Cents were grabbed at random, one or both being from Type II plates.

Early in April 1901, the supply of stamps began to get low, and the Postmaster and Governor Schroeter ordered 5,000 Ones. 3,000 each of the 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 cent values and 2,000 Special Delivery. The stamps were printed, but before they were sent away the Island was withdrawn from the supervision of the Navy Department, and the postal system came directly under the U. S. Post Office Department. The stamps were burned, and the next supply of stamps for the Island was the regular U. S. issue.

In justice to the men who discovered the variations in the Ten Cents 1898-99 and One Dollar, let me publish their names lest we forget. B. W. H. Poole discovered the two types of the Ten Cents, and the late Joseph B. Leavy found the two types of the On Dollar.

Franks of the Western Express Companies

By Dr. Victor M. Berthold.
(Copyrighted by the Author, 1926)

IF there is one branch of United States philately worthy of the deepest attachment that chains the collector to his favorite pursuit, the Franks of the Western Express Companies may claim that exalted position, because these philatelic tokens of the United States reflect, far more than adhesive stamps, the marvellous development and rapid progress of the western part of the United States. They are, inseparably interwoven with the history of the Golden West. They speak mutely, but convincingly, of the work of the Pioneers, those strong, courageous men, who were the founders of the Empire of the West; some of them lured by the lust for gold, but many driven by their unquenchable love for adventure to explore the great unknown regions, previously untouched by the foot of the white man.

In order to establish a background for the proper appreciation of these issues, I shall now sketch, as briefly as possible, two periods. In the first, prior to the discovery of gold in 1848, I shall outline the means of ocean transportation of the U. S. mail from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. In the second, commencing with 1849 and terminating with 1866, I shall give you a synopsis of the various contracts made by the U. S. Postmasters-General, aiming at the establishment of overland mail transportation between the East and the West, culminating in the realization of a fast transcontinental mail service—the famous Pony Express.

I am happy to say that when we come to the year 1849 I can offer you a pleasant surprise, because I shall take you along with me on an overland trip which an old friend of mine made with his parents, starting from New York to the Golconda of the West. In this narrative I shall follow closely the diary which the father of my friend kept as he proceeded on his journey of many thousand miles across rivers, prairies and sage-brush plains, through mountain passes where the snow lay deep beside the beaten trail, and across the wide, silent reaches of the great American desert.

BASIC POSTAL LEGISLATION

Before I attempt to take up this subject, a few words to bring before you a picture of the early days. After the annexation of Texas in 1845 there existed in the United States two separate civilizations, the East and the West, divided by 2,000 miles of wilderness, deadly deserts and snow-capped mountain ranges. West of the Mississippi was a frontier of about 200 miles, while in the East modern civilization was fast overcoming the intervening distance between the Atlantic and the Mississippi by steamboat and railroad transportation.

Beyond the Sierra Nevada there was rapidly unfolding a new kind of civilization, represented by men of great daring and stupendous energy, desiring instinctively to be in closer touch with their fellow-citizens of the East. Indeed, their political views, their all-embracing sense of nationality, and their ingrained business habits, demanded such closer relations. Whatever obstacles were in the way could not and did not deter these men from their quest of the realization of their vision. Quoting the language of a recent writer:

> "The East began to cry to the West, and the West to the East, each voicing a desire for quicker communication."

As our story progresses we shall see how the cry from the West to the East became the slogan of two great rival groups, each representing important freighting interests, and how, by their unceasing efforts the interconnection of the Atlantic and

Pacific coasts was finally and triumphantly realized. One of these competing groups fought for the construction of a Central, or Northern route between St. Joseph (Mo.) and Sacramento (Cal.). The names of Chorpenning and of Russell, Majors and Waddell, are inseparably connected with this Central route. On the other hand, the establishment of a great Southern artery between Independence (Mo.) and San Francisco (Cal.) was conceived and realized by a coterie consisting of Wells and Butterfield, the standard-bearers of the second group. After many contentions, during which now one, now the other rival group temporarily rose to supremacy, the Wells, Fargo Company remained the dominant factor in the field.

In March 1845, three years prior to the cession of California to the U. S., and also to the discovery of gold on the American River near the present town of Coloma by John Marshall, Jan. 24, 1848, the Congress of the United States passed an Act which constitutes the first and basic legislation for the transportation of mail between any of the ports of the United States, and the port or ports of any foreign power. The second, and equally important legislation, was the Act of March 3, 1851, which established certain Post Roads in the United States and Territories thereof, by which Act the Postmaster-General was authorized to enter into contracts for a period, not longer than four years, for transporting the United States mail through any foreign country.

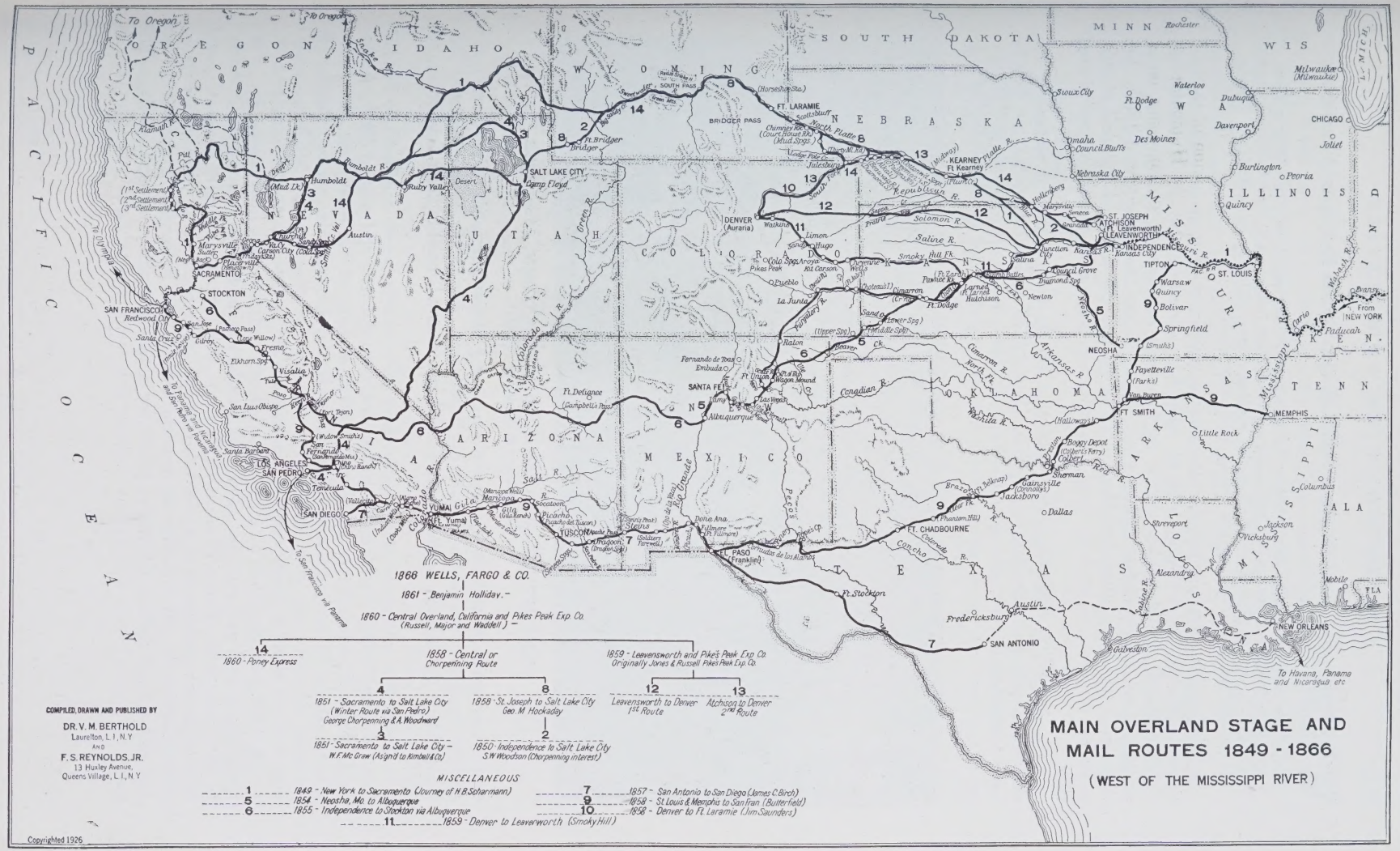
As our present subject is the development of the means of mail communication between the East, or Atlantic Coast of the United States, and the West, or Pacific Coast, it suffices to state that prior to July, 1850, communication with the Pacific Coast was mainly provided by steamships, plying between New York, Havana and the Isthmus of Panama, at which point mail, express and freight was transferred across the country and re-shipped on the Pacific side.

Historical accuracy demands that I should not overlook a chronicle in the "Annals of San Francisco" for 1848, from which it would appear that in that year the first express, called the "California Star", had left San Francisco for Independence (Mo.) guaranteeing to accomplish the overland journey in 60 days.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY

Probably foreseeing the future great commercial possibilities of the West, there had been organized in New York in 1847 a powerful maritime corporation, the "Pacific Mail Company", presided over by William H. Aspinwall. This Company was formed to provide a monthly mail service for the new territory opened up by the Treaty of Peace of April 13, 1848, between Mexico and the United States, and also to reach the vast unexplored Oregon Territory, which had become available by the Anglo-American Treaty of the same period. Puget Sound had been selected for the Western terminal, but the discovery of gold in California frustrated the execution of the original plan and San Francisco became the terminus. The first steamer sent out by the Pacific Mail Company, named the "California", left New York on Oct. 5, 1848, Captain John Marshall commanding. Owing to the outbreak of the gold-fever among the passengers and crew, the boat was forced to dock at San Francisco on February 28, 1849. At that time San Francisco was but a settlement of about 500 inhabitants. This date may be taken as that on which the first direct letter mail from New York reached San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail Company remained in the field for 77 years and ceased to exist in November, 1925. Only once, during its long and successful career was the company threatened by a business competitor—the Mexican Ocean Mail & Inland Company—represented by A. C. Ramsey and E. H. Carmick of New York, On March 3, 1853, Postmaster-General Hubbard had entered into a conditional contract with these parties to carry the mail at $424,000 per annum for semi-monthly service from Vera Cruz (Mexico) via Acapulco, San Diego and Monterey, to San Francisco and back, in 13 days, each way, being an extension of two of the trips on the New Orleans and Vera Cruz line through Mexico for the purpose of carrying the mail, and thus making one through-line in 16 days—later on in 14 days— between New Orleans and


MAIN OVERLAND STAGE AND MAIL ROUTES 1849 - 1866
(WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER)
1866 WELLS, FARGO & CO.
1861 - Benjamin Holliday.-
1860 - Central Overland, California and Pikes Peak Exp. Co. (Russell, Major and Waddell) -
14 1860 - Poney Express
1858 - Central or Chorpenning Route
1859 - Leavensworth and Pike's Peak Exp. Co. Originally Jones & Russell Pikes Peak Exp. Co.
4 1851 - Sacramento to Salt Lake City (Winter Route via San Pedro) George Chorpenning & A. Woodward
3 1851 - Sacramento to Salt Lake City - W. F. Mc Graw (Assign't to Kimball & Co.)
8 1858 - St. Joseph to Salt Lake City Geo. M. Hockaday
2 1850 - Independence to Salt Lake City S. W. Woodson (Chorpenning interest)
12 Leavensworth to Denver 1st Route
13 Atchison to Denver 2nd Route
MISCELLANEOUS
1 1849 - New York to Sacramento (Journey of H. B. Scharmann)
5 1854 - Neosha, Mo. to Albuquerque
6 1855 - Independence to Stockton via Albuquerque
11 1859 - Denver to Leavenworth (Smoky Hill)
7 1857 - San Antonio to San Diego (James C. Birch)
9 1858 - St. Louis & Memphis to San Fran. (Butterfield)
10 1858 - Denver to Ft. Laramie (Jim Saunders)
COMPILED, DRAWN AND PUBLISHED BY
DR. V. M. BERTHOLD
Laurelton, L. I., N. Y.
AND
F. S. REYNOLDS, JR.
13 Huxley Avenue,
Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.
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San Francisco. Mr. Carmick, in a communication to the Postmaster-General dated Nov. 12, 1853, writes:

> "We desire to establish a great national highway from ocean to ocean over a route in which there is a saving of 1,800 miles between New Orleans and San Francisco, and the day is not far distant when all of the present routes will only be secondary. There is but one opinion on this subject among all Californians."

I bring this enterprise to your attention because, in the transportation of the mail through Mexico, from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, a route called by Humboldt the "Asiatic Road", and the oldest one on the continent of America, the company, on an actual try-out, employed fast express riders similar to the Pony Express of 1860. On August 17, 1853, the riders left Vera Cruz at 4 p.m., and delivered the mail at Acapulco on August 23rd at 4.30 a.m., accomplishing the trip in about five and a half days.

No doubt a few historical data will help you to form a mental picture of the situation which then existed in California. From 1848 to 1849 there was no definite basis for either law or government. Early in 1849, however, a temporary government had been set up in some of the principal localities, and in September of that

SOUTHERN APPROACH TO JAMESTOWN, May, 1853
(Tuolumne County, Cal.)

year a convention of the settlers, meeting in San Francisco, framed a Free State constitution and appealed to the Union for admission. Acting upon their request, the Congress of the United States admitted California as a Free State on September 7, 1850.

Competent writers have estimated that fully 80,000 people reached the Pacific Coast during 1849. To further complete the picture I may add that in 1850, of the total estimated population of California, women constituted but 8 per cent., and only 2 per cent. in the camp or mining districts. By far the majority of the inhabitants consisted of what we today call a "floating population". On unfounded rumors thousands of persons, swept away by an insatiate desire for gold, would flock to new and distant localities, where many perished from disease and starvation, the rest returning in rags and poverty. Take for an illustration the rush to the Kern River in 1855, and to the Fraser River in 1858, when 20,000 people migrated, so that many of the interior settlements of California lost half their population, while others were entirely deserted. As a matter of fact, the rush to the Fraser River precipitated a real estate crash in San Francisco, which for a time threatened a complete financial ruin.

Another phase of this special turmoil—this floating, restless stream of humanity and one which has never been exactly paralleled elsewhere in the history of the world—was the overnight mushroom growth of new settlements, many of which changed their names after a few years or disappeared, leaving but memories of olden glories; or using Robert Louis Stevenson's terse language: *"Impromptu cities, full of gold and lust and death, sprang up and than died away again."*

Naturally, the majority of these settlements sprang up and died in the great gold-belt of California which extended from Grass Valley (Nevada County) and Nevada City in the north, down through Placerville and the Central Mother Lode District to the Mariposa foot-hills south of Sonora and Jamestown, both in Tuolumne County. Among such mining camps or incipient towns, served by many of the early Western Express Companies, we find:

Angel's Camp	Hell's Delight	Port Wine Diggings	Soda Bar
Callahan's Flat	Last Chance	Jackass Hill	String Town
Chinese Camp	Poor Man's Creek	Roaring Camp	Squabbletown
Dead Man's Gulch	Poverty Bar	Poker Flat	Whisky Hill
Flap Jack Ranch			

and last, but not least, Murderer's Grave, a settlement which existed until 1859 on the main road betwen Fort Yuma and Tucson. Although, undeniably, these names and countless others are characteristic of early California history, and thus have an associated glamour, I feel that the Californian of today will not begrudge their disappearance from the map.

As I write these lines I have before me a news item about Ophir, printed in the *"Daily Alta California"*, published in San Francisco, December 22, 1850. The article is a reprint from the *"Placer Times"*, and reads:

> "Within the last few weeks a town has grown up a few miles from Auburn, by the name of Ophir. It is in a large ravine, some five miles below Auburn, and contains from 15 to 20 stores and several thousand miners in the vicinity."

The same paper has another paragraph:

> "The town spoken of above—Ophir—is one of those golden frost-works which have sprung up in California, glittering like frozen mist or sleet on the treetops on a sunny morning. May they not melt away as rapidly."

Some years later, in the 1861 Directory of Placer County, we find the following entry under the name of Ophir:

> "In the fall of 1850 a log cabin was built there. Ophir is two and a half miles below Auburn, on the Auburn Ravine. In 1852 it was the largest town in size and importance in Placer County. Five hundred votes were cast for Presidential election in 1852. In July of that year the whole town burned and Ophir never recovered. Nothing much remains of it now—1860/61—just a shadow."

The town of Columbia, which once aspired to be the capital of California, had 16,000 inhabitants in 1850, who, according to creditable eyewitnesses, supported 143 faro banks and similar establishments. At present its population is but 300. Speaking of Columbia, it is certainly interesting to recall that in this place there still exists the old Wells-Fargo building, with its great iron doors, hasped by massive bars. Originally those doors were brought around the Horn at a cost of $125 apiece.

In this connection I also wish to call your attention to what is still known as Bret Harte country, near Stockton, California. Stockton figures in *"An Episode of Fiddletown"* and in *"Tennessee's Pardner"*.

Over the hills from Stockton, in the country of the Stanislaus River are a number of places which I have already mentioned, such as Tuttletown, Squabbletown, Chinese Camp, Angel's (61 miles from Stockton), all made famous by Bret Harte and Mark Twain.

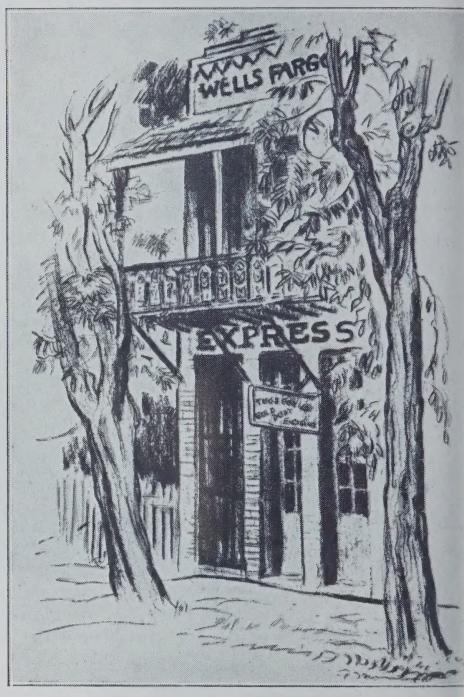
Of Tuttletown, where Mark Twain used to trade when he lived with his friends, the Gillis family, on Jackass Hill, there is nothing left now but the old inn. It was from Jackass Hill that the author started out on a prospecting trip with a friend into the country above Angel's, and where they staked a twenty-day claim notice and then

drifted back to Angel's Camp. There Mark Twain met a fellow who told him the clever yarn of Jim Smiley and the jumping frog, which was the first story that made Mark Twain famous.

Before I enter upon the next chapter I wish to add for the information of those of you to whom the Franks of the 262 Western Express Companies, known to me, have so far been an unexplored field of United States philately, that 50% of these Expresses sprang up, had their being, moved and operated within the great gold-belt of California; also that more than 80% of the Western Express Companies extended their operations to that region. Owing to this fact, the names of places long buried are still found as cancellations on the envelopes of the various early Western Express Companies, and of course they are highly valued and correspondingly high priced and rare. So far, the earliest date that has been chronicled is December 10, 1850.

Thanks to the painstaking research work of W. R. Parker of Stockton, Cal., I am enabled to state from a news item in the *"Stockton Republican"* of March 30,

Above: **WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS OFFICE, TIMBUCTOO (see note) (Yuba County, Cal.)**



At right: **WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS OFFICE, COLUMBIA (Tuolumne County, Cal.)**

1853, the following interesting statistics, showing the amount of stage and express business out of Sacramento in lines to the Sacramento Valley. Summarizing these data it appears that there were then in operation 12 important stage-lines, employing 747 horses. 67 coaches, and representing a total investment of $368,000. If you remember that this is but a list of the Express Companies doing business out of Sacramento, you can form a pretty good idea of the total number of Western Express Companies that existed in California as early as 1853, and of the important service they rendered in the development of the Pacific and Northern territories.

I note that Dr. Caroll Chase, in his publication entitled *"The 3c. Stamp of the United States,* 1851-57", writes:

> "I have elsewhere estimated that from 1852 to 1861 the express companies carried over 99 per cent of the mail."

And finally, a word about the frequent changes in the names of the early settlements, brought about mainly by the kaleidoscopic fluctuations of the population. Indeed, this is one of the most fascinating studies in connection with the Western Ex-

NOTE: Only remaining building in Timbuctoo. Restored in 1925.

press Companies. I wonder how many of you are aware that New Helvetia and Sacramento City are the same. That it was the famous Captain Sutter who established Sutter's Fort at New Helvetia. That Stockton was once known as Tuleburgh. That Hangtown was a suburb of Placerville. That Rabbit Creek, where gold was discovered in 1851, is the city of La Porte. That Fiddletown is Oleta; Ophir, Oroville; Sutter's Mill, Coloma; and Stringtown, Mooretown. As late as 1877 the Wells, Fargo Company ran an express from Mooretown to Oroville, both in Butte County.

While the data submitted barely suffices to visualize the conditions that prevailed in California during the first few years of its existence as a member of the Union, it will at least prove to you that the most urgent necessity was the creation of rapid means of intercommunication.

ESTABLISHMENT OF OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES

Prior to the cession of California in April, 1847, General Kearney had organized a quasi-public mail service between San Francisco and San Diego. Two years later, May 31, 1849, Colonel Geary was appointed Postmaster-General of San Francisco.

UTAH VALLEY IN 1850

As the influx of people into California assumed larger proportions, the need of providing communication between the East and West became so imperative that Congress took the matter in hand and authorized the Postmaster-General to advertise for bids to carry the U. S. Mail by stage-coach once a month from Independence (Mo.) via Fort Laramie (Wyoming) to Salt Lake City (Utah), a distance of 1,200 miles, from whence connection would be made by stage to Placerville (Cal.). Thus, through a contract between the Postmaster-General and Samuel H. Woodson of Independence, there came into existence on July 1, 1850. the first subsidized overland mail route west of the Missouri River, known in later years as the Central or Chorpenning Route. I may state that even, as early as 1850, Major George Chorpenning was financially interested in the Woodson contract, an unsuccessful enterprise. In regard to this route the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General for 1857, A. B. Brown contains the following comments:

"The United States had a mail carried for years between Independence and Salt Lake, and the records of the Department show the following facts: The mails for November, December and January, 1850-51, did not arrive until March, 1851. The winter months of 1851-52 were very severe. The carrier and postmaster reported that they started in time but had to turn back. The mails of February, March and December of 1853 were impeded by deep snow. Those of January and February, 1854, on account of deep snow, did not arrive until the month of April. There was no improvement in the service, even down to the November mail of 1856, which left Independence November 1st, and on account of deep snow was obliged to winter in the mountains. The snow caused almost an entire failure for 4 months of the year. These actual experiments made from 1850 to the present time, without referring to the concurring testimony of explorers and travelers, put this route entirely out of the question."

I have cited the above to bring vividly before you the hardships to which the gold-seekers of 1849 were exposed.

I now take up the manuscript to which I previously referred which bears the heading

SCHARMANN'S OVERLAND JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA

Pages from a Pioneer's Diary

The first paragraph reads as follows:

"A German company numbering 60 people, attracted to the new Eldorado by a spirit of Wanderlust, and by a desire for gold, had chosen me, H. B. Scharmann, as their leader. On the 20th of March, 1849, we started from New York for the gold regions of California, 4,750 miles away."

Through an agent of Bingham's Transport Line in Philadelphia the Argonauts had made a transportation arrangement as far as St. Louis at $10.00 per person. The journey began at 6 o'clock in the evening on the above named date, and the travellers reached Philadelphia at 7 the next morning. In other words, the distance of 90 miles between New York and Philadelphia required about 13 hours.

On account of violent rainstorms the company was detained in Philadelphia until March 22nd. At 8 o'clock on the morning of that day they boarded a train and traveling all day and the greater part of the night, they arrived in dense darkness in Columbia. Here they were packed into a canal boat. After four days, the boat skirting the Susquehanna River, they reached the foot of the Alleghany Mountains. Here they again boarded a train of cars which, as Scharmann states, were "moved up and down the mountain by machinery." In the evening they left the train and continued their journey by canal boat, which brought them to Pittsburgh at 7 o'clock on April 1st. Here they trans-shipped on the steamer "Enterprise" and were carried down the Ohio River to St. Louis. The steamer stopped several hours at Louisville, and arrived at St. Louis on the morning of April 11th. In this city the travelers tarried for a few days to lay in a store of provisions for the long overland trip. On the day following their arrival in St. Louis Scharmann concluded an agreement with the captain of another steamer to take the company up the Missouri River as far as Independence, a distance of 360 miles, at $2.50 per person. In this manner the company reached Independence on April 28th, pitched their tents, and waited for the arrival of the Committee which had been sent out to bring the cattle. The necessary preparations caused a delay of four weeks. At last, having harnessed the horses to the wagons, they started towards the prairie on May 20th, with 40 cows and five yoke of oxen.

After his return from the West Scharmann inserted the following paragraph in his diary:

"This overland journey is one of the most unfortunate undertakings to which man may allow himself to be lured, because no one can form a correct conception beforehand of this kind of travel. To be sure, there is a beaten path, but there are no stopping places with even the slightest signs of civilization. Everyone is going, and no one is coming back. You leave your camp in the hope of finding water and a grazing place for your cattle, but it happens not unfrequently that you are forced to stop in a place where neither water nor grass can be found. This means intense suffering, both for man and beast, and frequently an irretrievable loss."

From Independence to the Kansas River, a distance of 130 miles, the company passed over a boundless prairie of the best grass land. Thence proceeding along the Kansas River they saw, for the first time, Indians, who, as Scharmann writes, acted fairly decent towards them. At a point where the trail crosses the Kansas River they found a boat to take them over, but the cattle had to swim. From the Kansas River to Fort Kearney, a distance of 180 miles, the country consisted of broad meadows alternating with gently undulating hills and green valleys. On June 22nd they arrived at Fort Kearney where they rested for two days in order to replenish their store of provisions. With the dawn of the 24th the travelers broke camp and wended their way towards the next point of destination, Fort Laramie. situated at the foot of the Rockies. about 340 miles from Fort Kearney. Continuing their journey, they reached the Platte River, which they followed for 80 miles to the branching point. Not without considerable difficulty, due to the turbulent condition of the river, they accomplished the crossing of the southern branch, despite the fact that in the middle of the stream the water reached to the bodies of the wagons and threatened to upset them. The courageous company then proceeded westward, and again met friendly Indian tribes. Allowing men and beasts but a short resting period at the end of each day, they

finally arrived at Fort Laramie, where they tarried for three days, caring for their exhausted cattle and repairing the wagons.

At Laramie, eager to hurry on as fast as possible, Scharmann took his family, consisting of his wife, two sons and a three-year old girl, and started on ahead of the rest of the company. He drove along the Platte River to a point where the Mormons had constructed a ferry. With unabated energy he made the South Pass, where he found 5,000 oxen and many mules and wagons, together with their owners, the majority on their way to California, and the rest to Mormon City. Scharmann joined the California group. At the Big Santee River, the next point of destination, the travelers rested for a day and then continued, passing through a 40-mile desert to Green River, where pieces of shattered wagons littered the trail. Thence they drove through deep valleys, rocky gorges, and over steep mountains, constantly risking the loss of their entire outfit. When they came at last to Bear River they gave the tired cattle two days rest and then moved along the Snake River, where they met Indians of the same name, a tribe related to the Sioux. In his eagerness to reach the Humboldt River, Scharmann followed a trail through a region which he describes as most desolate and uncanny, which led for miles through bleak, black hills and barren lands of eternal monotony. Grimly determined to push on, he came to the Humboldt River which he followed to a point where the trail intersects with that leading to Oregon. At the branching point they saw a sign, advising travelers to take a new and shorter route to Sacramento Valley. It was Scharmann's misfortune, however, to follow the advice of Captain Palmer, whom he met there accompanying a Government supply train from Oregon to Fort Hall. Assuming that this official was the best informed person, Scharmann decided to follow the Oregon trail which, as Palmer stated, led across the Sierra Nevadas to Sacramento Valley, and was the shortest road. This advice proved disastrous to all concerned. Leaving the Humboldt River, the travelers struck a desert 70 miles wide, with a few water holes, but no grass for the cattle. The oppressive heat which prevailed during the day, and the clouds of alkaline dust raised by the cattle and wagons, greatly aggravated their sufferings. A graphic description of the utter desolation of this region is the following entry in the manuscript:

> "On the road over which we traveled during the day I counted 81 shattered and abandoned wagons and 1,663 oxen, either dead or dying. To save whatever they could, the owners had unharnessed the cattle and had driven them on rapidly. Those who had no families had put their bundles on their shoulders and proceeded on foot. The families were still more to be pitied. I covered 17 miles from 11 in the morning until 8 at night. My whole water supply barely sufficed to make a cup of coffee for my wife. This was our whole supper."

I am obliged to omit many pages of the manuscript, which reveal the intense sufferings of the travelers, due to lack of food and water, the severity of the climate, and the loss of most of their cattle. The party would have perished from thirst had it not been that after miles of dragging along their fever-ridden bodies they struck an old water-hole. From that point the road improved somewhat, and the Argonauts fell in with other travelers, the majority of whom carried their utensils on their backs, because the cattle had died from starvation and the wagons had been abandoned.

Thus they came to Muddy Lake, and following the trail for 80 miles they saw in the distance a huge mountain chain—the Sierra Nevada—the last barrier which separated them from the longed-for gold fields. To reach the summit of the first range they were obliged to unpack their provisions and utensils and drag them up on their backs. Without any path whatever they had to descent the other side of the mountain. The exhausted family passed the night in the valley, where they met some Indian tribes. Late the next day they reached the Pitt River, which they followed, crossing the stream no less than eleven times. Enduring many other hardships they dragged on until October 19th, when all the family, excepting Scharmann, were forced to give up the struggle.

By the merest streak of good fortune the Governor of California had sent out

wagons with provisions, to meet and assist travelers coming over the trail. As Scharmann, near collapse, made a detour in the valley, he perceived five wagons approaching. His hope revived, and scarcely able to utter a word. he was greeted by the captain in charge of the convoy, who inquired how he and his family had fared. On learning of their terrible plight, the captain gave Scharmann crackers and beef, sufficient to keep them in food until they could reach the First Settlement in the Sacramento Valley, still 50 miles distant. These 50 miles proved to be the most difficult and dangerous part of the entire journey. Half of the way the trail led down such a steep and precipitous mountain that they could only proceed by sliding. They passed the night in the valley, continuing, the next morning, over another mountain, even steeper than the first, entirely covered with great boulders. Further progress became almost impossible, for the oxen failed, and the wild barrier of rocks and the massed regiments of fir and pine trees necessitated the abandonment of the only remaining wagon. Taking whatever they could carry, the unfortunate people walked on and covered seven miles of racking torture that day. Recognizing the inability of his family to endure any more hardships, Scharmann placed his most valuable articles on a horse and rushed ahead to get help. After traveling for twelve hours the longed-for Sacramento Valley spread out before him, and at four o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 1st he reached the First Settlement about seven months after leaving New York City. After obtaining food for his family he immediately started back. Three days had passed since he parted from his family, and upon his return he found them in a most heart-rending plight. His manuscript reads:

SONORA FROM THE NORTH, May, 1855
(Tuolumne County, Cal.)

> "When I inquired after my little daughter, mother and sons began to cry. Amidst their tears they told me that my darling little girl had died. I was deeply stirred by this unexpected misfortune, but I tried to speak words of comfort and hope, while my own heart was almost breaking."

Picture to yourself the distressing situation and you will appreciate the indomitable spirit of the man who, instead of lamenting, merely adds:

> "When we came at last to the Settlement I pitched my tent and obtained medical help for my wife."

Another entry is of interest:

> "Snow had fallen in the mountains and the emigrants came pouring in from all sides; prices for food rose, so that almost everyone was forced to spend his last cent. Many were ill and a number died, for few people bothered about them. Nowhere else have I seen such absolute heartlessness as among these crowded sufferers."

Rainy weather had now set in, which made further traveling impossible, and the family remained at the settlement for five weeks. As his wife's health did not improve, Scharmann decided to leave for the Feather River where the Second Settlement was located. This they reached on December 6th. On the 13th they again set out for the Third Settlement, which he left two days later for the Gold River,

25 miles away. On the 20th he came to the first gold-ditch in the Sacramento Valley, (then known as Long's Point), about 125 miles from Sacramento, where 350 tents had been pitched. He writes:

"When I arrived at the river everything had been dug up, so that most of the gold had been taken, and the best a miner could earn by his labor was from $3 to $5 a day. For 200 miles along the river the section swarms with gold miners. Nearly all of them are ill, living in flimsy tents and sleeping at night on hard beds that are frequently soaked by the downpour of rain."

The manuscript continues:

"My faithful wife grew worse, and on the 28th of December, 1849, a week after our arrival, she died in my arms."

It is impossible in the space at my disposal, to bring before you Scharmann's highly interesting and instructive descriptions of the various mining places, bars, diggings, and temporary camps which he visited thereafter, in the hope of at last making a lucky strike. For some time he lived and worked at the Middle Fork of the Feather River, where, as he states:

"The average gold-digger, by his arduous labor, earns $16 per day."

In May, 1850, he went to Marysville. Here he reports the existence of 170 houses, "all brought there from the Atlantic states, while the rest of the habitations were tents." From there he obtained passage in a skiff to Sacramento City, 60 miles south of Marysville. As he anchored outside the city on the morning of May 20, 1850, he counted 17 three-masters and about 100 smaller vessels in the harbor.

"The city itself had about 1,000 well-built houses, and trading and improvements of all kinds were in progress."

Leaving Sacramento he followed a road along the American River, and having proceeded about 25 miles he came to a great bank, called in those days a "Bar", where some 300 men were busily engaged washing gold. In this mining camp he again tried his luck, because it was only 25 miles from Sutter's Mill where the first gold nugget had been discovered.

Scharmann mentions as current gossip that an Indian was the person who found the first gold nugget, valued at about $100, and that this find had been the cause of future investigation. He writes:

"All along the American River about 1,500 persons are busily seeking gold, new men flocking there constantly."

In July, 1850, Scharmann returned to Marysville and from thence to Sacramento City again. Of this trip he writes:

"There is a certain charm about the trip through the valley. In all directions roads lead to the gold ditches in the mountains. Every three or four miles the traveler finds an inn, built of canvas and poles, wherein a regular cut-purse system holds sway. A sip of brandy costs 25 cents; a meal consisting of nothing else but bread, tea, and half-raw meat costs $1.50."

On August 2nd he reached Negro Bar, about 23 miles from San Francisco where his two sons were working as gold-diggers. Here he and 260 other miners formed a company to change the course of the river and to lead it into a canal. It was calculated that the work would be completed within six weeks, and naturally the company expected to reap a rich harvest from the gold to be found in the river-bed. On October 8th the dam, and also the canal one mile in length, had been completed, but next morning the dam broke, and their labor and hopes came to naught.

After this bitter experience Scharmann stayed for some time at the Mocolumne and Stanislaus rivers. In the spring of 1851 we find him at Nevada City, then at the Bear River and Grass Valley, where he reports that for the first time he saw quartz ditches. He states that a few of these were really treasure coves, yielding about $100 a day. "This", he writes, "is the highest gain that I ever heard of in California."

(*To be concluded in the next issue*)

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, 120 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor

Subscription Rates $2.00 *per Year*
Single Copies 50c.

ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

No doubt it would be in better taste for us to modestly present this issue and let it speak for itself but there are so many articles in it of more than ordinary interest that we cannot refrain from "*blowing our own horn*" and giving credit where credit is due * * *

In the first place *Elliott Perry* has brought to a close his monumental work on plating the 10c, 1847. There are few instances of greater philatelic achievement than this and *Mr. Perry* has earned a secure place in the *Philatelic Hall of Fame* not alone by this outstanding effort but by his many other important contributions to philatelic research and history. Much of the credit for the successful conclusion of this study is due to the support and encouragement of *Ernest R. Ackerman* upon whose collection the study is based. The completed work will now be revised for publication in book form and reservations should be made by those interested, as the edition will be limited.

The Plating of the famous "*No. 4 Norway*" is here presented for the first time and should further stimulate interest in this popular stamp. The work was originally carried out for the *Oslo Society* but we are very fortunate in securing the first publication rights for our journal. The method of showing the various flaws in the plates is a new development and surely shows them up splendidly. Every design is hand drawn, a work that required both philatelic knowledge and technical skill. The committee in charge of this work headed by *Dr. Justus Anderssen* in collaboration with *J. Jellestad* and *Abr. Odfjell* are well known for their other important contributions in this particular field. The continuation of this article, we hope will be followed by others covering the plating of the other stamps in this issue.

Dr. Victor M. Berthold presents a vivid picture of the days when the *Pony Express* transported the mails in our western states. It is well that the facts pertaining to these early days of our postal history be retained while they can still be gathered and there is no better man in this country to undertake this work than *Dr. Berthold.* He is the recognized authority on these times and issues and has had the privilege of assembling the great collection of *Alfred F. Lichtenstein* upon which he has done a monumental work that should be preserved in permanent form. *Dr. Berthold* has had an able collaborator in this work in *Frank Reynolds, Jr.* who is responsible for the splendid map on page 131. This map is the result of much research and is historically and geographically correct in every particular.

The splendid article on the cancellations on the *Brazil Bull's Eyes* by *Dr. J. Fred Emerson* touches upon a subject that is exceptionally popular at the present time * * * The response to *J. M. Bartel's* previous article on cancellations has resulted in several other varieties being added to his list and his description of the *Alexandria No. 6* keeps our record complete * * * *Christian L. Dull* presents some beautiful views from his collection and offers a service that many of our readers will want to know about * * * It is difficult to restrain one's enthusiasm when so many good articles develop at one time and in connection with the many other departments and articles supplied by our correspondents * * * A bomb has been exploded in the philatelic circles of *Great Britain* * * * *The Stamp Trade Protective Association* has requested the postal authorities of *Great Britain* to intercept publications from abroad which contain illustrations of postage stamps * * * Such a request is so astounding as to be unbelievable and it is hoped that an aroused adverse public sentiment will quickly prevent any such action being taken * * * *The American Mercury* has started a department for collectors in which an opportunity is offered to advertise rare books, autographs and stamps

* * * To most collectors the name of *Baron A. de Reuterskiold* is well known owing to his wonderful work on the *Stamps of Switzerland* which still stands as one of the finest philatelic books ever printed * * * As a consequence the sale of his collection as announced by *Luder-Edelman & Co.* in this issue will be of more than ordinary interest * * * Another new work on *Austria* is in course of preparation and will be published when enough subscriptions have been obtained to make it possible. The price is about $2.50 postpaid and those interested should write *"Die Postmarke", Wien LX., Kolingasse 2, Austria* * * * An invitation is extended members of the *Collectors Club* to visit *The London Stamp Club and Reading Rooms,* 89 Farrington St., Ludgate Circus, whenever they are in *London* * * * Our thanks are due to the president *F. Hugh Vallencey* for the courtesy * * * Our members are urged to show interest in the project of *F. A. Bellamy* to install a permanent exhibit of *United States Stamps* showing the picture of *George Washington* in *Sulgrave Manor* * * * If you are willing to donate stamps or cash toward this project the editor will be glad to pass on the information * * * *Hans Lagerloef* points out a new error just discovered in the 2c. 1891 Jubilee issue of *Hong Kong* in which *"Jubilee"* is spelt *"Jubiiee"* * * * *Paul Kohl, A. G. Chemnitz* announce the theft of a practically complete collection of *European stamps* as well as a specialized collection of *Mexico,* the property of *Dr. Schaefer* * * * Dealers and collectors are requested to watch for any unusual offerings in these stamps * * * *The Philatelic Shillalah* has again appeared to disturb the equanimity of many of our dealers and collectors * * * A little tabasco helps to liven up matters if it does not get too personal but our main objection to the sheet is the fact that it is anonymous * * * Suspicion as to the perpetrator has narrowed down to a very few including *George Sloane, Harry M. Konwiser* and *Herman J. Toaspern* * * * And the next issue completes our fifth year of publication.

PONY EXPRESS
AND
WESTERN FRANKS

I have recently purchased a wonderful collection of Pony Express and Western Frank Covers. The Collection contains over five hundred pieces and represents practically every route carried by the various companies during the twenty years that the pony express flourished.

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Each cover is priced separately and can be seen by interested collectors.

PERRY W. FULLER

9 East Franklin St. Baltimore, Md.

Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

VOLUME II. JULY, 1926. No. 3—(W. No. 7).

Review No. 7—Quarter Ending July, 1926.

PEPLOW (F. J.): (The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF BUENOS AIRES. By F. J. Peplow. London: Printed for Private Circulation. XCMXXV. Published by the author. One hundred copies printed. (10) + 72 + (6 blank) pp., 11¼x7½ in., paper cover, price 3 pounds, 3 shillings ($15.75), post free.

In June, 1919, I received a prospectus of this work consisting of 4 pp. (inside two printed on), inviting me to subscribe at 1 pound, 1 shilling, which I immediately did and a few days ago I received my copy No. 13. From the "Preface" I quote: "During the years 1911-12 I published in 'THE PHILATELIC RECORD' (Vol. XXXII (1911), 47-73-93-173-188, Vol. XXXIV (1912), 25-154-211), a series of articles on the stamps of Buenos Aires, which form the basis of the present work. It was originally my intention to issue a reprint of the articles, with no more than textual correction and revision, but while engaged thereon I met with so much additional official information that I found it desirable to undertake a more extended view of the whole subject. Furthermore, I had the opportunity of examining several important collections of the stamps, and the original hasty study I made from the Ehrenbach-Moser collection was considerably amplified by this means . . . Of my original articles little remains but the historical part, texts of decrees, etc., and much of this has been rewritten or supplemented, while the purely philatelic matter is almost entirely new. My chief and almost only authority for details of the postal organization and administration and the circumstances under which the stamps were issued has been the official year book: *'ANNUARIO DE LA ADMINISTRACION GENERAL DE CORREOS PRESENTADO AL EXMO. GOBIERNO POR EL ADMINISTRADOR GENERAL'*, 1859-60-61-62 . . . In the work of revision I have been fortunate in securing the aid of a number of philatelists interested in these stamps. To the late Dr. Jose Marco del Pont I owe not only the use of the volumes of the *Anuario,* but also much valuable information . . . I have to thank Mr. T. W. Hall, Pres. of the Royal P. Soc., for the use of his collection of the stamps . . . To Mr. Charles J. Phillips I record my thanks for taking every opportunity of assisting me with my study . . . From the late Mr. Hugo Griebert I received many points of information and permission to use his articles on the reprints. I cannot better express by special indebtedness to Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein than by saying that I feel that my book owes to him whatever may be of permanent value. He not only gave me the results of his great philatelic knowledge and experience of the stamps, but placed at my disposal the wonderful collection he has brought together, upon which is founded the greater part of the treatment of the stamps in my book. He also allowed me full use of the remarkable acquisition he made of the original plates, and with a view to making them of assistance to specialists, has granted their use for illustration, and has allowed me to draw upon the stock of reprints, which in the best interests of philately he removed from the market, in order to make them indirectly serviceable to collectors." From "Introduction": The literature on the stamps under discussion is unusually meagre, and in fact of original matter there has been published practically only one work of any considerable value; this is the *"Timbres de la Republique* Argentine et de ses diverses provinces", by J. B. Moens, Paris, 1882, the second volume including the stamps of Buenos Aires, with information derived from official sources. The first definite information upon these stamps appeared in *"Le Timbre-Poste"* for 1864: "Les Timbres-Poste de Buenos Ayres," by G. A. II (64) 78, translated in the "Stamp Collector's Magazine," III (65) 4, and so far as I have been able to discover this is the only important article upon Buenos Aires which has appeared in English. (For additional references see "Am. P. S. Index", pp. 184-5). The Contents: Preface, VII; Contents, IX; Description of the Plates, X; *"BIBLIOGRAPHY"*, X; Introduction: Summary of the history of Buenos Aires—Early postal history—The British in South America—British control of the foreign mails—Postal service and communications in 1858—Description of the post office—Instructions to postmasters, pp. 1 to 13. *Issues of the Ship Type:* First issue, 29 April 1858—Decree for the adoption of postage stamps—Process of manufacture of the plates—The plate used for the 4 pesos—

Vicissitudes of the original plates—Their cancellation—Official record of the destruction of balance of stamps—First balance sheet, 1858—Comparative rarity of the stamps of the first issue—Prices in early catalogues—Printings of the first issue, pp. 14 to 29. *Second issue, 26 October 1858.* Revision of the tariff by Decree, 2 October 1858—Alteration of plates to provide the necessary stamps—Printings of the second issue, pp. 30 to 34. *Third issue, 1 January 1859:* Change of color of the 1 peso—Description of the plate originally used for the 4 pesso—Official record of destruction of remainder of the second and third issue—Second balance sheet, 1859—Printings of the third issue. pp. 35 to 40. *Issues of the Head of Liberty Type:* First issue, 3 Sept., October 1859—Development and progress of the service—Tariff by Decree 15 October 1859—The Postmaster-General and the post-office monopoly—Branch office established—Improvement of the postal service—Negotiations for postal convention with France and England—Buenos Aires enters the Argentine Confederation—Register of stamps instituted by the Postmaster-General—History of the postal service summarized in an official communication—Process of manufacture of the plates—Proofs—Balance sheets, 1860-62—Printings of the first issue, pp. 41 to 54. *Second issue, 12 November 1862:* Nationalisation of the Buenos Aires posts—Printings of the second issue—Proposals for uniform stamps for the Argentine Republic—Suppression of the stamps of Buenos Aires—Possible remainders of the stamps, pp. 55 to 58. *Essays, Reprints and Cancellations:* The "Gaucho" essays—Cancellation of original cliches, etc., by the government in 1893—Two series of reprints from these—Proposals for earlier reprints—The Latour reprints—Reprints made in 1925—Cancellations, pp. 59 to 70. *REFERENCE LIST:* pp. 71 and 72 . . . *DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES:* Plate I.—View of the public office at the General Post Office, Buenos Aires; II.—View of the gallery showing alphabetical lists of letters insufficiently addressed; III—Postage stamps issued in Buenos Aires; IV—Impression in black from an electrotype made from the original plate as finally used for printing the 1 peso blue, issued January 1859; V.—Impression in black from the original cliches, remounted by Latour and used for printing the Latour reprints, "Ship" type; VI.—Impression in black from the parts of the original plates used for printing the Latour reprints, "Head of Liberty" type; VII.—*Specimens of the Latour reprints.* Selected to show the papers used; VIII.—Types of cancellations . . . This work is not only the reference book on these stamps but also becomes a member of the exclusive group of "PHILATELIC CLASSICS."

HEURGREN (*Paul Gerhard*): LA POSTE DANS LES TEMPS ANCIENS ET MODERNES. Avec le concours de Thorsten Gerle, Albert Henning, Teodor Holm, Birger Lundell, V. K. A. Petrelius, Alex. L. Romdahl, Johannes de Rudbeck, Nils Strandell, Fredrik Vetterlund, F. K. Wilhelmsson, Patrik Vretblad. Publie par Paul Gerhard Heurgren. Stockholm. Forlag: P. Heurgren. (En Souvenir du Cinquantenaire de L'Union Postale Universelle.) 175 + (1) pp., 9¾ x 7 in., bound in white cloth with title in gold, many illustrations through the text.

Contents: Introduction, p. 5; Tables des matieres, 6; *La Lettre Pendant* 5,000 *Ans* par Johannes de Rudbeck (Premier infendant et directeur du Musee des Postes de Stockholm), 9 to 28; *La Poste dans les Arts Graphiques* par (Johannes de Rudbeck, 31 to 40; *La Lettre dans L' Art* par Axel L. Romdahl (Professeur et directeur du Musee des Arts de Gothembourg), 43 to 52; *La Poste dans la Musique contribution al'histoire du cornet de postillon* par Patrik Vretblad (Docteur es sciences; Maitre de musique; Redacteur principal a la Direction Generale des Postes), 55 to 68; *La Poste dans la Poesie* par Paul Gerhard Heurgren (Redacteur des postes), 69 to 77; *La Presse et la Poste dans le Passe* par K. Wilhelmsson (Redacteur des postes; Redacteur en chief de "Svensk Trafiktidning"), 79 to 95; *Le Plus Ancien des Documents Postaux Connus en Suede* par Birger Lundell (Redacteur des postes; Expert de livres), 97 to 101; *LES PIECES REARES DES COLLECTIONS DE TIMBRES DU MUSEE POSTAL SUEDOIS A STOCKHOLM* par Nils Strandell (Expert philatelique; Membre de la Royal Philatelic Society, de Londres), 105 to 115. (This article was reprinted, reviewed in "C. C. P." IV (25), 172. *Traits de la Jurisprudence des Temps Passes extraits de vieux actes postaux suedois* par Teodor Holm (Receveur; Historien), 117 to 122; *Les Associations du Personnel des Postes en Suede* par V. K. A. Petrelius (Receveur a Upsal; President de L'Association des Employes des Postes), 125 to 139; *Poetes Suedois dans la Poste* par Fredrik Vetterlund (Maitre de conferences Auteur), 143 to 156; *Halvar Danils L'Oeuvre Philosophique d'un Receveur des Postes* par Albert Henning (Redacteur des postes a Kristianstad; Auteur), 159 to 161; *La Poste Aerienne* par Thorsten Gerle (Redacteur principal a la Direction Generale des Postes), 163 to 175 . . . A fine hand-book on Posts and Postage Stamps mostly concerning Sweden.

LEHAIN (*Geoffrey M.*) *and NEWMAN* (*Alfred*): THIRD CANADIAN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION. Oct. 5-9, 1925, under the auspices of the St. Lawrence Stamp Collectors, Montreal. Exhibition Hand-book including Official Catalogue. Compiled and edited

by Geoffrey M. Lehain and Alfred Newman. Montreal, Canada, Century Stamp Co. 107 + (2) + XXXXIII (Adv.) pp., 9 x 6 in., paper cover, price $1.00, illustrations through the text.

Contents: Romance and Stamps, p. 2; 3rd Can. P. Ex., Patrons, Officers, Committees, 3; A Word about the Ex., 4; Programme, 5; A Sketch of Postal Organization Through the Ages. With an outline of the development of the Postal Service in Canada. By Victor Gaudet, K.T. (Postmaster of Montreal), 7; The Specialist. By Fred Jarrett, 21; The 15 Cents, 1868-1900 (Big cents issue). By Dr. Lewis L. Reford, 23; Rowland Hill. By Mr. J. Powell Davies, 32; The Revenue Stamps of Canada. By Edward E. Goodchild, 35; Air Mail in Canada. By T. M. Barrington, 41; Exhibition Cancellation, 44; The Relative Values of Early Canadian Stamps Based on the number printed. By Charles J. Phillips, 47; The 11¾ Perforation in Canadian Stamps. By Dr. Lewis L. Reford, 53; The Exhibition Medal, 54; *"PHILATELIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADA."* By Edward E. Goodchild, 55; Canada Precancelled Postage Stamps. By Frank S. Thompson, 57; The Exhibition: Jury of Awards, Rules and Regulations, 59; Classification of Exhibits, 60; Donations, 62; List of Special Trophies, 65; Alphabetical List of Exhibitors, 68; Numerical List of Entries, 72; Classified List of Entries, 81; A Survey of the Exhibition, 93; The Auction, 99; Auction Cat., 100; Advertisements, pp. 1 to XXXXIII. . . . This adds another hand-book to the separate works of Canada, being much more than an official catalogue of an exhibition, as the contents show and being limited as to copies printed will soon be in the class used (second-hand) copies only.

TURTON (*Alan*): PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE AIR POSTS OF THE WORLD. Their Stamps, Cachets, and Other Postal Markings. Published by Alan Turton, Air Post Specialist, 59 Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2. FIRST EDITION, 1925. (2) + 154 + (4) pp., 7½ x 4⅞ in., bound cloth, price 7/6, illustrations through the text.

Contents: Foreword; Priced Catalogue (alphabetically arranged), pp. 1 to 154. This I believe is the first complete catalogue of Air Mail Stamps published in English and is a very good one for a first edition. The U. S. part is found on pages 133 to 152 and lists covers and stamps by years 1910 to 1924.

FIELD (*Francis J.*), *LTD.*: (A) COMMERCIAL AND HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD'S AIRWAYS. Foreword by Sir W. Sefton Brancker, Air Vice-Marshall, K. C. B., Director of Civil Aviation. Birmingham, England: Francis J. Field, Ltd., 57-58 New St., Wholesale Agent: H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet St., London, E. C. 4. 85 pp. (inc. 1 and 2 cov. pp.) + 9 (adv. pp.), 8⅜ x 5½ in., bound flexible cloth cover, price 2/6 nett. Illustrated by many maps through the text.

Contents: Pioneers of the World's Aerial Highways (Map), Frontispiece, 6; Foreword, 7; Contents, 9; Aeras Served by Air Line (Map), 10; Introduction, 11; Aircraft: The Servants of Commerce, 12; Insurance against Air Risks, 14; Forwarding Goods by Air, 16; How to Use the Air Mails, 17; Countries and States Issuing Special Stamps and Labels for Use on Air Mail, 21; Air Post Terms, 22; Some Long-Distance Flights, 23; Balloon Posts of Paris, 24; Collecting Souvenirs of the Air, 26; Notes on Airways of the World—Past and Present. Illustrated by Maps: Great Britain, 32; Northern Europe, 37; Central Europe, 39; The Airways of Central and Northern Europe (list of cities and towns that have air routes), 43; Italy, 49; Switzerland, 51; France, 53; Egypt, France to North Africa, Spain and Morocco, 54; Portugal, China, 56; India, Union of South Africa, Southwest Africa, 58; Persia, Iraq, Syria, 60; Siam, Indo-China, 62; Japan, 64; Dutch East Indies, Philippine and Hawaiian Is., Belgian Congo, 66; Australia, 68; New Zealand, Great Barrier Is., 70; Newfoundland, Canada, 72; United States of America, 74; West Indies, Central America, 76; Mexico, French Guiana, 78; Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, 80; Columbia, 82; Ecuador, 83; Index, 84 and 9 pp. of Advertisements. . . . This is a valuable little hand-book as it contains so many maps of past, trial and regular air mail routes.

BEREZOWSKI (*Alexander*): HANDBUCH DER LUFTPOSTKUNDE. Katalog samtlicher Marken und Abstempelungen der Luftposten von Alexander Berezowski unter Mitwirkung des Herrn Dr. Robert Paganini, Zweisimmen. 1925. Druck and Verlag: J. K. G. Wagnersche Buchdruckerei, Neustadt (Orla). (2) + 288 + 16 (Adv.) pp., 7 x 4½ in., bound cloth, price Mk. 7. With many illustrations through the text and one plate of Liegnitz 1913 Zeppelin-Marke (fac-simile) plate of 4 stamps in color.

Contents: Vorwort, 1; Einteilung, 4; Alphabetically priced catalogue, 9 to 285; Index, 286 to 288; and 16 pp. Advertisements. . . . Another fine catalogue of air covers and stamps. U. S. listed on pp. 251 to 285.

CHAMPION (*Theodore*): CATALOGUE HISTORIQUE ET DESCRIPTIF DES TIMBRES DE LA POSTE AERIENNE. Texte bilingue: Francais et Anglais. Contenant un chapitre special, tres detaille, sur les ballons montes du Siege de Paris (1870-71). Paris: Theodore Champion, 13 Rue Drouot. FOURTH EDITION. 1925. Illustrated through the text.

Contents: Preface, 3, 6, 8, 10 (French, 5, 7, 9, 11); Timbres "Officiels", 13 to 80; Semi-Officiels, 81 to 153; Obliterations, 155 to 325; Timbres qui n' ont pas ete emis pour la Poste aerienne, 327 to 332; Siege of Paris (1870-71); Balloon Post, 333 to 376; Pigeon Post, 376 to 382; Siege of Metz (Paper balloons), 382 to 384; Index, 385-398, and 4 (adv.) pp. and 7 order blanks. . . . Quoting from "Preface": "Here is the fourth edition of our aerial catalogue which—we scarcely need recall the fact—was the first to deal with this latest branch of Philately, and supply the Air Mail Collector with a sure guide. In fact we are able to state, not without justifiable pride, that, over a lengthy period we were the only house to bear the great task necessary for collecting, and presenting in reasonable form the voluminous data pertaining to aerial post. . . . A further improvements marks the present edition from its predecessors. The English speaking countries had, perforce, only our French Catalogue for reference. To facilitate perusal and study of this edition, we have to that end printed it in two languages: French and English. The English translation is the work of Mr. Randle Taylor, and we are pleased to acknowledge here our appreciation of his zeal and activity. We shall continue, as we have done previously, to publish each month in our *"Bulletin Mensuel,"* a special section for aerial posts, thus, we will keep the present edition up to date." U. S. section, pp. 34-35, 210 to 248.

FRANCOIS (L.): GUERRE DE 1870-1871. Les CORRESPONDANCES PAR BALLON MONTE DU SIEGE DE PARIS, par L. Francois. Amiens. Imprimerie Yvert & Tellier, 27 Rue des Jacobins. 1925. (4) + II + (2) + 121 + (1) pp., 9 x 5⅝ in., paper cover, price, 12 francs. Illustrations through the text.

Contents: Introduction; "BIBLIOGRAPHY"; Chapter I.—The organisation of the aerostatic post and its operation, pp. 1 to 5; II.—The correspondence—kinds, 6 to 19; III.—The delivery of correspondence by balloon—prepayment in postage stamps, 20 to 32; IV.—Postmark and cancellations, 33 to 49; V.—Way postmarks of the flight—Private marks affixed in flight, 50 to 61; VI.—The postmarks of destination, 62 to 68; VII.—Identification of the balloons, 69 to 101; VIII.—Forgeries, 102 to 104; Appendix—Decrees, 105 to 111; List of localities in the Seine department, 112; Table giving department letter, date and hour of sailing, name of balloon, aernaute, passengers, destination, time arrival, distance travelled, hours of flight, etc., compiled by Thedore and Gaston Mangin, folded page, 113; Alphabetical list of towns and postal number in 1870-71, 115; Postal rates to different countries, 116; Letters sent from Paris by land, 117-118; Letters sent through the German lines by special agreement, 119; Index to subject headings, 121.

"BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AIR POST LITERATURE":

Besides the five last reviews there have been published the following books and pamphlets concerning Aeroplane Mail:

BRUNEL (Georges): (La) Voie Postale Aerienne. R. Tancrede, 15 Rue de Verneuil, Paris. 8 pp., 10⅝ x 8⅜ in., published price 1/6.

CHAMPION (Theodore): Catalogue Historique et Descriptif des Timbres de la Poste Aerienne. FIRST EDITION. September, 1921. (6) + 63 + (3) pp., 7 x 4¼ in., paper cover, price 4 fr. SECOND EDITION. 1922. (8) + 121 + 3 pp., cloth, price 10 frs. THIRD EDITION. 1924. (4) + 240 + (2) pp.

HOBRECKER (Karl): (Die) ersten deutschen Luftpostmarken. (Sonderdruck aus "Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung", 1912). Berlin: P. Kosack. 1912. 7 pp.

HUGHES (W. E.): Stamps of the Flying Post. A Descriptive Catalogue and Guide for Collectors. Alan Turton, London. 1922. 41 + (1) pp., 7¼ x 4⅞ in., price 1/2.

LEE (Charles E.) & GRAY (C. G.): Aircraft Year Book. 1923. (Advertised, was it issued?) London.

MELVILLE (Fred. J.): Aero Stamps. A Descriptive Catalogue with Prices. London. (2) + 17 + (1) pp., 7⅛ x 4⅞ in., price 20¢. (FIRST EDITION.) Aero Stamp Collecting. A Practical Guide and Descriptive Catalogue. SECOND EDITION. 56 + (6) pp., price 1/2.

PAGANINI (Dr. Robert): Geschichte der Luftpost. Historischer Katalog samtlicher Luftposten. Edmund Stein, Potsdam. 39 + (1) pp., 10 x 7⅜ in., paper cover.

RIDGWAY (Brig.-Gen. R.): Air Post Stamps. ("Stamp Collecting" Hand-book No. 22), 44 + (4) pp., 7¼ x 4¾ in., paper cover, price 2/6. Author's Ed., cloth, price 5/6.

SIAM (Government of): Aviation in Siam. Price 2/9.

STENGER (Dr. Erich) & MATZENAU (Carl Conde de): (Die) deutsche Luftpost. Wertzeichen und Abstemplungen. (2) + 41 + (5) pp., 9½ x 6⅜ in., paper cover, 2/6.

CHUCHIN (F. G.): CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL POSTAGE STAMPS. Edited by F. G. Chuchin. Commissioner for Philately and Vouchers of U. S. S. R. Moscow, 1 Twerskaya-Yamskaya, 3. 1925. 204 + (4) (Adv.) pp., 7¾ x 5 in., paper cover, price

Contents: Preface, p. 3; Preface, 7; The Rural (Zemstvo) Post, 9 to 20, written by S. Antonof; Catalogue of the Russian Rural Postage Stamps, 23 to 192; Alphabetical Index of Districts, 193; Alphabetical Index of Governments, 196; List of the more

common words and expressions in Russian Zemstvo-post language with their translation in English, 199; and 4 pp. adv.; also plates I—I to XLV, illustrations of the different issues, and loose map of the districts with names, etc. in the Russian language. This being priced (where possible) and the latest is probably the most complete catalogue in existence and as such is a very valuable one, especially as it is published in English.

PACHONSKI (A.): CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS OF POLAND AND CENTRAL LITHUANIA. 1926. Published by A. Pachonski, Philatelic House, Jasna Nr. 16, Warsaw, Poland. XXIII + (1) + 67 (134) + 3 pp., 6⅛ x 4½ in., bound cloth, price 2/6. Printed in four languages: Polish, French, German, English in parallel columns on two pages and one plate: showing sheet of 100 stamps of Central-Lithuania 19020 Issue, 6Mk on 50Sk.

Preface: "We beg to present herewith to collectors the catalogue of the stamps of Poland and Central Lithuania. The necessity for a work, which would include not only Polish but also Central Lithuania stamps has been felt, and we are, thanks to the collaboration of eminent specialists, at last able to present to the public, a full list of all the stamp issues of Poland up to the present moment. This publication, which strictly speaking is not merely a price list, but also a work of reference, has as its object the fixing on the international market, of the current values for Polish and Central Lithuanian stamps. The present edition has been prepared in four languages to allow of its use internationally. It represents the results of careful and accurate studies and should be an indespensable work of reference to all collectors interested in the above stamp issuing countries."

Contents: Preface, pp. V-VI; Conditions of Sale, VII to X; Remarks, XI; Dictionary: French, English, German, Polish, XII to XXIII; Cat. of Postage Stamps Poland, 1 to 55; Cat. of Postage Stamps of Central Lithuania, 57 to 67; Advertisements, 2 pp.; Errors (typographical), 1 p.

WENNBERG (Harry): HARRY WENNBERG'S HANDBOOK OVER SVERIGES FRANKOTECKEN. Avd. I. Frimarken 1920-1924. Avd. II. Helsaker 1916-1924. Forlag: A.-B. Harry Wennberg, 82 Drottninggatan, Stockholm. 1925. 13 + (14 to 50, printed one side only) (37) pp., 7⅞ x 5⅜ in., paper cover, price 1/8.

Contents: Vara Svenska Frimarken 1920-1924, p. 3; Nagra Upplysningar om Tillverkningen av de under aren 1920-1924 I Sverige utgivna Frimarkena av Johannes Rudbeck, 7; Avdelning I. Frimarken 1920-24, 15 to 29; Avd. II. Helsaker 1916-24, 32 to 50.

COULSON (Horace E.): UNITED STATES 1893 Issue. The 2 Cent (Columbian). A Philatelic Research. By Horace E. Coulson. 1926. Published by Harris Publications Ltd., Windsor House, 46 Victoria St., London, S. W. I. 32 (64) pp. (printed one side only), 7¼ x 5 in., paper cover, 2/-(50c); art paper edition for private binding, 50 copies printed, price 3/3. ("Philatelic Magazine" Handbook, No. 8.)

Contents: Contents, p. 2; Historical, 3; Introductory, 4; Chapter I. Plates—Number Printed—Color—Varieties. Type I—Varieties. Type II, pp. 5 to 8; Chapter II. Some Minor Varieties of Type I—"Do" Type II, 9 to 11; III. Broken Hat Variety, 12; IV. Shifted and Double Transfers, 13-14; V. Guide Dots, 15 to 17; VI. Characteristic Cancellations, 18 to 28; VII. Check List, 29 to 31; *Bibliography* "Philatelic Magazine" Handbooks, 32. The check list catalogues 112 varieties (which is probably not complete as it is compiled from a single collection) of a common 2c U. S. stamp of which 1,464,588,750 and 1050 proof sets were issued and lists varieties as follows: 7 shades—21 frame (types I and II)—10 Minor (I)—10 Minor (II)—5 Broken Hat—11 Shifted and Double Transfers—7 Guide Dots—41 Characteristic Cancellations.

YVERT & TELLIER: ESSAI DE CLASSIFICATION DES TIMBRES-POSTE. 1925. Yvert & Tellier, Amiens. 15 + (1) pp., 6⅞ x 4¼ in., paper cover, price 1 fr. 50.

Contents: Stamps Without Surcharge—I. Name of Country indicated by Roman letters, p. 3-11. Name of Country not indicated by Roman letters, 4 to 9; Stamps With Surcharge—III. Surcharge giving the name of Country, 10—IV. Surcharge giving a new value, 11—V. Surcharge giving a new coinage, 12—VI. Miscellaneous Surcharges, 13 to 15. A fine list of inscriptions, Oriental characters, etc. found on stamps that confuse the beginner.

BELLAMY (Frank Arthur): (A) CONCISE REGISTER OF THE COLLEGE MESSENGER POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES AND CARDS USED IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, 1871-1895. TOGETHER WITH THE STAMPS USED BY THE OXFORD UNION SOCIETY, 1859-1885. Compiled by Frank Arthur Bellamy, Hon. M. A.; F. R. A. S.; F. R. P. S. L.; Corresponding Librarian of the Collectors' Club, New York. Oxford: J. Vincent, 109 High St. 1925. 20 pp., 10⅜ x 7⅝ in., paper cover, price 2/8.

From the "Introduction": "The cause and reason of this concise cat. or Register—are fourfold; to supplement the excellent pioneer account (The Oxford College Stamps, by Prof. A. S. Napier, S. Gibbons Monthly Journal, Vol. IV, Dec., 1893, pp. 120 to 123) of these very interesting relics of a unique phase of British Postal History; to correct in brief form the far too numerous errors and omissions in Mr. Cummings' published

history (College Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge, Oxford and London, 1904, 109 pp.) of these stamps; to give a very concise precise of my much larger history, from a wider general and philatelic aspect, which I fear will have to be preserved in its present manuscript form of nearly 700 quarto pages, owing to the expense of printing; also to fulfil a request made to me by a friend ten years ago to publish a full catalogue of all known varieties. The historical account referred to is the result of more than thirty years special investigation upon the use and history of these postage stamps, envelopes, and cards, and the formation of my collection of these items, many being unique, has progressed continuously until it includes 2500 specimens, and has become by far the finest collection of these stamps in existence.

Contents: Introduction, p. 3; Register: *Oxford,* Keble, 7 to 11—Hertford, 11-14—Merton, 14—Lincoln, 15—Exeter, 15-16—St. John's, 16—All Souls, 17—Balliol, 17—Oxford Union Society, 17 to 19; *Cambridge*: Selwyn, 19—Queens', 19—St. John's, 20.

WARD (W.): HOW TO TELL POSTAGE STAMPS USED IN SCOTLAND. By W. Ward. Cancellation Numbers, Penny Posts, etc. With Coloured Maps showing Postal Towns, Ferry and Ship Routes. 1926. W. Ward, 37 Lorne St., Lytham, Lancs. England. 16 pp., 7⅞ x 5¼ in., paper cover with additional Scottish plaid paper cover, price 1/6 net.

Contents: How to tell Postage Stamps Used in Scotland, 3; Postage Stamps of Great Britain Used in Scotland, 5 to 8; "Penny Posts", 9; Penny Posts, Ferries, and Ship Marks, (a) without numerals, 9-11. (b) with numerals, 11-12. (c) Numbers allotted after 1884, 12-13. (d) Stamping Numbers allocated 1892-1908 prior to letters in triangles, 13-14; Advertisements, 15-16. With double paged large maps: (1) London Midland and Scottish Railway Map of Northern Scotland; "Do" Southern Scotland. From page 3, I quote: "This by no means attempted to be a complete record or list of the varieties of Scottish postmarks of cancellations, but an endeavor to compile a catalogue of all known official Scottish cancellations from "1840" by numbers. The extraordinary interest taken by all collectors of British Stamps in specially noting their Scots' postmarks, and the frequent queries as to their designation is the mere excuse for this preface and publication. The "PENNY POST" Cancellations may not be complete but are compiled from Official and Private Records. No attempt is given to essay a comparative value—some, and many, are extremely rare—but I trust the list will satisfactorily assist many correspondents "and save me tons of letters and queries."

VERNE, COLLINS & CO. LTD.: VERNE, COLLINS & CO.'S ILLUSTRATED AND PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND AND ISLAND DEPENDENCIES. Verne, Collins & Co. Ltd., 140 Hereford St., Christchurch, N. Z. SECOND EDITION, 1925. 68 pp., 7¼ x 4½ in., paper cover, price 1/6 Net, with illustrations through the text.

The First Edition of this priced catalogue was published in 1923 and consisted of 57 pages and so this new edition has gained 11 pages. From Introduction: "The immediate success which attended our efforts to supply collectors of the stamps of New Zealand and the Island Dependencies with a reliable guide to the issues and their values, was made apparent by the reception accorded the first edition of this work. The present edition has been entirely revised and many new varieties have been added.

Contents: Introduction, p. 1; New Zealand, 2 to 45; Cook Islands, 45 to 49; Rarotonga, 49-50; Aitutaki, 50-52; Niue, 52-55; Penrhyn Island, 55-57; Great Barrier Island, 57-58; British Antarctia, 58; Samoa, 59-68.

MUNK (Dr. Herbert): KOHL-BRIEFMARKEN-HANDBUCH. 11. Auflage. Vollstandig neu bearbeitet von Dr. Herbert Munk. Verlag des "Vereins der Freunde des Kohl-Briefmarkenhandbuchs" Berlin W 8, Friedrichstrasse 162. *Lieferung* 7. DEUTSCHES REICH (Continued), pp. 929 to 1056+(8 adv.) pp., 7½ x 4½ in., paper cover, price 1/8. *Lieferung* 8. DEUTSCHES REICH (Completed), pp. 1057 to 1086 and NACHTRAG: Afghanistan to Deutches Reich, pp. 1087 to 1240—Title page, Preface, Index and Introduction to Band (Vol.) I + (8 adv.) pp., do, do, 2/8. Also Vol. I can be had (the 8 parts bound) complete in blue cloth cover for 15/8. Binding Case for Vol. I. may be had for 1/6.

Thus Vol. I., consisting of 1,428 pp., is the outstanding reference work of the different countries listed and is therefore the MOST VALUABLE HANDBOOK AND CATALOGUE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD FROM AFGHANISTAN TO GERMANY. The contemplated translation in the English language by The Collectors Club can come none too soon. My advice to all is to buy this book now while it is to be had at the published price.

ASCHER (Dr. Siegfried): GROSSER GANZSACHEN KATALOG 1924. Teil IV. Honduras-Mittelkongo, pp. 497 to 656 (inc. cover), 8 x 4¼ in., stiff paper cover, price 1/8. Binding Case for Band I. (Sections I to IV), with Addenda: Afghanistan to Haidarabad, pp. 657 to 696, and Title page, Index, Introduction, etc. XIX + (1) pp. and paper cover, price 2/8. Also to be had complete bound gray cloth, 720 pp., price 10/6. The title of Vol. I reads: GROSSER GANZSACHEN-KATALOG 1925. Auf Veranlassung

des Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Vereins zusammengestellt und bearbeitet von Dr. Ascher, Berlin-Wilmersdorf. Band I. Afghanistan-Mittelkongo. Borna-Leipzig: Verlag von Robert Noske. One more volume will complete this work (probably IV more parts) and then it will be the outstanding reference work on entires (Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers, commonly known as "Stationery") for the entire world. This catalogue is a necessary one as it is the only one that has been compiled in many years of the entire world. The philatelic press, auction catalogues, etc. are constantly publishing articles on complete collections which do not mention the entires of the countries treated of and therefore are not complete. No country can be complete without the envelopes, post cards and wrappers, as they are just as much an official issue as the adhesives, being on sale at the various post offices in all countries at the same stamp window where the adhesives are bought. I believe that these neglected issues are again coming into their own as they were from the beginning to about 1901, when our catalogue makers decided to cut-the-out of the catalogues on account of bulk. This is a SUPPLEMENT TO KOHL'S HANDBUCH and when both are completed will be the complete handbook or reference work to the complete official issues of all countries.

OTT (*C.*): (Die) POSTSTEMPEL VON SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. Von C. Ott. Verlag "Die Postmarke," Ges. M. B. H., Wien, IX., Kolingasse 2. 1925. 2. Verbesserte Auflage. 22 + (2) pp. (inc. cover), 9 x 6 in., paper cover. This is a second Edition of this work which was reviewed and contents given under Review No. 3, Half-year Ending, July, 1925. See "C. C. P.—P. L. Sup.", Vol. IV, p. 112.

(Die) POSTSTEMPEL DER HANSASTADTE. Von C. Ott. 30 + (2) pp. (inc. cover), do.
Contents: Hamburg, 4; Lubeck, 17; Bergedorf, 22; Bremen, 25. These two pamphlets are Nos. 3 and 6 of: Veroffentlichungen der Abstempelungssammler-Gruppe des Oesterreichischen Philatelisten-Klubs "Vindobona", a series of pamphlets (handbooks) on postmarks of various countries. Other pamphlets in this series are:

MULLER (Edwin): Oesterreich und Lombardei-Venetien, Ausgabe 1850, Verzeichnis der Abstempelungen. 1922. 58 pp. (Want, so cannot give contents.) No. 1.

MAYER (*Dr. Stephan*): (Die) Abtempelungen von Hannover. No. 2. (Want.)

MULLER (*Ewin*): Sprachenstreit und Poststempel im alten Oesterreich-Ungarn. 1925. 47 + (1) pp. (inc. cover), do. No. 4.
Contents: Introduction, 3; Oesterreichisches Reichsgebiet, 7; Ungarisches Reichsgebiet, 33.

LEO (*Alexander*): (Die) Abstempelungen der Auslandspostamter von Grossbritannien. 1925. 14 + (2) pp. (inc. cover), do. No. 5.
Contents: Introduction, 3; (Die) britischen Postamter Mittellandischen Meer, 4; (Die) britisch westindischen Postamter, 6; (Die) britischen Postamter in Mittel-und Sud-Amerika und auf den nichtbritischen westindischen Inseln, 8; Feldpostamter, 12; Flottenstationen, 13; *"BIBLIOGRAPHY"*, 14.

PIKE (*A. H.*): CHECK LIST OF METERED MAIL PERMITS. Compiled by A. H. Pike, 21 Moeller St., Binghamton, N. Y. List No. 3. 16 pp., 11 x 8½ in., price 25c. This is an addendum to first two lists.
Contents: Postage Meter Co., 2 to 13; Mail-O-Meter Indicias, 14 to 16; Postage Meters Used in Canada Nos. 4000 to 4052, 16; Postage Meters Used in Great Britain, 16.

EDITRICE FILATELICA: ANNUARIO FILATELICO. II Edizione, 1924. Editrice Filatelica, 19 Corso Francia, Torino. VIII + (4) + 307 + (1) pp. and 8 leaves (dividing book into sections), 8⅜ x 5½ in., paper cover, price L. 12.
Contents: *BIBLIOGRAPHY*: Publicazioni di Editrice Filatelica, p. V; Intro., VI; Directory of Italian Philatelists by towns, pp. 1 to 235; Corrections, Etc., 237-240; Alphabetical Index of Italian Philatelists, 241-281; Index to Italian Societies, 283-284; *BIBLIOGRAPHY*: Index Philatelic Journals, 285; Index to Italian Towns, 287-294; *BIBLIOGRAPHY*: Decrees concerning Italian stamps issued since 1924, 295-297; Maps, 299-305.

INDICE BIBLIOGRAFICO FILATELICO (Fino a tutto il 1924). 1925. Editrice Filatelica, Torino. I EIXIONE. 14. (2) pp., 11⅛ x 8¾ in., paper cover, price L. 3. Also Special edition better paper, price L. 3.50. ("Collana di Pubblicazioni Filateliche No. 4.")
Contents: Index to special works on Countries, alphabetically arranged, pp. 3 to 12; Miscellaneous Works, 12 to 14.

BEGALLI (*Romano*): ANNULLAMENTI SPECIALI (Catalogo-elenco degli annullamenti occasionali e di publicita emessi dai 1894 al 1924). Parte I—Italia. 1925. Editrice Filatelica, Torino. I EDIZIONE. (2) 12 (24, printed one side only) (2) pp., 11⅛ x 8¾ in., paper cover, price L. 3.50. Also Special Ed., price L. 5. ("Collana di Publicazioni Filateliche No. 2.")
Contents: Introduction, p. 2; Catalogue of special advertising postmarks of Italy, 4 to 12.

GRIONI (*Federico*): CATALOGO PREZZO-CORRENTE 1926 dei Francobolli D'ITALIA—FIUME—S. MRINO—COLONIE ITALIANE AND UFFICI ITALIANI all'ESTERO. Federico Grioni, Milano: Via dai Monte Napoleone, 45. Amiens: Imprimerie Yvert &

Tellier. 1926. (8)—123—(1)—16 (adv.)—(1) (Index)—(3) pp., 7⅜ x 4¼ in., bound cloth, price L. 15.

Contents: Preface, erc. (4 to 8); Cat., 1 to 119; Sets of stamps, 120-123; Adv., 15 pp., Index. A fine catalogue of Italian and Italian Colonies and States with many of the stamps priced.

LANGLOIS (M.) & VENEZIANI (Eug.): NOMENCLATURE GENERALES DES BUREAUX DE POSTE FRANCAIS de toutes categories avec indication des griffes obliterantes qui leur ont ete attribuees (1849-1876). Amiens: Imprimerie Yvert & Tellier. 1926. (4)—279—(1) pp., 7⅝ x 4½ in., paper cover, price 3/2.

Contents: Preface, 3; History of Cancellations, 5; Paris Office, 9 to 24; Town Offices (alphabetically arranged), 25 to 209; Alsace-Lorraine, 211-218; Meurthe-et-Moselle, 219-220; Var, 21; Corse, 222; Algeria, 223-233; Foreign, 234-240; Miscellaneous, 241-257; Railroad, 258; Army Field, 259-274; 1849-75 Post Office Numbers, 275-276; Index, 277-2779. A valuable pamphlet for the collector of the stamps of France as any cancellation number can be located if the name of the town is known.

GYOZO (Dr. Weinert): MAGYARORSZAG LEVELBELYEGEINEK KATALOGUSA 1850-1925. Fuggelek: Az u. n. Megszallais-es-nyugat Magyarorszagi Belyegek, osszealliotta Weinert Gyozo Dr. A. Hirado Kiadasa, Bratislava, Pozsony. 167—(1) pp., 7⅞ x 4½ in., paper cover, 2/—.

Contents: Preface, 3; Part I: Austria stamps used in Hungary, 5 to 26; Hungarian stamps, 27 to 97; III: Occupation stamps, 99 to 146; IV: Nyugatmagyarorszag, 147 to 156; 157-167 Adv.

WARD (W.): (The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE 1840-1925. By W. Ward. London: Harris Publications Ltd., Windsor House, 46 Victoria St., S. W. I. 1926. 80 pp., 7¼ x 4⅞ in., paper cover, price 2/8.

Contents: Index, p. 2; Introduction, 3; First Official Posts, 5; Chapt. I: 1st Issue, 1849 (2nd Republic), 6; II: Stamps of the Presidency, 1852, 11; III: Issues of the III. Empire, 1853, 62, 13; IV: Laureated Issues of the Empire, 1862-70, 16; V: Provisional (Bordeaux) Issues of 1870, 20; VI: Balloon and Pigeon Posts During the Siege of Paris, 1870-71, 24; VII: 1st Issue of the 3rd Republic, 1871-73, 26; VIII: Issues of 1872-3, 28; IX: 1876-90 Issues, 30; X: Issues 1891-1900, 35; XI: World's Exhibition (Paris) Issue of 1900, 37; XII: Re-Drawn Issue of 1902, 40; XIII: Sower Type of 1903, 41; XIV: Re-Drawn Sower Types of 1906-16, Including Re-Issued 5c. and 15c. and New 45c. Value, 43; XV: 1917-18 Issues on "G. C." Paper, 45; XVI: 1918-20 Issues on "Mince" Paper, 47; XVII: 1920-25. Re-Issues and New Colours, 48; XVIII: Pasteur Issues, 50; XIX: Olympic Games Commemoratives, 51; XX: Ronsard Commemoratives, 53; XXI: Exhibition of Decorative Arts Commemoratives, 54; XXII: Philatelic Exhibition Commemoratives, 1925, 56; XXIII: Red Cross and Charity Issues (Official), 56; XXIV: Newspaper Postal Tax Stamps of 1868-61; XXV: Postage Due Stamps, 64; XXVI: Precancels of 1920-24, 69; XXVIII Millesime Numbers, 69; XXVIII: Railway Parcel Stamps, 70; XXIX: Military Stamps of France, 72; XXX: Foreign Agency and Official Postal Cancellations of France, 74; XXXI: Check List of the Numbers of the Departments of France, 75; XXXII: Biographical Notes on Artists and Engravers of French Stamps, 76; *"BIBLIOGRAPHY"*: Other Information on the Stamps of France can be found in the following books, pp. 78 and 79. This is "Philatelic Magazine" Handbook, No. 10 and Mr. Ward certainly has condensed a great deal concerning the stamps of France into this small pamphlet of 80 pages and is the first book in the English language to cover all the issues of France. A check list of all varieties is given at the end of each chapter. So, Mr. Collector, you need this book.

MEREDITH (W. G.): (The) POSTAGE STAMPS OF IRELAND 1922-1925. By W. G. Meredith, 5 Elmbourne Road, London, S. W. 17, May, 1925. 48 pp. and 4 plates, 7¼ x 4⅞ in., paper cover, price 2/6 Net. SECOND EDITION. The First Edition, consisting of 16 pp. was reviewed in the "C. C. P." III, 4 (Oct., 1924) page 172D.

Contents: Introduction, 1; Index, 2; Dollard Overprints, 3; Thom Five Line Overprints, 8; Thom Three Line Overprints, 17; Harrison Overprints, 20; Permanent Issue, 21; Priced Check List, 22; Controls, 24; ERRORS AND VARIETIES: 1. Errors appearing on the original British Stamp, 29—II. Major Typographical Errors in the Overprint, 30—III. Errors due to Shifted Settings or Overprints, 31—IV: Varieties due to Defective, Broken or Misplaced Type, 34—V. Miscellaneous Varieties, 47; Distinguishing Features of the Various Overprints, 48.

POOLE (Bertram W. H.): (The) STAMP COLLECTOR'S GUIDE. By Bertram W. H. Poole. Published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Portland, Me.-Beverly, Mass. (Mekeel's Handbook No. 2). FOURTH EDITION. 54—(2) pp., 9¼ x 6⅛ in., paper cover, price 35 cents.

Contents: Author's Foreword, 2; Chapter I: Design, 3; II: Color, 4; III: Paper, 5; IV: Paper Varieties, 6; V: Watermark, 8; VI: Separation, 10; VII How to Measure Perforations, 12; VIII: Gum, 13; IX: Line Engraving, 14; X: Surface Printing, 15; XI: Lithography, 16; XII: Embossed and Type Set Stamps, 17; XIII: Reprints, 19;

XIV: Remainders, 20; XV: Fakes and Counterfeits, 21; XVI: Bogus Stamps, 22; XVII: Errors, 23; XVIII: Proof Essays, 24; XIX: Provisional Issues, 25; XX: Miscellaneous Explanations, 27; XXI: Postage Due Stamps, 30; XXII: Official Stamps, 31; XXIII: Registered Letter Stamps, 33; XXIV: Express and Special Delivery Stamps, 34; XXV: Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamps, 35; XXVI: Parcel Post Stamps, 37; XXVII: Postal Fiscals, 39; XXVIII: Postal Savings Bank Stamps, 40; XXIX: Newspaper Stamps, 42; XXX: Stamps for Other Special Purposes, 43; XXXI: Collection Arrangement, 47; XXXII: A Guide to Classification, 49.

HEKKER'S (N. V.) POSTZEGELHANDEL: CATALOGUE OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF RARE POSTAGE STAMPS TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY N. V. HEKKER'S POSTZEGELHANDEL, Reguliersbreestraat 24, Amsterdam. At Hotel "Krasnapolsky" Warmoesstraat 183, Amsterdam, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 1st and 2nd, 1926. 48 pp., 10½ x 7⅝ in., paper cover. SUPPLEMENT: "Photos of Rare Postage Stamps, 27 plates of 440 types, (every item in catalogued illustrated), 8⅞ x 6⅛ in. A very unusual auction sale of stamps. Printed on fine paper. Each lot is listed as follows: No. of lot; Photo page (Supp.); Date; Description; No. in Catalogues: Yvert & Tellier, Stanley Gibbons, Scott. After the sale, this catalogue with prices attached, will be a good reference on the stamps described.

WALTER (Ernst A.): GESCHICHTE DER POSTFREIMARKEN VON ALTDEUTSCHLAND. Eine Historische Gesamtdarstellung des Philatelistischen Gebietes der Altdeutschen Staaten von Ernst A. Walter. Freiberg I. SA. Verlag von Kurt Geissler. 1921. 84 pp., 9⅜ x 7½ in., paper cover.

Contents: Index, 2; Vorwort, 3; Bedeutung der Klassischen Marken fur Gegenwart u. Zukunft, 5; Klassischen Marken des Bayernlandes; (A) Ziffermarken, 7. (B) Wappenmarken, 10; Marken des Sachsenlandes, 13; Marken des Konigreiches Preussen: (A) Bildnis-Marken, 18. (B) Wappen-und Ziffer-Marken, 19; Markenausgaben von Schleswig-Holstein aus den Jahren 1850-1866, 23; Konigreich Hannover und seine Postfreimarken, 28; Postfreimarken des Grossherzogtums Baden, 32; Portomarken der Badischen Landpost, 37; Wurttembergischen Kreuzermarken 1851-1874, 40; Thurn und Taxis, 46; Braunschweigischen Franko-Marken, 54; Freimarken des Grossherzogtums Oldenburg, 58; Marken des Postbezirkes der Freien Stadt Bremen, 61; Markenausgaben von Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 64; Marken des Freistadtischen Postbezirkes Hamburg, 66; Marken der Freien Stadt Lubeck, 70; Freimarken des Bergedorfer Postbezirkes, 74; Marken von Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 77; Norddeutsche Postbezirk, 79; Bemerkungen zu nebenstehender chronologisch, ubersicht, 82; Nachwort, 83.

MELVILLE (Fred. J.): UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS 1922-1925, by Fred J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society. MCMXXV. Published by the Philatelic Institute, London, 26, Plumstead High St., S.E. 18. 93—7 (blank) pp., 8⅛x6⅜ in., paper cover, price 2/6 net (62c plus postage).

All philatelic America should rejoice, but we don't. I only wish we did, for Mr. Melville has given us a handbook on our very latest stamps that is meant for beginners, medium collectors and, yes, you advanced collectors also. For in this handbook of 93 pages is given all that is known concerning these issues to date. To begin with, I quote from "Introductory Note": "No country in the world has produced so many issues of such sustained interest and beautiful execution as the U. S., and with the intensive specialism in its earlier issues, these are passing into the collections of Midas and Croesus. But the object of the present study is to indicate the charm and interest that remains for the lighter-pursed collector in such a series as is current to-day in the great republic of North America. The series appeals on the score of pictorial variety, harmony of treatment, excellence of engraving, and diversity of colour. It appeals to the philatelist: (1) different methods of manufacture, (2) plating possibilities, however, are excluded on account of the great number, (3) re-entries (some already found), and (4) retouches (two already known). But, beyond all this, the series comes with an appeal unique in the annals of regular stamp issues. In it and through it the Post Office Department has chosen to express the ideals of a nation, and has given full reign to sentiment. Contents: Introductory Note, p. 7; Chapter I. The Inspiration of the Issue, 11; II. Process of Manufacture, 15; III. The Issue of 1922-23—One Cent to Five Dollar, 33 to 67; IV. Harding Memorial Stamp, 68; V. Additions to 1922-23 Series—½c, 1½c and Fractional Provisionals, 72 to 74; VI. Huguenot-Walloon Series, 77; VII. Lexington-Concord Series, 79; VIII. Norse-American Series, 81; IX. Air Mail Stamps, 85; X, Special Delivery—10c, 15c, 20c, 89; XI. Special Handling, 91; Appendix: Output, 92. The scheme of cataloguing the regular issues is as follows (given under each value, where they apply): Illustration, description, color, first issued, biography (in case of portraits)—descriptive (in case of a picture)—philatelic: Imperforate; Booklets; Plate Varieties; Rotary Plates; Coils; Plate Numbers. All in all, a very fine catalogue of these stamps. The illustrations are exceptionally fine. Wake up American collectors and procure this catalogue, for you need it if you collect these stamps.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

120 West 49th Street . . New York City

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Since the January issue of 1926, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:

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The following gentlemen are candidates for membership:

716 Harry A. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.
Proposed by W. D. Pierson.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

717 Louis G. Barrett, West Roxbury, Mass.
Proposed by C. K. B. Nevin.
Seconded by Fernald Hutchins.

719 Samuel Tanenbaum, New York City.
Proposed by Edward Stern.
Seconded by J. C. Morgenthau.

720 Philip M. Weiss, Cincinnati, O.
Proposed by Adolph Fennell.
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser.

721 Malcolm H. Ganser, Norristown, Pa.
Proposed by Eugene Klein.
Seconded by J. B. Chittenden.

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Wm. G. Pilgrim, New York City.
R. G. Hitchman, Toronto, Can.

DEATHS

With deep regret we report the death of Mr. Otto Luft, of Richmond Hill, L. I., who died April, 1926. He joined the Club as member No. 555 in January, 1925.

The death of General C. A. Coolidge is reported on page 116.

Library Report for 1925

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Collectors Club.

I am happy to report that the Library is fully card-cataloged, and that 20,000 cards are now available to determine what we have. Your Librarian is engaged in card-cataloging in addition, known works in Philatelic literature which we do not now possess. I have been slow in purchasing works which are not in the Library, as W. R. Richetts has not been able to furnish me with a set of cards of his Library. The outstanding need is that we

should obtain a duplicate set of cards, describing his Library and prepare for him an index of our Library.

In addition to the many gifts that we have received, and are recorded below, I have received notice from the heirs of Edward Boker Sterling, of Trenton, N. J., that he has left to us all of his philatelic Library. I understand that these will require several boxes and much space as well as considerable time to catalog. Mr. Sterling, his son, is retaining them until we move to our new Club House. Mr. Ricketts also writes that he will send several cases, and is only waiting for us to find a proper space for them.

The Board of Governors donated $100.00 for Library purposes, very little of which has been expended.

We are greatly indebted to Harry M. Konwiser, for his many hours of labor, in taking over the task of assorting and card cataloging our duplicate collection. I again remind the Collectors Club that it should plan the establishment of an endowment for the Library. It could easily absorb all of the time of a Librarian and a Stenographer. The finest piece of work we can do for Philately, will be to publish a catalog of our Library, which like that of the Earl of Crawford, should include a description of all known philatelic literature.

In behalf of the members of the Club it becomes my pleasant privilege to express our deep appreciation of the very many valuable gifts which we have received in 1925. A list of the special works and their donors is hereby annexed, and made part of this report. I have not, however, had time to include a list of the journals with whom we have regularly exchanged.

Mr. Ricketts has continued his elaborate and splendid review in the columns of our Journal, which is readily admitted by everyone interested in philatelic literature, to be of the highest standard and of great philatelic value.

Mr. Ricketts proposes to spend the first week in April in New York, and we hope in that time to prepare an outline of the nature and character of our Exhibit of philatelic literature, authorized by the Board of Governors fo the Exhibition in October.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. CHITTENDEN,
Librarian.

Many Journals. Donated by D. D. Berolzheimer.
Many Journals. Donated by W. W. Jewett.
Poststempel von Oldenburg. Donated by D. D. Berolzheimer.
U. S. Stamps first Ed. bound. Donated by D. D. Berolzheimer.
Brushnells Magazine Vols. 1-5 1919-22 complete. onated by D. D. Berolzheimer.
Reprint Costors W. S. Locals (Orig. Parts.) plete. Donated by D. D. Berolzheimer.
Poststempel von Oldenburg. Donated by D. D. Berolzheimer.
Handbuch der Abstempelungen Altoesterreich. Lieferung 3. Donated by E. Muller.
Confederation. Donated by H. S. Severn.
Magazines Danmarks, Dansk Vestindiens Helsager. Donated by K. P. K.
Scotts American Postage Stamps Album. Donated by Dr. Morgenthau.
Handboek der Postwearden van Nederlandsch's Indie, second edition 1870, De Luxe binding 15 x 11½. Donated by Ned. Ver. Post.
Nederlandsch Philatelisten Adresboek, 1924. Donated by Editor.
Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Soc. Donated by A. E. Lichtenstein.
Maison Romeko Prix Courant, 1925. Donated by Editor.
Katalog der Bayerischen Postkarten nebst Preisverzeichnis. Donated by Dr. E. Stenger.
Deutsche Kriegsmarken und Kriegsganzsachen. Donated by Dr. E. Stenger.
Bogeneinteilung und Auflagenummern Bayern's Postwertzeichen. Donated by Dr. E. Stenger.
Essais und Proben der Brief Porto Telegraphie etc., von Bayern. Donated by Dr. E. Stenger.
Postablagern, Landpostboten und Posthilfstellung v. Bayern. Donated by Dr. E. Stenger.
Muehlradstempel von Bayern. Donated by Dr. E. Stenger.
Who is Who in Philately, 1925. Donated by A. H. Harris.
Specialized U. S. Second Edition. Donated by S. S. C. C.
Scotts Superior Catalogue U. S. Locals, etc. Donated by Pub.
Kohl's Briefmarken Handbuch Lieferung (5). Donated by Dr. Munk.
Oppens P. S. Album, London, 1874 (18th Ed.). Donated by Dr. Holder.
Versteigerung der Bibliothek von H. Clark. Donated by A. Bungerz.
Stanley Gibbons, Stamps Foreign Countries, part 2, 1925. Donated by Pub.
Nova Scotia Booklet No. 34. Donated by B. W. H. Poole.
Postage Stamps of British Col. and Van Couver Island. Donated by B. W. H. Poole.
Stamps of Prince Ed. Island, booklet No. 27. Donated by B. W. H. Poole.
Denmark, booklet No. 37. Donated by B. W. H. Poole.
Crete, booklet No. 35. Donated by B. W. H. Poole.
U. S. Virgin Islands, No. 21. Donated by B. W. H. Poole.
Germany, Handbuch, No. 12. Donated by B. W. H. Poole.
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Evenings at the Collectors Club

Netherland and Colonies shown by Dr. C. W. Hennan

On Wednesday, March 24th, Dr. C. W. Hennan of Chicago displayed a portion of his collection of Netherland and Colonies.

At the commencement of his remarks, Dr. Hennan explained that he could only show a portion of his early Dutch stamps as a considerable portion of the collection was away in London being written up by Mr. Frank Godden ready for the Exhibition in October.

Dr. Hennan's remarks on relative rarity and on the under valuation of many of the rare items were most interesting.

Throughout the collection he showed a number of die proofs, essays and rejected designs many dating from 1851, among these a block of 9 of the first 5c. of the original plate proof.

In the issued stamps he showed typical varieties of each plate of each value in pairs, singles and strips.

In the perforated stamps of 1867 to 1871 he showed a wonderful lot of the different die varieties and perforations, many on covers and with many varieties of rare perforations, among these the very rare 15c. Die I. perforated 10½ x 10.

Dr. Hennan also drew attention to a number of dangerous counterfeits especially those coming from Switzerland and Paris, some of which were really very close imitations of originals especially the large 10 Gulden. In this, as he pointed out, the best test is that the counterfeit is slightly shorter all round than the original.

In the Dutch Indies an interesting exhibit was covered, dated from 1805 and used for 10 stivers.

Covers were also shown of 1842 of unpaid and paid type.

Probably the finest thing in the issued stamps that was shown was a 10c. imperf of 1864, a used strip of ten believed to be unique.

Another fine piece was the 1865, 10c. perforated, block of 9 used.

All varieties of perforations in the later issues were shown in singles, pairs and blocks.

Dr. Hennan drew attention to the fact that in Scott's catalog the 2c. of 1876 in yellow or yellow-orange color, very close to the color of the 2½c., has been thrown out as they believe them to be bogus. He states, however, that he has correspondence from the Dutch Government certifying that these are absolutely genuine.

In the later issues especially in the Provisionals, Dr. Hennan showed many errors, such as double and inverted surcharges and overprints and also a rare specimen set issued to Postal Delegates at Stockholm in 1924 and a specimen set on the Jubilee issue which are stated to be exceptionally rare.

The stamps of Curacoa and Surinam were also shown with many rare and uncataloged varieties.

Cuba Exhibited by Hans Lagerloef

On Wednesday, April 7th, Hans Lagerloef gave a display of the stamps of Cuba together with a very interesting talk on Cuba itself, which he had recently visited.

At the commencement of his talk he told us that he had just come back from Sweden and he brought the special greetings of the Postmaster General to the *Collectors Club* and gave us the good news that the Swedish Post Office had decided to make an exhibit in October at the Grand Central Palace and the Assistant Postmaster General of Sweden will come over personally for this purpose.

Mr. Lagerloef, who is well known in Sweden through his numerous and valuable donations to the Stockholm Postal Museum informed us that the authorities in Sweden were anxious that this Museum should not get into the rut so often found in Government Departments. They had, therefore, formed an Association termed, the "Friends of the Postal Museum in Stockholm." In this Association there are only two Honorary Members, H. R. H. the Swedish Crown Prince, and Hans Lagerloef.

Mr. Lagerloef exhibited a large photograph of a design that has been made to be shown here in October consisting of a very fine portrait of the former Postmaster General of Sweden made entirely of Postage Stamps.

In speaking of the stamps of Cuba, Mr. Lagerloef drew attention to the fact that he thought there were more fakes used postally in the stamps of Cuba than in any other country.

He said that thanks to men like General Goethals and Sergt. General Gorgas, Cuba had been made one of the healthiest places to live in and Havana had the lowest death rate of any City in Latin America.

Mr. Lagerloef then passed round four volumes of his large and important collection of Cuba.

A special feature in this was the great number of essays and proofs of these stamps that he had been able to get together. Even specialists like Ferrars H. Tows stated that in this collection there were many such essays that he had never seen.

Competition Night at the Club

The informal competitions which the entertainment committee provides from time to time always create consideration attention, and at the meeting held April 21, 1926, some especially interesting collections were shown.

The first prize was awarded to Hans Lagerloef for a selection of interesting pages from his vast collection, that were of outstanding importance. The most valuable items in the lot were the 1d and 2d Post Office Mauritius—possibly the most popular of the world's rarities. The members spent much time over the pages, for they were of such diversified character that nearly every specialist found something of interest in the lot.

Second prize was awarded to Charles J. Phillips for a specialized collection of Servia. This collection was an inspiration to many, for it showed what could be accomplished in the way of philatelic research with a comparatively small outlay of cash.

The other collections were also of interest and the only regret of the judges was that they could not all be awarded prizes. The judges were O. A. Schenck of Columbus and Harry M. Konwiser.

T. Charlton Henry Exhibits British West Indies

The collections of Major T. Charlton Henry are always a particular joy to the specialist, for every specimen is immaculate and as perfect as it is possible to obtain.

His collection of the 20th Century issues of the British West Indies which was shown at the meeting held on May 5th, 1926, is practically complete and consists of unused blocks and singles of every variety and shade.

Many of the blocks are practically unique and Major Henry was given a hearty vote of thanks for his interesting display.

Exhibition of E. R. Ackerman Collection of Combination Covers

On the evening of May 19th a selection of three groups from Congressman E. R. Ackerman's collection was shown at the Collectors' Club by Elliott Perry.

First there were shown two volumes of British stamps used from British post offices in foreign countries—many of the stamps being on covers. A number of these are exceedingly rare and may perhaps even be unique. Several of the covers bore stamps of the countries in which they originated in addition to the British stamps.

One of the more interesting covers bore several copies of the 2 sh. blue Great Britain of 1867 and several copies of the 5c green Peru of the 1866 issue. The envelope was postmarked "Iquique, Peru," having been used before the war between Peru and Chili. Iquique is now in Chili.

The second group of the exhibit consisted of about a dozen pages from Mr. Ackerman's collection of the Confederate States general issues. Several large blocks of the large 5c green and 5c blue were shown and a complete pane of 100 of the 2c green, together with several covers bearing this 2c. There were also a number of unusually interesting covers bearing the large 10c blue and also the 10c rose and an unused pair, strip and block of the 10c rose.

The third group comprised one volume containing covers bearing United States stamps used in combination with those of other countries, particularly Hawaii, Danish West Indies, Mexico and Peru. Some of the covers carried in the West Indian mail bore stamps of three different countries, while one cover, which quite possibly holds the record for such combination usage, bears the stamps of four different countries.

The exhibit was viewed with great interest and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was given Mr. Ackerman.

Cape of Good Hope—Exhibited by A. F. Lichtenstein

On Wednesday, June 2nd, the last meeting of the season was held, at which Alfred F. Lichtenstein exhibited his magnificent collection of Cape of Good Hope. He drew attention to many interesting points and stressed the rarity of various stamps which, in his opinion, differed materially from the catalog prices.

In the triangular stamps, the exhibitor mentioned that it was uncommon to find used copies with three good margins. The unused he considered much rarer than catalog prices indicated when in superb condition.

Throughout the collection an effort has been made to obtain rare cancellations with a view to later study. The ordinary cancellation consists of the letters, "C. G. H.," within bars. Town postmarks and colored postmarks are distinctly rare, but the exhibitor specially warned us against bank cancellations which are often sold as town cancellations whereas they are relatively common.

In the first issue on the blued paper the more important items were some superb unused including pairs of the 1d. and 4d.

In the used a block of 8 of the 1d. on cover and a very interesting soldier's letter used to England and franked with only a 1d. red instead of the usual 4d. rate.

In the Perkins Bacon printing on white paper there were two fine blocks of 8 unused and an extremely rare 1d. printed on the back, this stamp being pale rose on the face and a kind of carmine red on the back not being an offset but a clear distinct double print.

The 4d. stamp was shown with a distinct blue cancellation and quite a number with red cancellations.

Two halves of the 4d. were shown cut the wrong way and used for the single rate.

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VOLUME V. NO. 4 OCTOBER, 1926

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by
THE COLLECTORS CLUB, NEW YORK CITY

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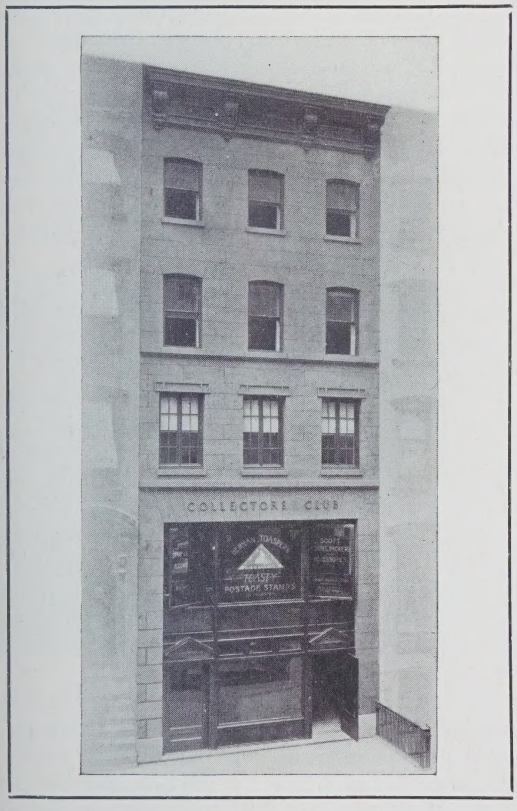
COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. V OCTOBER 1926 No. 4

The Collectors Club Building

By H. L. Lindquist.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB is now located in its new home at 51 West 48th Street, New York City—a fact which not only marks an epoch in the history of the club but which is an achievement of significance to philately. The acquisition of real property creates an atmosphere of permanency and stability and will undoubtedly instill a greater respect for our hobby in the minds of non-collectors. The mere announcement of our moving has already stimulated a favorable reaction and in a recent issue of the *"Winged Foot"*, the monthly journal of the *New York Athletic Club*, the statement was made that one of the most exclusive clubs in New York was devoted to collectors of stamps and had just acquired its own club house.



Collectors Club Building

The rooms devoted to the club activities are well laid out and attractively furnished and should very soon develop into the logical meeting place for both local and visiting members. The main meeting room, in which the regular meetings and the auctions will be held, takes up the entire front portion of the third floor and is equipped with special lighting arrangements for exhibition purposes. This room will comfortably seat as many people as are likely to attend any of our affairs and will be cleared of the folding chairs when not in use for a regular meeting or auction so as to present an attractive lounge for the members.

Directly above the main meeting room, on the fourth floor, is an equally large Reception Room around the walls of which are attractive built in book shelves. Here is housed the newly acquired Philatelic Library of Joseph S. Rich, all handsomely bound, and which is

detailed more fully elsewhere in this issue. This room is sure to be one of the most popular in the club house due to its cozy and comfortable atmosphere and attractive furnishings. In the rear of the fourth floor is located the secretary's office, which is also filled to the full with bookcases. On this floor is located an attractive ladies rest room where facilities are provided for freshening up when staying in the city.

On the fifth floor is located the main library room in which sectional bookcases are stacked to the ceiling and filled to capacity with philatelic publications. There is a storeroom for handbooks, unsorted publications, and other library material adjoining this main room and in the rear is a small Committee Room where special groups can congregate. This room is also well lined with bookcases. There are vaults opening from all of the large rooms in which to house the rarest books of the library and in the basement shelves are provided for the duplicate volumes and magazines that might be desired by other clubs or collectors.

Aside from the rooms devoted to the club activities, the dealers offices will prove a magnet for many collectors. On the third floor adjoining our main club room, will be found the dean of all our American Philatelic Auctioneers, J. C. Morgenthau. The entire second floor is taken up by the offices of Herman Toaspern, George B. Sloane and Marshall Hancock and it is especially interesting to note that these four firms, while all dealing in stamps, do not compete in any way. Mr. Toaspern occupies the front of the building having a magnificent large window decorated with stamps and lettering that will attract attention from the street. In addition to continuing his Specialized Auction Sales, he will carry a full line of the Scott packets and publications and a splendid stock of single stamps for both the specialist and the general collector. Mr. Sloane has a commodious reception room and a private office and will continue his popular auctions as his main activity. The office of Mr. Hancock adjoins this and he will continue his wholesale offers for dealers. A cordial invitation is extended all collectors to visit these dealers as well as the rooms of the Club.

The main floor will be rented as a store to a non-philatelic business and in the rear the janitor will have his quarters, so as to be available when required. A self-operating elevator is at the end of the main corridor and stops at all floors.

The campaign which has culminated in this important forward step started just five years ago when our dingy old quarters were at their dingiest.

Amid the dust and dirt which had accumulated from the neglect that necessarily followed our entry in the World War, Dr. J. Brace Chittenden saw possibilities for a rehabilitation—and he set to work to realize them. That the time was ripe for such action was apparent from the start. His very first reorganization meeting with Alfred F. Lichtenstein and Julius C. Morgenthau assured him of the necessary financial backing without which little could have been accomplished. Not only did this backing and cooperation insure the funds necessary to carry on the work but it created a confidence in the minds of everyone and success was assured.

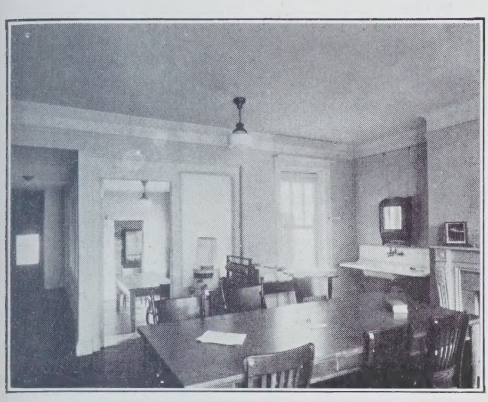
During the first year or two of the campaign, Dr. Chittenden did some of his best work. Almost daily he would invite some "victim" to luncheon and then while they were under the influence of the Doctor's genial personality he would extract a promise for some needed equipment or cooperation.

The writer, fresh from Chicago, was one of the first victims to fall for the Doctor's blandishments. Under the impression that he was merely to lend a helping hand in the inauguration and management of this magazine, he started out hopefully to prepare dummies and solicit advertisements and articles for the first issue which appeared in January 1922. As soon as this was under way the Doctor gracefully and efficiently turned his attention to other needed developments leaving the magazine on our hands up to the present time.

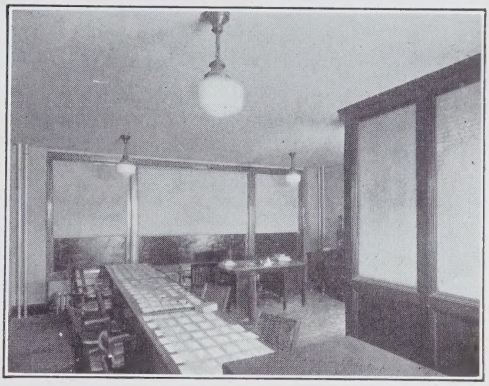
In the meantime he had garnered a typewriter and other needed office equipment from our former vice-president Emil M. Sperling, a complete equipment of

bookcases and other important articles of furniture from Abraham Hatfield, Jr., an addressograph from Theodore E. Steinway, and files, rugs, lamps, a clock, chairs, tables, pictures and other necessary articles from various other members. The club rooms began to take on a cheerful and inviting appearance.

The Doctor then turned his attention to what is destined to be his monumental labor in building up the *Collectors Club Library*. A splendid foundation had al-

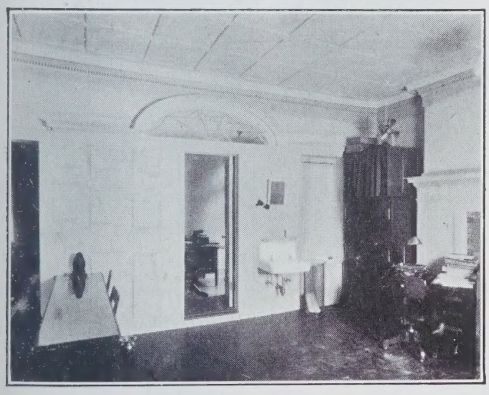


Office of J. C. Morgenthau



Office of Herman Toaspern

ready been laid through several years of painstaking effort by Joseph S. Rich, who had personally donated many of the outstanding works and catalogs to the club. Then the opportunity came to acquire the famous library of Victor Suppantschitsch and through the generosity of Theodore E. Steinway this addition at one stroke lifted the library into a class by itself. Hundreds of individual gifts have helped to fill in the gaps and round out one of the finest philatelic libraries in existence. The



Office of Marshall Hancock

Office of George B. Sloane

most recent acquisition of the Rich library is another wonderful step forward and this is to be followed by the splendid library of William R. Rickett's which is without question one of the best indexed working libraries in existence. The present *Collectors Club Building* is more or less built around this library which will continue to exist as a permanent monument to all those instrumental in its formation.

All of this time the club has been growing. With a start of less than 100 members in 1922 the club now has a membership of nearly 700—representing the outstanding collectors in International Philately. This growth will undoubtedly receive a new impetus and continue unabated until every important collector will

feel the necessity of associating himself with an organization of so much constructive value in stabilizing the hobby.

Such an organization must of necessity have a building or more or less permanency in which to house its library and fittingly entertain its members and guests. The present building while only partially fulfilling all of the requirements is a tremendous stride in the right direction—and will lead to bigger things. The fact that we have reached this enviable position is due largely to the generous and unwavering support of Alfred F. Lichtenstein. Without him we might still be dreaming and planning of the future. Now we can continue to dream of greater things but from a vantage point that will make it materially easier of accomplishment.

The floor plans of the building that were shown in our April issue have undergone some slight modifications but these only affect the front rooms on the first three floors which are ten feet shorter than shown on the plans. The accompanying photographs will give some slight idea of the appearance of the finished building and some of the rooms but we hope that each one of our readers, and particularly the members of the Club, will take advantage of the first opportunity to visit the building and make a personal inspection.

Joseph S. Rich Library

By Dr. J. Brace Chittenden

DURING its thirty years of existence the Collectors Club of New York has had many occasions to feel a deep and sincere gratitude for the personal work and devoted service of many of its members. To none however will those that follow us have occasion to recall with deeper and kindlier feeling than the name of Joseph Rich. He enjoyed the honor of being No. 1 on our list of members with J. M. Andreini, as no one living seems authorized to state exactly which one should have the precedence.

Mr. Rich in collaboration with John N. Luff afforded the first entertainment ever given at the Collectors Club, on our Opening Night in 1896. The subject under discussion was some facts concerning the Cantonel stamps of Switzerland, illustrated by Lantern Slides by Mr. Rich. Following H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J., Mr. Rich served for many years as Librarian and most of the books in our old Library bear witness on their pages that they were gifts from him. He has served also as President of the Club and as a member of the Board of Governors, of which he is a member at the present time. On the occasion of moving into our new Home, Mr. Rich has crowned his very many valuable gifts of time and money by giving the *Collectors Club* his extremely valuable Library of Philatelic Literature. Thanks to the timely and prompt service of his son Stephen G. Rich, who expresses himself as greatly pleased by his father's action, the fifty cases of books were delivered to our new Club House three days after our taking possession and he devoted much time assisting the Librarian in their first arrangement.

It has been said of Mr. Rich at times by his friends that he is rather adverse to detail but no one can look at this Library and believe it. In most of the primary and well known Journals it of course duplicates our present collection but nevertheless because it is so magnificently and even richly bound it is safe to say that no one in the future will ever care to replace a book in the Library by another. In this respect it has saved the Club not less than $3,000.00 which it would certainly cost to bind our present copies in anything like this condition.

The Librarian has not of course had time to get the Library card cataloged but it is noticeable that all of the well known Journals in every language are present from their earliest date, including such rare volumes as Vol. I of the Philatelic Journal of India and the earlier volumes of the Scandinavian papers. The English and the French bound in this manner, are at once adaptable to the needs of the reader.

From the standpoint of the Librarian and the collector of the rare philatelic items, this Library is of peculiar value.

Mr. Rich for many years was the head of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., and during this period must have carefully saved every catalog and price list and every postage stamp Album, that came into their possession.

From the Suppantschitsch Library we received a unique and valuable collection of similar items published specially on the Continent and elsewhere, but it is safe

The Reception Room containing the Rich Library

to say that except for a man in a position occupied by Mr. Rich, no-one living would have had occasion or the opportunity to make a collection such as this.

We may now properly boast of owning practically every catalog and every edition of every catalog from the beginning of Philately to 1910.

The Suppantschitsch Library contained as a unique and valuable feature a fine collection of the Stamp Albums of Europe, especially those of Germany. Mr. Rich's Library supplements this collection by a much larger number of stamp albums, illustrating this feature of Philately as ventured by English and American publishers.

Set up now in our reception room it adds the final touch to its necessary furnishings, and none of our members can enter this room without being proud of its appearance and with a kindly thought for our benefactor.

Mr. Rich is Chairman of the Library Committee and will probably serve actively from now on as one of our Librarians.

Board of Governors of the Collectors Club, 1926.
(Col. J. Philip Benkard missing)

Norway

The Plating of 4 skilling Oscar 1—1856-1860

By Dr. Justus Anderssen, R.D.P., in Collaboration with J. Jellestad and Abr. Odfjell, F.R.P.S.L.

BLOCK C.

C1. Lower frameline narrow at the left and cut diagonally at the right end. The left frameline has a colored dot at the upper end. A colored dot at point of nose. Also a colored dot in S of SKILLING.

C2. The second and fourth white line in the N.W. spandrel joined to upper frameline.

C3. There is a colored dot in the pearl above I in FIRE.

C4. A dent in the cliché above the right rosette. Another dent on the right side between the lower right corner and FRIMÆRKE—also another on the bottom side of the lower right corner. The ninth white line in the N.W. spandrel short. Also the fourth white line in the S.W. spandrel above F in FIRE.

C5. The upper frameline is joined by hairlines with the white lines in the N.W. spandrel under N. in NORGE. S in SKILLING has a white dot on right. The left frameline lower part bent inwards. The right "4" has a white flaw by the corner.

C6. A white dot in front of the forehead in line with the first R in the left FRIMÆRKE. The second R has the foot line cut diagonal.

C7. The upper and the lower ends of the left frameline pointed. A colored dot in the S.E. spandrel above N in SKILLING.

C8. A colored line through the eyebrow. A colored dot between two shading lines at the lower part back of neck.

C9. A white flaw inside the pearl in line with R in the right FRIMÆRKE. LL in SKILLING joined. A white dot to the left of the right rosette.

C10. White dot between O and R in NORGE. On top of R in FIRE there is a white dot almost touching the lower frameline. In the S.E. spandrel the white line above N in SKILLING joins the lower frameline. In the S.W. spandrel the colored line above the I in FIRE is broken.

C11. A tiny line from the edge to the left rosette. Upper frameline pointed at the left end. A colored flaw in the whiskers. The horizontal bar line of the right "4" prolonged to the margin.

C12. A colored dot at the right end of the upper frameline. One of the shading dots on the nose very prominent. To the right of the right "4" there is a tiny dot.

C13. There is a white dot opposite the back of the neck in line with I in the right FRIMÆRKE. The foot of the right "4" is heavy, and has a tiny dot after the barline to the same "4". Under N in NORGE the frameline is joined to the white line in the N.W. spandrel.

C14. A cut in the edge on the right side above the E in FRIMÆRKE. S and K in SKILLING joined with a thin white line. There is a colored dot in the pearl above K in SKILLING. There are some irregularities in the white lines in the S.W. spandrel above F in FIRE.

C15. The edge on the left side with and below the rosette shows some uneveness—as a tiny vertical crack in the plate. A colored dot in the pearl below and to the right of G in NORGE. There is a white dot on the inside of the pearl in line with E in the right FRIMÆRKE. The left frameline pointed at the lower end.

C16. A dent in the edge under the second L in SKILLING.

C17. Lower frameline pointed at the right end.

C18. The pearl above and to the left of S in SKILLING irregular in shape. A tiny colored dot in the left frameline inside F in FRIMÆRKE. Another one in the left "4".

C19. A white dot on the lower frameline above N in SKILLING.

C20. A white flaw between R and G in NORGE. The white circle-line broken above E in FIRE. A double row of shading dots on the nose. There is a small white dot above the foot of the second R in the right FRIMÆRKE. S in SKILLING joined with the lower frameline with a tiny hairline.

C21. The N.E. corner is broken off. The lower frameline is slightly bent downwards at the left. The left "4" has a white dot.

C22. The pearl inside Æ in the left FRIMÆRKE is triangular. A colored line through the top of R in FIRE. A colored line touches the pearl inside the second R in the left FRIMÆRKE. A colored line breaks the circleline inside K in the left FRIMÆRKE.

C23. There is a flaw on the foot of the first L in SKILLING breaking the bottom edge of the stamp. The first and second white line in the S.E. spandrel joined. There is a dent in the forehead.

C24. A white dot at the back of the head in line with ÆR in the right FRIMÆRKE. A colored notch at the right end of the upper frameline. A white dot between the right rosette and the E in the right FRIMÆRKE.

C25. The lower edge under the right "4" dented. The foot of this figure is damaged in consequence.

BLOCK D.

D1. The lower part of second R in the left FRIMÆRKE is damaged by a flaw. The first white line in the S.W. spandrel joins the lower frameline.

D2. The first L in SKILLING joins the lower margin with a white line. To the right of the left rosette there is a cut in the upper edge. In the S.W. spandrel the white lines are joined in several places. Over the I of SKILLING a diagonal colored line joining the lower frameline to the circle.

D3. The lower frameline uneven above the LL. The white circleline is broken above the LL in SKILLING. A colored dot in the pearl above IN in SKILLING. The left frameline is rounded at top.

4. The white circleline broken inside FR in the right FRIMÆRKE. The top of the F in FIRE is prolonged. Two or three vertical lines are missing over S in SKILLING.

D5. A white flaw under the first R in the right FRIMÆRKE.

D6. The left frameline is pointed at the bottom, and has also a colored dot at the top of this line. The lower frameline has a tiny colored dot at the left end.

D7. A dent in the edge above R in NORGE. The I and R in FIRE joined at top.

D8. A dent in the right edge outside 4. An apostrophe-like white flaw in front of the eye. The upper frameline uneven under N in NORGE. A white dot inside the pearls above LL in SKILLING.

D9. The pearl above the second L in SKILLING joined to the white circleline. A tiny colored dot in the foot of the left 4.

D10. The N.E. corner uneven. Upper frameline uneven at the right end. The lower frameline uneven at the left end. The foot of I in SKILLING cut off at the right. The foot of the left 4 cut off at left. In the N.W. spandrel the five first white line joined at the top. A colored dot in the 6th white line.

D11. In the S.E. spandrel there are some colored dots and streaks over the white lines. The top of the second I in SKILLING slants up to right. (See D13.)

D12. A white hairline is crossing the first colored line inside K in the right FRIMÆRKE. The white circleline broken inside M in the left FRIMÆRKE.

D13. The top of the second I in SKILLING is slanting more than on D11.

D14. A colored dot in the unshaded part of the neck—in line with the second R in the left FRIMÆRKE and I in the right FRIMÆRKE. There is a break in the left edge by the rosette. The white lines in the S.W. spandrel joined at bottom.

D15. The lower frameline slanting at the right end. The pearl inside Æ in the left FRIMÆRKE has a colored dot. There is a small bump on F in FIRE. The top of I in FIRE is prolonged and slopes downward.

D16. R in FIRE has a flaw—and looks like a B. K in SKILLING is closed at top and bottom where it also joins the I.

D17. The white lines in the S.W. spandrel are uneven—giving the impression that a diagonal line is crossing the spandrel. The lower frameline is uneven above the double L in SKILLING.

D18. The two pearls above IN in SKILLING are crippled. There is a white dot above them. The lower frameline pointed at the left end.

D19. A colored dot in the beard. A white oblong flaw at the back of the head in line with M in the right FRIMÆRKE. Several dents in the lower frameline above LL in SKILLING. The lower margin concave.

D20. A double dot in the unshaded part of the neck in line with R on the left and I on the right side. See D14. A white spike on the upper frameline—left end. In the S.E. spandrel the white lines are joined above LI and the white line is short above N in SKILLING.

D21. The lower frameline pointed at the right. N and G in SKILLING crossed by a diagonal hairline. The shading dots on the nose continue up to the eye. The nose is heavily shaded from nostril to eye.

D22. There is a spike under the upper frameline beneath G in NORGE. S in SKILLING has a tiny colored dot, and the foot is broken.

D23. The left frameline is pointed below. An extra white dot after SKILLING forming a slanting colon.

D24. A tiny colored dot in R in NORGE. K in the left FRIMÆRKE has the front part bent. A hairline crossing the second I in SKILLING—close by the foot. The period after SKILLING is only half its proper size. The white lines in the S.W. spandrel above I in FIRE are pointed.

D25. A dent in the edge under the second L in SKILLING. The 4th and the 7th colored lines in the S.W. spandrel are broken.

Some Unusual Confederate States Cancellations

By Edward S. Knapp

THIS is the fourth of a series of articles, and numbers are continued from the April *Collectors Club Philatelist.*

I am indebted to Messrs. J. W. Fox, George Walcott, Thomas H. Pratt and Dr. E. W. Floyd (of Manchester, England), who have assisted with material.

Further items have been promised me to photograph and I hope to be able to continue the series in the next number of this paper. I trust that any collector having any unusual cancellations on Confederate States stamps, especially designs or unusual arrangements (straight lines, etc.) will assist by letting me borrow them to photograph. Due credit will be given to senders and all material will be handled with the greatest possible care and returned within a few days of receipt, by registered mail, all postal charges being paid by me both ways.

Descriptions of marks numbered 1 to 35 have appeared in past issues of this

paper. All illustrations are as nearly actual size as we can get them and to make these accurate, we give dimensions.

No. 36—On a small locally printed 5c. We have, as yet, no record of where this was used. Color, Black.

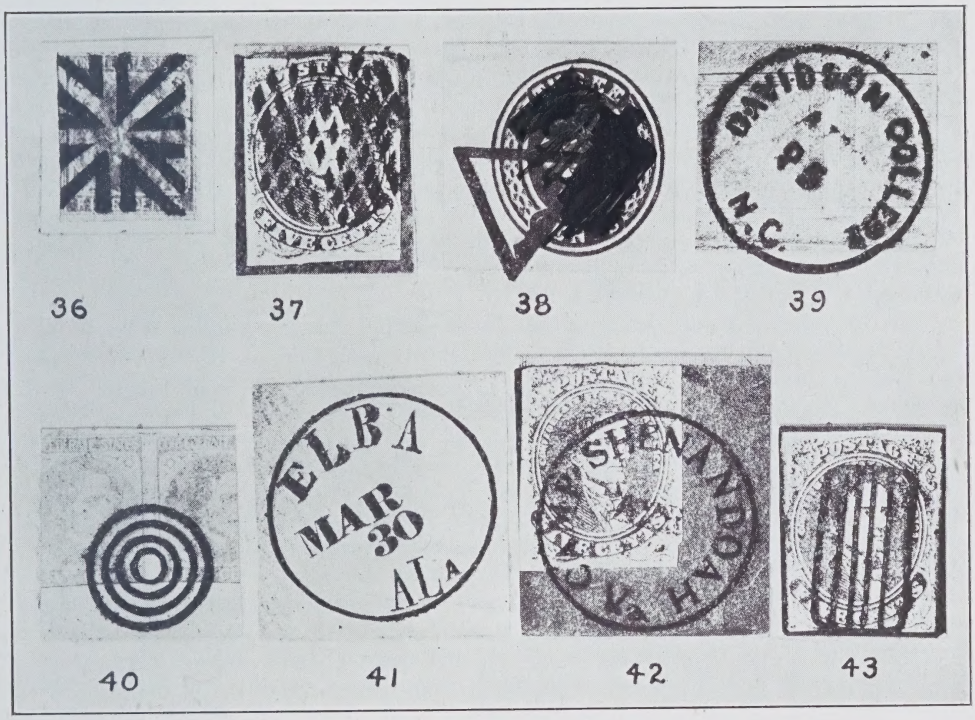
No. 37—Used in Canton, Miss., and familiarly known to Confederate States collectors as the "Canton Diamonds", from the fact that it is made up of a series of diamond-shaped blots. Color, Black. Have seen possibly a dozen examples, all on 5c. Green lithographs.

No. 38—Used in Canton, Miss. Seen occasionally on U. S. stamps prior to the war, this is rare on Confederates, only two examples having been noted. Color, Black. Length of side, 21mm.

No. 39—Davidson College, N. C., postmark. Several examples noted. Color, Black. Diameter, 32mm.

No. 40—Used in Natchitoches, La. Color, Black. Diameter of outer circle, 18mm.

Only a few towns in the Confederacy used concentric circles as "killers". We have noted, Selma, Ala., (Black), Charlottesville, Va., (Blue), Ivy Depot, Va., (Black), and Williamsburg, Va., (Black).



Covers with late issue stamps are sometimes found, without town cancellations and the stamps cancelled by concentric circles. We have examined enclosures of a considerable number of these and they are almost invariably written by soldiers from some army camp—they may be considered Army Cancellations and not from any particular town, as these armies were pretty continually on the move.

No. 41—Used in Elba, Ala., this town postmark shows a most unusual use of different sizes and styles of type. We have noted two copies and in both cases the surrounding circle appears to have been made with a pen rather than a cancelling machine. Color, Black. Diameter, 32mm.

No. 42—Camp Shenandoah, Va. This is the only postmark that we have seen on Confederate stamps, where the word "Camp" appears. We have never been able to find out where this camp was located, although its name gives us a general idea. We have noted five examples, on 5c. lithographs (both Blue and Green). Color, Bluish Black. Diameter, 31mm.

No. 43—Used in Marion, Va. Rectangular grid, with rounded corners. Color, Black. Dimensions, 13mm. by 24mm. We have seen only two examples, each on a 5c. Green.

I trust that anyone who can tell me more about any of these marks, will do so as I want to make the list as complete and accurate as I can. Address Edward S. Knapp, 158 East 64th St., New York City.

Notes on the Postal Issues of St. Lucia from 1860 to 1864

Including the postally used fiscal stamps up to the type of 1884. Together with a check list of the several shifts, scratches and plate varieties

By J. B. Kremer

THE stamps of St. Lucia because of their attractiveness and comparative rarity have always appealed to the general collector but judging from the fact that philatelic literature contains but little reference to them, it appears as though the specialist has kept his light well covered.

I prepared the following notes solely for my own pleasure and recreation and only when it was suggested to me that they might be of interest to the fraternity did I decide to make them public. This is done with the full knowledge that in so far as the observations with reference to the plates are concerned they are purely deductions, based principally upon my study of the material in my own collection and it is my hope that others, who may have a more extensive knowledge of these interesting stamps, will make public their findings to the end that definite data as to the plates may be had and that a complete Check List of the many and varied plate types may be compiled.

In the several postal issues of St. Lucia during the years 1860-1884, as also in the postally used fiscal stamps up to the type of 1884, the portrait of the Queen and the background of the engraving is unchanged, the different issues being identified by color, watermark, perforation or surcharge. It is difficult to believe that not more than two, or possibly three, plates were used during this period, but it would appear that such may have been the case for the reason that two prominent, constant plate differences, as well as numerous minor plate varieties, appear throughout the several issues. Indeed the appearance of the One Pence stamp of the 1860 issue would indicate that this stamp may have been printed from an individual plate, at best subsequently infrequently used or perhaps discarded entirely. The workmanship is inferior to that on the subsequent values, the general appearance is poor and particularly is the individuality of the plate noticeable in the "Side Lines".

The One Pence stamp is almost always without side lines,, which when present are so very faint that practically each stamp shows the "straight line elipse". The other two stamps of this issue, as well as all of the succeeding issues, are also as is the One Pence but thus occur much less frequently. Also the One Pence would appear almost always to have been printed from a "Soft" plate, while the Four Pence and the Six Pence have the appearance of having been printed occasionally only from a "'Soft" plate. These values infrequently have the smudged appearance of the One Pence and usually are clean cut and fine as though printed from a "Hard" plate. Thus very certainly there were two plates: first, a "Soft" plate and second, a "Hard" plate.

The printings from the "Soft" plate have the appearance such as, I imagine, would be caused were the stamps to have been printed from a soft copper or other unhardened plate. The engraved lines are not clean cut but appear as a solid back ground and, as has the lettering, the printings have a smudged, overinked appearance.

To the contrary the "Hard" (Hardened) plate printings have the appearance of a "Steel Engraving", the engraved lines being clean cut and not smudged but individual and fine.

The plate or plates used in printing the three values of the 1860 issue were engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and since the One Pence appears to have been almost invariably printed from a "Soft" plate, it may be fairly assumed that this value was the first to be printed and, no doubt, in large quantity. Then, to follow my deductions, after smaller quantities of the Four Pence and Six Pence had been printed, this plate being considered unsatisfactory was discarded and another plate of "Hard" or hardened metal was prepared, or, what appears to be more likely, this new plate—a Soft Plate—after having been used to print a few of the Four Pence and Six Pence values, was hardened.

This appears to have been logical and satisfactorily explains the infrequent appearance of these two values from a "Soft" plate and also the infrequent appearance of the One Pence from a "Hard" plate.

The 1863 and subsequent issues were printed by Messrs, De La Rue & Co. and because of continuing, constant plate varieties it would appear that a new plate was not immediately prepared by them but it is probable, judging from the appearance of the stamps, that the "new plate", referred to above as having been prepared by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., was taken over by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for their own use. This theory appears to be correct because in the Four Pence stamp of 1860 is found what I have called "Shift Number 1", which is repeated in the issues of 1864 and, Fiscal, 1882, as well as "Scratch Number 1½", which is repeated in the issue of 1881 C. C. Also is found in the Four Pence and Six Pence the "Blunt" neck. At about this same time a new plate was undoubtedly prepared because in the Four Pence and Six Pence stamps of the 1863 issue the following plate varieties are found, each of which are repeated in the subsequent issues but which I have not seen in the previous issue:

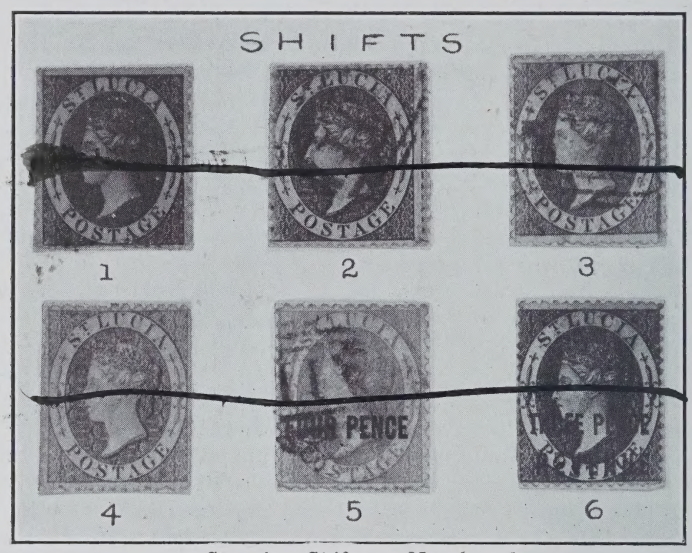
One Pence, Scratch Number 5
Four Pence, Scratch Number 3
Four Pence, L U
Six Pence, L · U
Six Pence, Scratch Number 2
Six Pence, Scratch Number 5
Six Pence, Shift Number 4

While all of these examples, with one exception are from the "Hard" plate it is worthy of note that the Three Pence, fiscal, 1882, both the 14 and 12 Perforation, is always from the "Soft" plate; why, I do not understand unless it be that a reserve supply of stamps, in this dark blue shade, was printed from an early plate and for some reason never issued until the opportunity presented itself of using them as a surcharged fiscal. In the 1863 issue there are several slight shifts which have not been noted in subsequent issues. They are from a "Soft" plate, the stamps have the general appearance of the One Pence 1860 and while it may be that they were earlier printed from the first 1860 plate, I do not at the moment attempt to classify them, although they may be caused by an over-inked "Soft" plate. In the One Pence stamp the eye and nostril are double. This shift has what might be called a "slide up" appearance. In another example the eye is shifted in that it appears to have a well defined pupil. In the Six Pence stamp there is a shift to the left, noticeable particularly in the letters "I G L" and in the period under "T".

As further evidence that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. continued to use the engravings of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., there are two major plate varieties which first appear in the 1860 issue and which continue throughout the several issues under discussion. In what I call "Type One" the four frame lines are virtually of the same thickness, have the same general appearance and the outer line of the white oval, containing the inscription, appears to be a continuing and almost perfect elipse. In what I call "Type Two" the left side line is much finer, being sometimes broken and sometimes having only the semblance of a line. The result is that the center of this line, being the centre of the left semi-elipse, appears to be a straight line. As in Type One the upper and lower frame lines are uniform and the line of the right semi-elipse is heavier than is the left.

It might be assumed that these types were perhaps caused by the use of the "Soft" or "Hard" plate above mentioned, in that the appearance of the side lines might be the result of the "Soft" plate having taken more ink than the "Hard" plate. This, however, does not appear to be the correct explanation because the two types are present both in the "Soft" and "Hard" plate printings. Whatever the cause, the two types are readily identified, although in the case of the "Soft" plate they are not so easily classified because of the heavy, somewhat blurred appearance of the impression. As has been before stated, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. in addition to using the Perkins, Bacon & Co. plate, must have prepared a new plate, or perhaps two, one being "Soft" and one "Hard"; this because of the existence of many constant plate varieties which, except as previously enumerated, I have not seen in the previous issues. These plate varieties I number and list as follows:

SHIFTS



Showing Shifts as Numbered

SHIFT NUMBER ONE

In this variety the bottom frame line is double, the shift line being 1½ mm. above the normal line. The upper frame line is similarly repeated for approximately 3 mm. on the left side; the inner and outer lines of the white oval are partially duplicated; the letters "P G E" in postage and "C I A" in Lucia are shifted as is the inner line of the white oval—left side—and the left ornament. This shift I have noted:

1860 Four Pence Type 1 Hard Plate.

1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.

1864 Six Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.

1864 Shilling Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate. 1882 C A Three Pence Perf. 12 Type 1 Soft Plate Fiscal.

SHIFT NUMBER TWO

In this variety the upper frame line is duplicated by a shift line about 1 mm. below the true line. It is noted:

1864 Four Pence Perf. 14 Hard Plate.

NOTE.—This is practically the same as scratch No. 10½ and if it is a shift then scratch No. 11 may properly be called a shift.

SHIFT NUMBER THREE

In this variety a shift shows in the letters of "Postage" and in the bottom frame line. The upper frame line does not meet the left frame line.

1864 Six Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate

SHIFT NUMBER FOUR

In this variety there is a slight shift wherein there is an extra ball on the lower portion of the left ornament. It is noticeable also in the letters of St. Lucia.

1863 Six Pence Type 1 Hard Plate. 1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate (Twice).

SHIFT NUMBER FIVE

In this variety the lower frame line is duplicated, the shift line being 1 mm. above the true line. It appears in

1883-1884 C A Four Pence Type 1 Hard Plate (Twice).

SHIFT NUMBER SIX

In this variety the upper frame line is duplicated by a shift line, 1½ mm. below the

true line, extending from the "L" of Lucia to the center of the right frame line. The shift also shows in the right outer line of the oval and in the letters "S" of St. and "G" of Postage. It is noted:

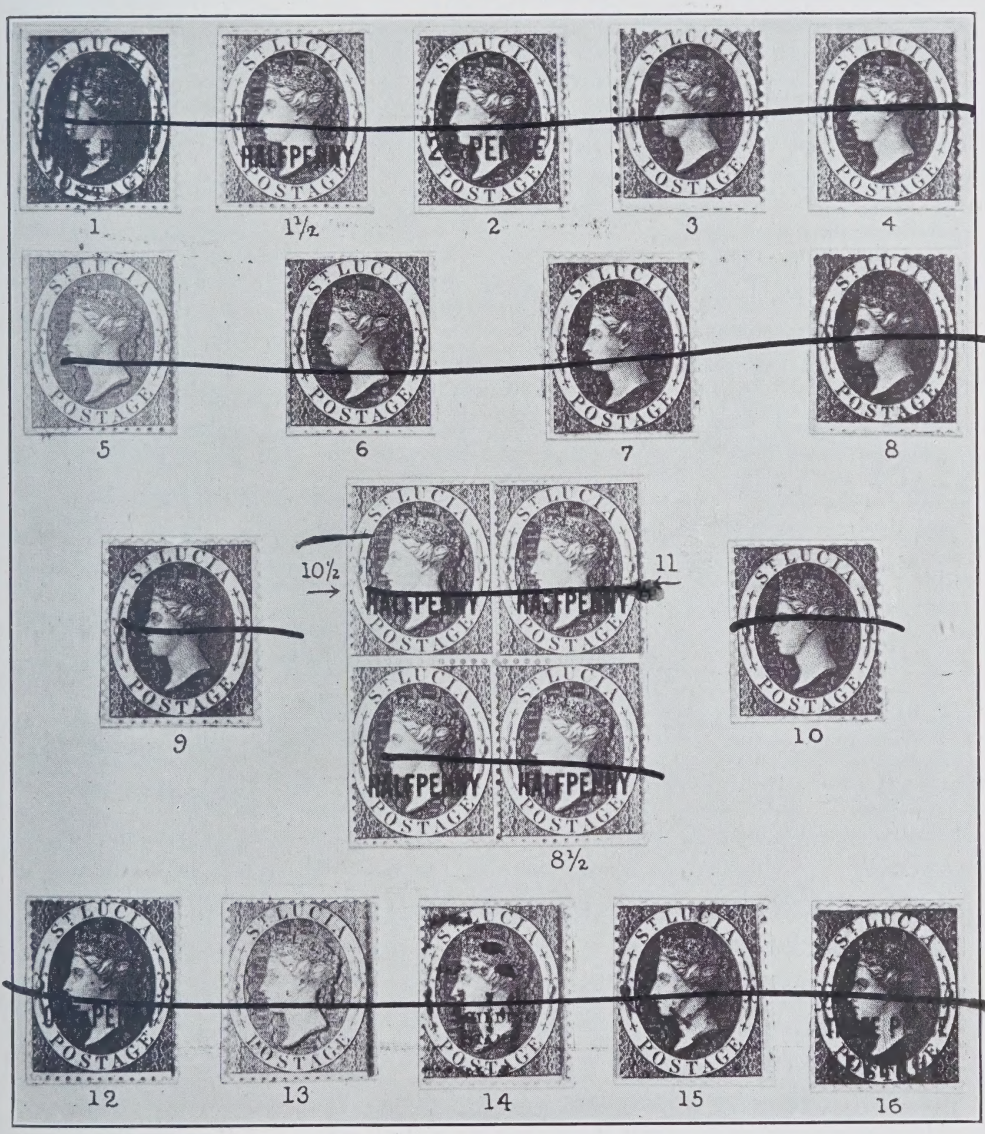
1882 Three Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Soft Plate Fiscal.

1883 One Penny Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate Fiscal.

NOTE.—This latter is the surcharge type "IONE PENNY."

PLATE SCRATCHES

There are at least nineteen varieties of Plate Scratches which are described as follows:



Showing Plate Scratches as Numbered

SCRATCH NUMBER ONE

The most prominent and which may almost be termed a "Plate Crack" is a perpendicular line commencing at the top of "C" in Lucia, and apparently ending at the bottom of "A" in

Postage. It probably does not continue from top to bottom. There are also several additional scratches, being perpendicular lines 3 mm. to 6 mm. long, in the white oval and paralleling the left frame line. There is also a semblance of a scratch between the "T A" of Postage. This variety I have noted:

1864 Shilling Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.
1881 C C 2½ Pence Type 1 Hard Plate (Twice).
1883 C A Shilling Type 1 Hard Plate.
1882 C A Three Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Soft Plate Fiscal.

SCRATCH NUMBER ONE AND ONE-HALF

A scratch similar to NUMBER ONE but wherein the line appears only in the "C" of Lucia. It does not appear in the "A" of Postage nor are the additional scratches present. It is noted:

1860 Six Pence Type 1 Hard Plate.
1881 C C One Half Penny Type 1 Hard Plate.

SCRATCH NUMBER TWO

In the right of the white oval are two scratches,, radiating from and approximately paralleling the right frame line, one being 3½ mm. and one 3 mm. long. It appears:

1863 Six Pence Type 1 Soft Plate
1864 Six Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 Six Pence Perf 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 Shilling Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate (Twice).
1881 C C 2½ Pence Type 1 Hard Plate.

SCRATCH NUMBER THREE

In the right of the white oval, being nearer the right frame line, is one scratch 6 mm. long paralleling the right frame line. This extends both above and below the ornament. It is noted:

1863 Four Pence Type 2 Hard Plate.
1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 Shilling Perf. 12½ Type 2 Soft Plate.
1864 Shilling Perf. 14 Type 2 Hard Plate.
1882 One Penny Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate Fiscal.

SCRATCH NUMBER FOUR

A scratch 3 mm. long parallels the right frame line commencing just below the center ornament and extending up. It has the appearance of being slightly curved. It is noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 Six Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 One Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate (Twice).
1881 C C ½ Penny Type 1 Hard Plate.
1881 C C 2½ Pence Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 C A One Penny Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 C A Four Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 C A Six Pence Type 1 Hard Plate.

SCRATCH NUMBER FIVE

A scratch 5 mm. long, extending from the lower ball, through and 2 mm. beyond the upper ball of the right ornament. It is noted:

1863 One Pence Type 2 Hard Plate.
1863 Six Pence Type 2 Hard Plate.
1864 Shilling Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 Four Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 Six Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 Shilling Perf. 14 Type 2 Hard Plate.
1881 C C ½ Penny Type 1 Hard Plate.

SCRATCH NUMBER SIX

A horizontal scratch 2 mm. long connects the right center ornament and inner line of the right oval. This may be a crack. It is noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate (Twice).
1883 C A Six Pence Type 1 Hard Plate.

SCRATCH NUMBER SEVEN

Four lines radiate from the center of the left ornament. The left frame line is broken. There is also a line 4 mm. long connecting the two outer balls of the right ornament. It is noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 2 Hard Plate.
1864 Shilling Perf. 12½ Type 2 Hard Plate.

SCRATCH NUMBER EIGHT

A scratch 8 mm. long parallels the left frame line extending up from the lower ball of the left ornament. It is noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 2 Soft Plate (Twice).
1864 Four Pence Perf. 14 Type 2 Soft Plate.
1883 C A One Penny Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate Fiscal Revenue 15½ MM. Long.

SCRATCH NUMBER EIGHT AND ONE-HALF

A scratch 4 mm. long extends down from the center of the left ornament approximately paralleling the left frame line. It is noted:

1864 Shilling Perf. 12½ Type 2 Hard Plate.
1881 C C ½ Penny Type 1 Hard Plate.
1881 C C 2½ Pence Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 C A Six Pence Type 2 Hard Plate.
1883 C A Shilling Type 1 Hard Plate.
1882 C A One Penny Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate Fiscal.

In a block of four of the ½ Pence 1881 C C this scratch is immediately below scratch Number 11. It is identical in the Shilling and ½ Pence but varies a trifle in the 2½ Pence.

SCCRATCH NUMBER NINE

There are two perpendicular lines respectively 1½ mm. and 1 mm. long at the lower center of the left oval. It is noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate. 1864 Six Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Soft Plate.

SCRATCH NUMBER TEN

In the top of the oval a scratch 9 mm. long parallels the top frame line, commencing at "T" in "St." and extending almost to the "I" in "Lucia". It is 2 mm. below the frame line. There is also a "dot" on the cheek. It is noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate. Plate Fiscal.
1864 One Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate. 1883 C A One Penny Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard
1882 C A Three Pence Perf. 12 Type 1 Soft Plate Fiscal.

SCRATCH NUMBER TEN AND ONE-HALF

This is similar to scratch number ten but extends almost completely across the stamp and is immediately to the left of and is a continuation of the upper scratch in number 11. It is noted:

1881 C C ½ Penny Type 1 Hard Plate (Twice)

SCRATCH NUMBER ELEVEN

Three horizontal lines extend through the letters "LUC" paralleling the top frame line. Scratch number ten and one-half is a continuation of the upper of these three lines. It is noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate. (Twice).
1881 C C ½ Penny Type 1 Hard Plate 1883 C A One Penny Type 1 Hard Plate.

SCRATCH NUMBER TWELVE

There are two perpendicular lines, 5 mm. and 3 mm. long, one commencing at and one just below the upper ball and extending below the lower ball of the right ornament. It is noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate. 1883 C A One Penny Type 1 Hard Plate.
1881 C C 2½ Pence Type 1 Hard Plate.

SCRATCH NUMBER THIRTEEN

There is a slightly curved line 5 mm. long extending from the outside upper ball of the right ornament, up to the outer line of the oval. It is noted:

1864 Four Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Soft Plate. 1882 C A One Penny Perf. 12 Type 1 Hard
1864 Six Pence Perf. 14 Hard Plate. Plate Fiscal.

SCRATCH NUMBER FOURTEEN

A scratch 3 mm. long, commencing at the outside upper ball of the right ornament, extends down and passes through the lower ornament just inside the lower ball, while a second scratch 2 mm. long extends down from the lower ball. This is somewhat similar to Scratch Number 12. It is noted:

1864 Six Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate
1881 C C Shilling Perf. 14 in the Fiscal Error "SHILDING".

SCRATCH NUMBER FIFTEEN

Two scratches, each slightly curved, 6 mm. and 8 mm. long respectively, approximately parallel the right frame line, their center being at the center of the right ornament. It is noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.

SCRATCH NUMBER SIXTEEN

A scratch 4½ mm. long extends from the lower outside ball of the left ornament through and beyond the upper ball. There is also a perpendicular crack, 4 mm. long in the center of the neck. It is noted:

1882 C A Three Pence Perf. 12 Type 1 Soft Plate Fiscal

VARIETIES

In addition to the Shift and Scratch varieties enumerated above, there are other even more constant Plate varieties which I call neither Scratch nor Shift, although the latter term may be the most appropriate. They are listed as follows:

VARIETY NUMBER ONE

The period under "T" in "St" is as an inverted comma, and is noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Soft Plate.
1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 One Shilling Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 One Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 Six Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 Shilling Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1881 C C 2½ Pence Type 1 Soft Plate.
1883 C A One Penny Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 C A Shilling Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1882 C A One Penny Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate Fiscal.

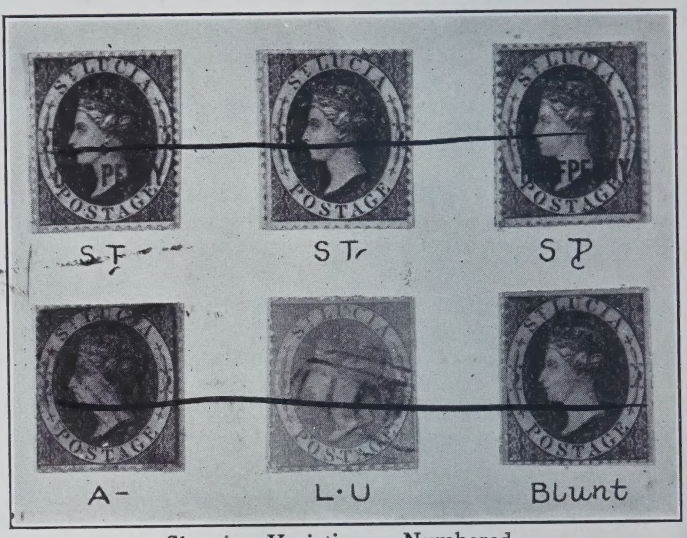
VARIETY NUMBER TWO

There is a dash to the right and above the period under "T" in "St", similar to an acute accent, but which scarcely touches the period. In this variety the bottom serif of "T" and "A" in Postage is shifted so that they appear to be double. It is noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 Shilling Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.

The period under the "T" in "St" appears with a hair line curving over it at left. It is noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate. 1864 Shilling Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.



Showing Varieties as Numbered

VARIETY NUMBER THREE

The period under the "T" in "St" appears with a hair line curving over it at left. It is noted:

1864 Four Pence Perf. 14 Type 2 Hard Plate (Twice).
1881 C C ½ Penny Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 C A ½ Penny Type 2 Hard Plate.
1883 C A One Penny Type 2 Hard Plate.
1882 One Penny Perf. 12 Type 2 Hard Plate Fiscal.
1883 One Penny Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate Fiscal.

In a block this type appears twice, as in a Vertical Pair, the lower Stamp having the Left Frame Line broken and the upper Stamp being Type 2.

VARIETY NUMBER FOUR AND 4 A

The period under the "T" in "St" appears with a light line at left.

1883 C A One Half Penny Type 1 Hard Plate

and also with a heavier line to right.

1864 Shilling Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.

VARIETY NUMBER FIVE

One mm. to the right of the "A" in "Lucia" there is a Dot which is noted:

1864 Four Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Soft Plate.
1864 Six Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 Shilling Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.

VARIETY NUMBER SIX

Between the letters "LU" of "Lucia" there is a Dot. This variety I have noted:

1863 Four Pence Type 2 Hard Plate.
1863 Six Pence Type 2 Hard Plate.
1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Soft Plate.
1864 Four Pence Perf. 12½ Type 2 Hard Plate.
1864 Shilling Perf. 14 Type 2 Hard Plate.
1884 Four Pence Perf. 12 Hard Plate.
1881 C C One Penny Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate Fiscal.
1882 One Penny Perf. 12 Type 1 Hard Plate Fiscal.
1882 One Penny Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate Fiscal (Twice).
1882 C A Four Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate Fiscal.

In the One Penny Fiscal of 1882 P. 12 as also in one copy of the One Penny Fiscal of 1882 P. 14 the DOT is colorless and two scratches extend from the lower ball of the right ornament. One ends just below the upper ball and one extends 1 mm. beyond it.

VARIETY NUMBER SEVEN

Normally the neck of the Medallion ends in a tapering point, while occasionally it ends abruptly, the point being blunt. I call this "BLUNT" and it is noted:

1860 Four Pence Type 1 Hard Plate.
1860 Six Pence Type 1 Hard Plate.
1863 Six Pence Type 1 Hard Plate (Twice).
1864 Shilling Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.
1881 C C ½ Penny Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 C A ½ Penny Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 C A Four Pence Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 C A One Penny Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate Fiscal.

VARIETY NUMBER EIGHT

There is a dot on the neck of the Medallion which varies as to position so that it can hardly be said to be constant. It is mentioned simply as a matter of interest and in its varying position it has been noted:

1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 Six Pence Perf. 12½ Type 1 Hard Plate.
1864 One Pence Perf. 14 Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 C A ½ Penny Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 C A One Penny Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 Six Pence Type 1 Hard Plate.
1883 C A Shilling Type 1 Hard Plate.

(This dot is 1 mm. in diameter and, in a pair, adjoins variety, "Scratch Number One".)

VARIETY NUMBER NINE

The Right Frame Line is broken and I have noted it:

1864 Six Pence Perf. 12½ Hard Plate.
1864 Shilling Perf. 12½ Hard Plate.
1882 C A Four Pence Perf. 14 Hard Plate Fiscal (Twice).

VARIETY NUMBER TEN

The lower right segment of the oval is double, caused apparently by underinking a Soft Plate.

1864 One Pence Perf. 12½ Soft Plate (Twice)

VARIETY NUMBER ELEVEN

Another minor variety which I have noted but which as yet I am not convinced is constant may be mentioned:

A dot in the "C" of "Lucia".

1882 C A One Penny Perf. 12 Hard Plate Fiscal.

There are two other differences in engraving but because of their very nature it is almost impossible to correctly classify them. I have certainly not been able to do so with any degree of success but as a matter of interest shall briefly refer to them.

The first I have called the "Drooping Mouth". From the Proofs and Essays which I have seen the mouth has a firm "happy" look, as it has in the majority of the stamps. Frequently, however, the line of the mouth has been engraved downwards and the effect is not so pleasing. Hence, the "Drooping Mouth".

The second has to do with the Nose which varies from Aquiline to Roman and this difference in type is usually caused by the shape and size of the nostril. This varies more perhaps than does the mouth and while I find myself unable to clearly describe it, I have no doubt that one with a training in engraving and an artistic eye could, had they sufficient interest, very clearly and correctly describe the several types of nose.

MY CONCLUSION IS:

First—That Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. originally used a Soft plate, which was later strengthened and hardened or that a new plate was subsequently prepared by them,—probably the latter.

Second—That Messrs. De La Rue & Co. took over and used this latest plate.

Third—That Messrs. De La Rue & Co. prepared and used a new plate from which a few stamps of the 1863 issue were printed and which was generally used by them in printing the 1864 and subsequent issues.

Type I Type II

Guatemala. 1871 to 1894

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

IT is a recognized fact that few stamps become "popular" with specialists—budding or otherwise—until they have enjoyed a measure of publicity. Guatemala has yet to become popular. It is wide-open for the student and is a virgin field for the pioneer.

Very little has been written about the stamps of Guatemala, the following being the leading articles that have appeared. *"An Introduction to Guatemala"* by G. Herbert Dannatt, in *The Stamp Collectors Fortnightly,* 1925; *"The Early Stamps of Guatemala"* by W. J. C. Pope, in *The Stamp Lover,* 1911; *"Guatemala"* by W. Percy Barnsdall, in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly,* 1909. These articles have all been consulted in preparing this resume. *Le Timbre Poste,* 1875, is a mine of information on these stamps, but no reference to these articles is contained in this article owing to my unfamiliarity with French. J. M. Albrecht contributed an article on the 1886 Provisional Issue to *Gibbons Weekly* in 1910. Many of the facts have been checked up from a study of the Guatemala collection of H. L. Lindquist, Editor of *The Collectors Club Philatelist.*

Guatemala, during the 19th Century, issued about one hundred varieties of stamps and minus the error varieties, these now catalog at about $90 for the unused including two items priced at $12 and $15 each respectively. Used specimens of the same specimens total about the same. Many of these items are very reasonably priced. For instance the first stamp issued in 1871, is priced at 5c. unused and 40c. used; No. 2 is priced at 20c.; No. 3, 60c., and No. 4, 30c.

Surely here is a country free from high prices on their early stamps and incidentally there is no Seebeckism. It is probable that the early Parisian printers sponsored some of the imperforates, and also sold some of the early stamps in Paris before they were officially delivered to the Guatemala Post Office, but taken as a whole they are both interesting and worthy of specialized effort.

Guatemala issued its first stamps in 1871, and they were engraved and printed by Hulot, at the French Government Printing Works. These are in sheets of 150, in fifteen rows of 10 stamps. The values are in centavos, 25 of which equalled 2 reales, and 100 centavos equalled one peso. They were issued January 1st, 1871, perforated 14 by 13½, in four values as follows:

1871 1c. bistre; dark bistre, Scott's No. 1.
(a) Imperforate.

Forgeries are distinguished by the noticeable difference in the size of the pictured sun and are lithographed, whilst the genuine are engraved. Forgeries are perf. 13.

This value was engraved on rather thick, yellowish white paper, no watermark. The probabilities are there are some perf. 14 in addition to the regular 14 x 13½.

G. Herbert Dannatt says: "The imperf. varieties listed by Gibbons are curious and it is doubtful if they ever were sold at the Post Office or used for legitimate postal purposes. This also applies to the 20c. error printed in blue instead of carmine". As Mr. Dannatt is one of the leading specialists on these stamps his opinion carries weight.

Imperforate color trials in blue of the 1c. are known.

1871 5c. brown; light brown. Scott's No. 2.
(a) Imperforate. (See above.)
(b) Tete beche, perforated and imperf.

1871 10c. deep blue; blue. Scott's No. 3.
(a) Ultramarine.
(b) Imperforate. (See above.)

1871 20c. pink; rose. Scott's No. 4.
(a) Imperforate.
(b) Printed blue in error. Scott's No. 4a. (See reference above.)
(c) Counterfeits are found in the size of the 1872 stamps.

When J. Rufino Barrios overthrew President Carrera, two new stamps were ordered. (This is Scott's 1872 issue.) In appearance they are somewhat like the

previous issue but the values are expressed in reales. The stamps are lithographed, perforated 11½ to 12 (Scott's giving the latter). Both of these stamps exist with the word "FACSIMILE" incorporated in the design under the shield and are said to be of German origin.

1872 4 reales, violet. (Shades.) Scott's No. 5.
(a) Imperforate vertically.
(b) Forgeries are plentiful.

This lithographed stamp is presumed to have been made in Guatemala in 1873 but no record has been discovered to show the size of the sheet, or to verify where they were printed. The Yvert-Tellier catalog does not mention imperforates either in this value or in the 1 peso.

1872 1 peso, orange, yellow. Scott's No. 6.

The usual Cancellations

Gibbons places this stamp as of 1873, but some students declare it was printed in Paris late in November 1872 confirming the Scott listing. Mr. Albrecht believes it was produced in Guatemala, so the question remains undecided.

All of the above stamps with the exception of the 1c. and the 10c. are extremely rare in blocks. The 4 reales and 1 peso seem to be unknown even in pairs or strips, and fine single copies are quite scarce. The first four stamps unused are plentiful and cheap, as many remainders reached the hands of stamp dealers. All of the stamps are very rare on covers. In recent auctions the 10c. brought over $25.00 while the 20c. brought $50.00.

On the 4 reales and 1 peso the common cancellation date appears to be 1876. Red numeral cancellations are extremely scarce. The black numeral cancellation is the most common.

THE 1875 ISSUE

The 1875 issue was required owing to a change to the decimal system of coinage. The decree announcing these stamps was made public April 19, 1875, and declared the previous emission would become obsolete and would be replaced bythe ¼, ½, 1 and 2 reales. The ¼ real was for local use. Nothing was said in the decree about the 4 reales and the 1 peso stamps of 1872, which may be construed to cast doubt on these issues. The 1c. of the 1871 had been declared obsolete in 1873.

The new stamps, on thick, yellowish white wove paper, were engraved and typographed by the Columbian Bank Note Company of Washington, in sheets of 100, in ten rows of 10 and were perforated 12. The forgeries are lithographed on thin paper very white wove, pin perforated 13.

The genuine stamps bear cancellations of either a very large black star, or an oblong postmark, which contains name and numerals. The counterfeits bear either seventeen oblique parallel lines, forming an oval, or a large square of square dots.

1875 1-4 real, black, Scott's No. 7.
(a) Imperforate.
(b) Forgeries known in sheets of five rows of 5.

1875 1-2 real, blue green; green. Scott's No. 8.
(a) Imperforate.
(b) Horiz. pair, imperf. between.
(c) Forgeries as above.

1875 1 real, blue. Scott's No. 9.
(a) Imperforate.
(b) Forgeries as above.
(c) The diagonal half used as ½ real with purple cancellation with star which is frequently seen is probably a fake.

1875 2 reales, dull red; red; venetian red, Scott's No. 10.
(a) Imperforate.
(b) Forgeries as above.
(c) Diagonal half used for 1 real, similar to 1 real.

THE 1878 ISSUE

The 1878 series, known as The Indian Girl type, was issued under the decree of January 10, 1878, and was engraved by Mouchon, at Paris, and printed on unwatermarked, rather thick white wove paper in sheets consisting of twelve horizontal rows of 8 stamps. The top row contained but four stamps in the centre of the row, the space at each side being blank. They are perforated 13½. Proofs exist and are sometimes offered as imperforates.

1878

1-2 real, yellow green. Scott's No. 11.
- (a) Imperforate.
- (b) Forgeries exist with perf. 12, they are lithographed and are often sold as reprints. These also come tete-beche.

1878

2 reales, carmine rose. Scott's No. 12.
- (a) Imperforate.
- (b) Forgeries as above.

1878

4 reales, violet. Scott's No. 13.
- (a) Imperforate.
- (b) Printed on both sides.
- (c) Forgeries as above.

1878

1 peso, yellow. Scott's No. 14.
- (a) Imperforate.
- (b) Imperf. horizontally.
- (c) Forgeries as above and some in red.
- (d) Some of these are found on paper watermarked "La Croix Freres" in double-lined capitals.

English stamp authorities in 1882 doubted the legitimacy of this issue because of the style of printing which was inferior to the previous stamps.

The only cancellations said to be legitimate are the large stars, the numeral cancellations and some towns mostly in black. The principal Postmark on the forgeries is "Guatemala 27 Mayo, 78" in a single-lined circle, rather small. Of the many Guatemala forgeries the 2 reales bisected is considered the most dangerous. Good used copies are scarce. The numerals on the stamps of Guatemala run from No. 1 upward, the highest number noted being "29". Very little is known about the towns from which these originated owing to the scarcity of covers but efforts are now being made to compile such a list.

THE 1879 ISSUE

The 1879 issue was the first of the popular Quetzal issues. These beautiful stamps were produced by the American Bank Note Company, late in 1879. They were printed in sheets of 100, in ten rows of 10, perforated 12.

1879

1-4 real, brown and green, Scott's No. 15.
These are scarce in blocks, and used copies are uncommon.

1879

1 real, black and green. Scott's No. 16.
- (a) Known bi-sected diagonally used as 1-2 real. These are also scarce in blocks, and used copies are not common.

FIRST SURCHARGED STAMPS

The first of the surcharged stamps made their appearance in September, 1881, and were required for actual postal use as the Quetzal issue was not sufficient to meet the requirements and a new set which had been ordered was still undelivered. These type-set surcharged stamps offer a field for interesting research, and are quite scarce, though Scott quotes them at $3.55 used and $3.35 unused.

1881

1c. on 1-4 real, brown and green, 1879 issue. Scott's No. 17.
- (a) "ecntavo"
- (b) "ccntavo."
- (c) "eentavo."
- (d) " centavos."
- (e) letter "c" out of alignment.
- (f) surcharge inverted.

1881

5c. on 1/2 real, yellow green, 1878 issue. Scott's No. 18.
- (a) " ecntavo."
- (b) " centavos."
- (c) Surcharged "20" instead of "5" then resurcharged "5".
- (d) Double surcharge.
- (e) "avos" of "centavos" out of alignment.

(f) "cen tavos." (Spaced.)
(g) "centa vos." (Spaced.)
(h) "1c" instead of "5c."
(i) Surcharged double with variety " centavo."
(j) " ecntavos."
(k) Without period after "c" on faked stamps.
(l) Surcharged "20" without resurcharge to 5.

1881

10c. on 1 real, black and green, 1879 issue. Scott's No. 19.
(a) "s" of "centavos" missing.
(b) " centavos."
(c) " ecntavos".
(d) " centav os." (Spaced.)
(e) Forged surcharge, with large "S".

1881

20c. on 2 reales, carmine rose, 1878 issue. Scott's No. 20.
(a) Comma after " centavos."
(b) Imperforate vertically.
(c) No period.
(d) "t" out of alignment.
(e) "o" of "20" and "avos" of "centavos" missing, leaving "2c." as surcharge.

THE 1882 ISSUE

The 1882 issue was ordered by the decree of November 7, 1881. This issue was printed by the American Bank Note Company, as was the previous Quetzal issue. The frames vary for the different values. The remainders were sold to dealers. The inverted centre specimens are becoming difficult to locate, the 5c. being particularly rare. They are perforated 12.

1882

1c. Black and green. Scott's No. 21.
No inverted centres known.

1882

2c. brown and green. Scott's No. 22.
(a) Inverted centre.
(b) Bisected. Usually shown on pieces of cover cancelled with targets and stars, but their authenticity is questioned.

1882

5c. red and green. Scott's No. 23.
(a) Inverted centre.

1882

10c. gray, violet and green; lilac and green. Scott's No. 24.
No inverted centres are known.
(a) Bisects similar to the 2c.

1882

20c. yellow and green; orange and green. Scott's No. 25.
(a) Inverted centre.
(b) Bisects similar to the 2c.

The above stamps can be found with a very interesting group of cancellations, such as: purple, blue and black stars and town cancellations as well as targets, bars and fancy cork cancellations. Certain chemicals change the Quetzal from green to blue.

THE 1886 ISSUE

The February, 1886, series, known as the "Railway Stamp Surcharge series", is surcharged in black and many varieties exist. The remainders were sold to dealers. They are perforatd 12.

They were used until July 1st, 1886, to collect taxes on the coupons of the "Ferro Carril al Norte" (Northern Railway) and were all of the peso value, showing the head of President Paz, who held office from 1821 to 1845, being succeeded by Carrera.

The surcharges of the 25c., 50c. and 75c. were set up in four blocks of 50 stamps each (5 rows of 10) making 200 stamps to the sheet in two panes. The division between the panes was marked by arrows and the panes were severed and issued as sheets of 100 stamps to the Post Office.

The surcharges of the 100c. and 150c. were set up in blocks of 25 stamps in five rows of 5, and were also printed in sheets of 200 but issued in sheets of 100. The Post Office cut these down to panes of 25 before selling to the public. Bogus surcharges reading "Correos 2 Centavos, Guatemala" and also "Correos 5 Centavos, Guatemala" exist.

1886

25c. on 1p. vermilion. Scott's No. 26. Total issued, 300,000.
(a) "Centovos."
(b) " Centanos"
(c) "255" instead of "25".
(d) " Centvos."
(e) Inverted surcharge.
(f) "cen anos." (Error spaced.)
(g) "cen tavos." (Spaced.)
(h) No period after "25".
(i) Four lines inverted, also inverted links.
(j) " Corre cionales" (Spaced.)
(k) "s" of "nacionales" inverted.
(l) Capital "V" in "centavo", bottom line.
(m) Large "2" in lower left "25".
(n) Thin "2" in "25" last line.

1886

50c. on 1p. vermilion. Scott's No. 27. Total issued, 300,000.
(a) " centovos"
(b) " centanos"
(c) " carreos."
(d) Inverted surcharge.
(e) Double surcharge.
(f) "corre cionales." (Spaced.)
(g) "ales" of "nacionales" inverted.
(h) "S" of "nacionales", inverted.
(i) Four lines inverted, also links inverted.
(j) No period after "50c" in fourth line.
(k) "co" of "correos" out of alignment.
(l) Comma instead of period after right hand "50c."

1886

75c. on 1p. vermilion. Scott's No. 28. Total issued, 250,000.
(a) "centovos."
(b) "centanos."
(c) "Carreos."
(d) "75c", "50c" in second line of surcharge.
(e) Double surcharge.
(f) "ales" of "necionales" inverted.
(g) "s" of "nacionales" inverted.
(h) Figures on stamps read "75" "50" "75" "75".
(i) No period after $75c" in fourth line.
(j) Four lines inverted, also inverted links.

1886

100c. on 1p. vermilion. Scott's No. 29. Total issued, 100,000.
(a) "110c" and "a00c" instead of "100c."
(b) Guatemala in heavy type.
(c) Inverted surcharge.
(d) "00" and "100" "100c."
(e) Center ornament below Guatemala colorless, except small dot, also same solid color.
(f) Small "00" in "100."
(g) Double surcharge.

1886

150c. on 1p. vermilion. Scott's No. 30. Total issued, 100,000.
(a) "Guatemala."
(b) Inverted surcharge.
(c) Pair, one without surcharge.
(d) Double surcharge.
(e) Four figures "5" in italics.
(f) "g" in "Guatemala" inverted and double.
(g) Ornament inverted.

THE LITHOGRAPHED 1886 ISSUE

The American Bank Note Company produced the lithographed 1886 issue, which was issued on July 1st, 1886, as follows:

1c. dull blue; blue, Scott's No. 31. Total issued, 250,000.

2c. brown. Scott's No. 32. Total issued, 150,000.

3c. purple, violet. Scott's No. 33. Total issued, 500,000.

10c. red; mauve. Scott's No. 34. Total issued, 300,000.

20c. emerald green; green. Scott's No. 35. Total issued, 200,000.

25c. orange. Scott's No. 36. Total issued, 100,000.

50c. olive green. Scott's No. 37. Total issued, 100,000.

75c. rose; carmine rose; pink. Scott's No. 38. Total issued, 100,000.

100c. red brown; brown; deep brown. Scott's No. 39. Total issued, 100,000.

150c. dark blue; blue. Scott's No. 40. Total issued, 100,000.

200c. orange yellow; yellow. Scott's No. 41. Total issued, 100,000.

In this issue a wonderful cancellation collection can be made. To mention a few noticed: All sorts of fancy cork cancellations in black and colors; "Guatemala" in circle, stars, pin wheels, bars, targets, diamonds, numerals, sun bursts, besides the usual numerals and towns.

THE SURCHARGED 1886 STAMP

Scott's No. 42, 1886, was surcharged in November 1886, Scott's No. 32 being employed. 70,000 of these 2c. stamps were surcharged 1c. for legitimate requirements. These are type-set in five blocks of 20 stamps in two rows of 10.

Apparently these went on the press twice; first the words "Provisional — un centavo" being printed and then the "1886" date. One surcharge has a full period, the other none. Some of the surcharges, however, appear to have been done in one printing.

Some of the recognized varieties are as follows:

1886

1c. on 2c. brown, lithographed. Scott's No. 42. Perf. 12.
(a) Inverted surcharge.
(b) Double surcharge inverted.
(c) Date punctuated. Also comes inverted.
(d) Date inverted.
(e) Date double.
(f) Date omitted.
(g) Date double, one inverted below "1".
(h) Date triple, one inverted.
(i) Broken figure "1".
(j) "n" of "provisional" out of alignment.
(k) Fakes have numeral omitted and some surcharged on the engraved stamps.

THE ENGRAVED 1887-94 ISSUE

The engraved stamps of 1887-94 can be readily distinguished from the similar 1886 issue as the impressions are sharper than the lithographed stamps. The 5c. has a larger numeral than the 1886 issue of this value. They can all be distinguished by the four upper background lines, which stand out clearly from the others, especially on the left side. The figures are wider on the 10c. stamp than on the lithographed 10c.

The 1c., 2c. and 3c. engraved stamps were received from the American Bank Note Company in 1887. The 6c. was received in 1894, the 10c. in 1892, the 20c. in 1893, and the 25c. in 1894. Blocks are quite scarce.

1c. blue; light blue. Scott's No. 43.
2c. yellow brown; brown. Scott's No. 44.
(a) Vertical Half used as 1c.
5c. purple. Scott's No. 44b.
5c. violet; lilac. Scott's No. 45.
6c. lilac. Scott's No. 46.
10c. red. Scott's No. 47.
20c. green. Scott's No. 48.
25c. red orange. Scott's No. 49.

On the 1c blue of this issue are found Surcharges in black as follows: "Via Panama" in two lines and "Via Puerto Barrios" in three lines. In red: "Por Vapor City of Sidney", "Por Vapor San Jose", Por Vapor Newport", Por Vapor San Blas", and "Por Vapor City of Panama", all in three lines. These appear to be a form of pre-cancel as no other cancel shows on the stamps. They were apparently used on steamships to route the letters. These surcharges have been noted on only one other value, that of 2 centavo reading: "Via Puerto Barrios" in three lines in brown ink.

THE 1894 SURCHARGES

Various surcharged stamps made their appearance in 1894, all on the previous issues, surcharged in blue, blue-black, black or red, as follows:

1c. on 2c. yellow brown. Scott's No. 50.
(a) " centav."
(b) Double surcharge.
(c) With thick and thin "1" in new value, surcharge 12mm.

2c. on 100c. red brown. April, 1894. Scott's No. 51. Blue surcharge, 14mm. Also 12mm.

6c. on 150c. dark blue. April, 1894. Scott's No. 52. Red surcharge 14mm. Also 12mm.

10c. on 75c. pink; carmine. Scott's No. 53. Blue surcharge, 14mm.

10c. on 200c. orange. Scott's No. 54. With the thin "1" in new value. Black surcharge, 14mm. Also 12mm. Also double surcharge.

10c. on 200c. Scott's 54. Blue and blue-black, surcharges 14mm.

REVENUE USED FOR POSTAGE

In 1872 we find imperforate revenue stamps used for postage, these having been listed by Scott up to 1904. Reference to them is also found in several of the foreign catalogs.

The stamps consist of four values, as follows:

Medio real, red.
Dos reales, yellow.
Quatro reales, blue.
Un peso, green.

These are found cancelled with "Correos de Guatemala" in double line circle enclosing the date and with star at right also with single line enclosing the same inscription with date. The numeral cancellations are also found on these stamps.

In 1882 perforated revenues were again used for postage and these were also listed by Scott up to 1904. The Lindquist collection shows the following:

Un Centavo, black.
Cinco Centavo, red.
Cinco pesos, blue.
Diez pesos, yellow.

The cancellations are the usual star and the rubber stamp cancellation in violet, reading: "Republica de Guatemala", between double circle and with date in centre. Mr. Lindquist has a block of four, un centavo, cancelled: "Correos Sn. Cristobal, Guat." in blue double lined circle, dated "May" in centre, the cancellation accompanied by a star.

(*Editor's Note*:—Mr. Konwiser has made no attempt at original research but hopes that by presenting such matter as has appeared in available form, it will stimulate specialists to make corrections and additions that will lead to further studies in these interesting and almost unexplored issues.)

The A. P. S. Convention

Waldorf Astoria Hotel

Shortly after this appears in print the Fortieth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society will be convened at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City. It is confidently expected that this convention will break all records for attendance owing to the outstanding attractions offered by New York City and Philadelphia at this time.

The International Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace will be the magnet that will attract many and every visitor to the Convention should plan to stay the entire week so as to adequately study the many wonderful exhibits that will be on display.

The entertainment that will be provided will permit a wide latitude of choice. Many will want to spend every available minute at the Exhibition, others who are not familiar with New York will want to visit the points of interest, still others will take the opportunity to talk and swap stamps. Enough entertainment has been provided to keep the delegates together as much as possible but not so much that there will be no time for personal preferences.

The ladies are particularly invited to visit the Convention and every facility will be placed at their disposal to enjoy their stay with us.

Every collector should plan by all means to attend this great gathering of stamp men and women which will unquestionably go down into philatelic history as one of the greatest of all time.

Formosan Stamps

By George Kingdon Parsons
(In collaboration with Alfred K. Chiu)

GEOGRAPHY

"THE island of Formosa lies off the east coast of China, opposite the Fukien province. It is separated from the mainland by the Formosa Channel, which varies in breadth from eighty to two hundred miles. On the northeast and southeast the island is washed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean. It is about two hundred and fifty miles from north to south and the average breadth is about fifty miles. It has an area of about fifteen thousand square miles, which is half the size of Scotland, or a trifle larger than the American States of Vermont and Connecticut taken together. Forest-clad mountain-ranges attaining the height of from seven thousand to fifteen thousand feet run through the centre from north to south, and from their bases extends a broad stretch of lowlands, plateau and ravines. This plain at the northern end is drained by three large streams which run into the Tamsui River. Precipitous cliffs from three thousand to six thousand feet high, clothed with vegetation except on the sea-face, with two large and many small plains, which are silted inlets, compose the eastern side of North Formosa. Formosa is under tropical conditions. It lies between 20° 58' and 25° 15' north latitude and 120° and 122° east longitude. The Tropic of Cancer runs through it not far from the center, so that only the south is really within the tropics".*

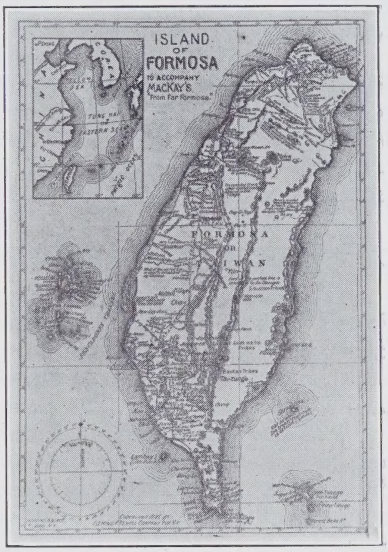


Figure I

HISTORY

According to Chinese historical records, the Emperor Yang of the Sui Dynasty (about 606 A. D.) sent an exploring party, under the leadership of a cavalry officer belonging to the Imperial Guard, named Shu Kwan, and the navigator Ho Man. The party reached the island, but could hold no communication with the inhabitants, as the language was different. They therefore captured one of the natives and returned home. About the year 611 A. D. a second expedition was despatched to the island, and the commander now, believing the occupants to be Malays, had provided himself with natives from different southern Malayan islands, so that at least one of them was able to make himself understood by the Formosans. The object of the expedition was to compel the natives, to whatever race they belonged, to recognize the Emperor and pay tribute as willing subjects. To this the natives would not agree. Consequently the Commander attacked them, burnt their villages, and then returned to the mainland with valuable booty. The first Europeans to visit Formosa were the Portuguese, who settled there in 1590. The Dutch landed in 1624, and two years later were followed by the Spaniards. The Dutch expelled the Spaniards in 1642, but they themselves were driven out by Koxinga (known in Chinese history as Cheng Chin-Kung), the famous Chinese general. Koxinga was

*(From G. L. MacKay: "From Far Formosa")

loyal to the Ming Dynasty, and when the Manchus from Manchuria invaded China and founded the Tsing Dynasty in 1644, Koxinga refused to submit to the usurper, the Tartar Emperor. Having failed by successive attempts to restore the lost empire of the Mings, Koxinga crossed the channel, drove the Dutch out of Formosa, and proclaimed himself first king of the island. His reign was brief and stormy, and in 1683 his successors were dethroned by the Chinese emperor and Formosa made a dependency of the Fukien province. In 1887 Formosa first became a separate province of the Chinese Empire. In 1894 war broke out between China and Japan, and at its close the island of Formosa was ceded to Japan by the peace treaty of Shimonoseki, April 18th, 1895. But the loyal Chinese-Formosans united in declaring that the island should never become a Japanese possession, and organized a Republic under the leadership of General Liu Yung-fu. The Japanese at once invaded Formosa, and subdued it after a brief period of hard fighting, thus bringing the island under their control.

"The aboriginal or Malayan name of the island was Pekan or Pekando. In 1430 the Chinese named it Ki-lung-shan ('Mountain of Kelung'), and the best port in the north still retains that name. Subsequently they called it Tai-wan ('Terraced Harbor'), and by that name it is known to all Chinese to this day. 'Formosa' is a Portuguese word, meaning 'beautiful', and was first applied to the settlement at Kelung in 1590." (MacKay: "From Far Formosa", p. 47.)

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATION

The total annual trade of Formosa amounts to about 125 million Japanese yen. Forests, opium, salt, tobacco and camphor monopolies, yielding a large annual revenue are in the hands of the government. Gold, silver, copper, sulphur, coal, etc., are mined in quantities, and considerable petroleum is produced. Rice, sugar, and tea are the greatest staples. The Bank of Formosa is the chief bank.

Railway construction in Formosa was begun in 1887, when Liu Ming-chuan became the first Chinese governor of the island. In June, 1905, under the Japanese government, the whole line between Kelung in the north and Takow in the south—a total length of about 554 miles was completed. The journey now occupies fifteen hours and seven minutes, the train leaving Kelung at 6 a. m. and reaching Takow at 9:07 p. m. Besides the main railway there are several light hand-railways. These run between Tokatsu and Ujitsusho (11 miles), between Rokko and Shoka (7½ miles), between Takow and Hozan (6 miles), between Hihachisui and Rinkiho (3¼ miles), and Tainan and Anping. The steamship lines going to and from Formosa are the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kwaisha and the Douglas Steamship Co.

THE POSTAL SYSTEM

Before the first Chinese governor, Liu Ming-chuan's administration, there was no governmental postal service in the island. All mails were sent through the powerful Chinese letter hongs, which were privately organized transportation companies, doing business along the lines of such institutions as the American Express Company, but on a smaller scale. The word "hong" in Chinese means "a company"; but almost all of these letter hongs were partnerships, whose good-will depended upon their sound credit based upon unlimited liability and their excellent service. The letter hongs had been in existence in China since the twelfth century, and when Formosa came under the Chinese control they naturally established branches in many parts of the island. Because of their faithful service these letter hongs continued to exist alongside the official postal system as late as 1895, when the island was ceded to Japan.

In 1887 Formosa first became a separate province of China, and Liu Ming-chuan was appointed as its first governor. "In 1888 the Chinese Government in

Formosa inaugurated a Postal Service, resembling the Western system, for the transmission of mail matter, both private and official, to all parts of the island. Two sorts of stamps were provided, one for official mail matter, supplied free of charge, and one for sale to the public.

"The stamps are locally made of thin Chinese paper, very roughly printed, with blank spaces left for the date of issue, weight of letter, and name of office issuing the stamp, to be entered in writing. The stamps are issued to the different post offices from the Chief Post Office in Taipei, in small books containing 100 stamps with stubs. The stubs of the stamps disposed of, have to be returned to the Chief Post Office. Stamps are not sold previous to use, and are affixed only by the post office, which gives a receipt for every letter.

"The mails are carried by couriers on foot and despatched twice a day. The main roads are divided into stages of about 30 miles each. Letters are delivered from the stages by postmen." (From Reports of I. C. Customs Commissioners at Tainan and Tamsui, dated 1889 and 1891.)

The stamps of the first two issues for official use and of the issue for the use of the public were printed from wooden blocks with crude, double, or clear impressions, sometimes oily; on wove or vertically or horizontally laid thin Chinese paper usually white but sometimes yellowish or toned.

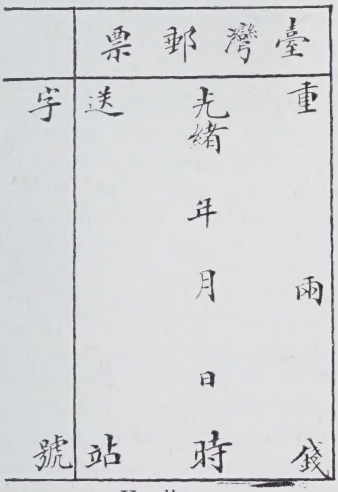
The earliest printings of the first issue were supplied to the different post offices from the Main Office in Taipei bound up singly in small books containing 100 stamps stitched either at the left-hand or the top margin.

Later printings of the first issue and the stamps of the second official issue were printed in sheets of five stamps arranged two, one, two, as illustrated in figure XVIII.

OFFICIAL versus COMMERCIAL STAMPS

I

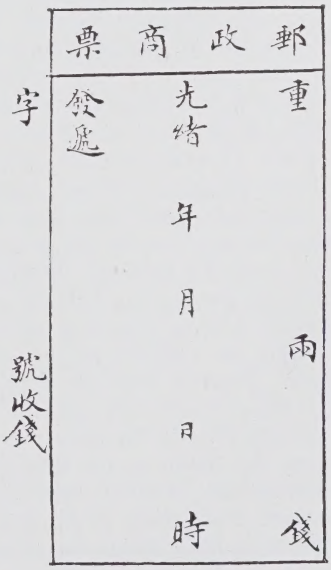
Official Stamp
1888-1895
showing the
"stamp" part only



Heading
Tai Wan Yu P'iao
(Formosa Postage Stamp)

II

Commercial Stamp
1888-1895
showing the
"stamp" part only



Heading
Yu Cheng Shang P'iao
(Postal Administration
Commercial Stamp)

Right (weight) column:
Chung — Liang — Ch'ien
(weight — Ounce — $^1/_{10}$ Oz.)

Center (date) column:
Kuang Hsu — Nien — Yueh — Jih — Shih
(Reign — Year — Month — Day — Hour)

Left (destination) column:
Sung ..... Chan
(Carry to ..... Station)

Margin (Serial No. column)
Tzu ..... Hao
(Character ..... Number)

Right (weight) column:
Chung — Liang — Ch'ien
(weight — Ounce — $^1/_{10}$ Oz.)

Center (date) column:
Kuang Hsu — Nien — Yueh — Jih — Shih
(Reign — Year — Month — Day — Hour)

Left (destination) column:
Fa ti .....
(Despatch & deliver to .....

Margin (Serial No. & Value Column)
Tzu ..... Hao, Shou Ch'ien.....
(Character ..... No., Received Money.....)
(Equivalent to denomination)

Various writers have confused the Official stamps, which were issued for the use of the Government only, with the Commercial stamps, which were sold to the public for general use. Thus, for instance, the writer in the *"Exchange and Mart"* for January 1911, says that the inscription on the Official stamp is "Public Postage Stamp", while that on the Commercial stamp is "Formosa Postage Stamp". To those who do not read Chinese this description of the two kinds of stamps would probably sound reasonable and appropriate, but a strict translation of the Chinese characters on the two stamps reveals that the top inscription on the Official stamp reads: "Tai Wan Yu P'iao", meaning "Formosa Postage Stamp", while the stamp issued for general use has the heading in the following four characters: "Yu Cheng Shang P'iao" which means "Postal Administration Commercial Stamp". The former inscription does not tell exactly whether the stamp is for official (government) use or not, while the latter fixes the use of the stamp rather closely as something for strictly commercial or general use by the public.

However, the Chinese character "Shang" has a wider meaning than the English word "Commercial". The character "Shang" has very often the connotation of being "private" in contrast to the word "official". For instance, government ownership of any industry is called "Kwong Ben" i. e. "Official Management", while private ownership is known as "Shan Ben" i. e. "Commercial Management". Therefore the character "Shang" on the stamps of the Commercial issue really means "private" in distinguishing them from those of the official issue, and these Commercial stamps were sold to the public for general private use, not being limited to the use of the merchants in the sense of being "strictly commercial".

Thus far we have traced how the stamps with the top inscription "Yu Cheng Shang P'iao (Postal Administration Commercial Stamp) were issued for the use of the general public. They might therefore be called "Public Postage Stamps" in the sense that they were sold to the public; they were also "official", because they were brought out by the Government Post Office. But for the stamps of the first type with the reading: "Formosa Postage Stamp", which have been identified by writers in the past as Official stamps, it still remains to be explained why they were called "Official" stamps, because the heading does not indicate whether they were issued for official use or to be sold to the public for general use. The inscription "Formosa Postage Stamp" could be printed on stamps for general use or upon those strictly for the use of the government in forwarding its official mails. Practically all the writers or collectors, (*) who have achieved some success in identifying the stamp of the first type as "Official" and that of the second type as "Commercial" or "Public", have failed to give any sound basis of distinction other than a mere translation of the top inscription, which, it must be evident by this time, tells very little about the nature of the stamp.

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*Mr. H. R. Oldfield is one of those who have made the distinction between the two types but without giving sufficient reason. See his article in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, April to June, 1924.

It is the futile attempt of the past writers in trying to find a basis of distinction between the two types of the old Formosan stamps *in the top inscription of the stamp alone* that has led me to re-examine the stamps of the two issues carefully and to look for a more scientific basis for distinguishing the two. This scientific basis of distinction is to be found in two small Chinese characters following right after the serial number in the same column. They are: "Shou Ch'ien", which means "Received Money". These two characters are printed on only the Commercial stamps, and they do not appear on the stamps of the Official issue. The reason why this is so done will be evident to any real philatelist. The Official stamps were issued for the use of the government in despatching its official matter and were *not for sale* to the public, therefore there is no need for the two characters: "Received Money" or any value or denomination. But the Commercial stamps were to be sold to the public, they therefore required some space with proper designation for filling in the value of the stamp. It will be seen that on the Commercial stamp in the serial number column after the two characters: "Shou Ch'ien" a little space is left vacant for filling in the amount of money received. This amount fixes the value of the stamp, and is written by hand every time the stamp is sold to be used by the purchaser. Modern stamps have the values printed on them, but the Chinese government in Formosa during those early days when it was beginning to institute a Postal Service for the first time thought it to be too much trouble to print many kinds of stamps with different values, and had consequently printed only one kind of stamp with the value column left vacant to be filled when the stamp was sold to the public. It had also wisely eliminated the two characters: "Shou Ch'ien" (Received Money) from the Official stamps, as they were never for sale. Here we see a basis for distinguishing the two kinds of stamps—Official and Commercial or General—that is scientific from the philatelic point of view, and at the same time convincing to the amateur collector.

Therefore the thing that makes the Official stamps "Official" does not lie in the top inscription "Tai Wan Yu P'iao" (Formosa Postage Stamp) as so many previous writers have maintained, but *in the absence of the "Shou Ch'ien - - - - -" (Received Money) space.* There are other physical characteristics, which distinguish the Official stamps from the Commercial stamps, and which we shall describe in detail in connection with each issue.

One characteristic common to both official and commercial stamps may be mentioned here, i. e. frequently on used stamps the date and weight columns are not filled in, because Chinese letters usually have the date prominently written on the back of the envelope, and data about weight can be safely left alone, when the letter is evidently within the minimum weight limit. On official letters the destination column of the stamp is very frequently left unfilled, because it is less likely to make a mistake in delivering official mail, and moreover, these "Yamen" letters always have their destinations written very plainly on the front of the envelopes.

OFFICIAL STAMPS 1888-1895

There are two issues of the Official Stamp, differing from each other only in the left portion or the "Counterfoil" part of the stamp.

The First Issue of Official Stamps was apparently printed from several different blocks or dies. The following shows at least three different engravings all of crude nature. I have in my collection at least three examples of other more refined engraving.

FIRST OFFICIAL ISSUE

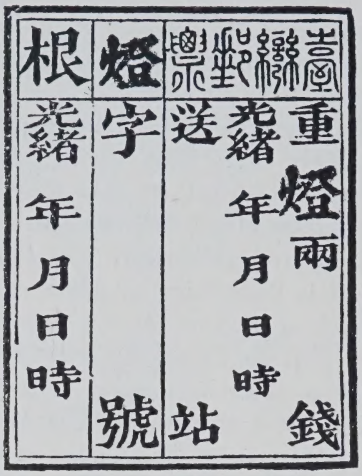

Figure IV

Right section of Stamp

Label: Top line reading from right to left. Four characters in ancient seal style corresponding to "Tai-Wan Yu P'iao", meaning "Formosa Postage Stamp".

Weight: Right column. Characters in modern Chinese style—"Chung" means "Weight"; "Liang" means "Chinese Ounce"; "Ch'ien" means $^1/_{10}$ of an ounce.

Date: Center column. "Kuang Hsü" is the name of the Reign "Nien" means "year"; "Yueh" means "month"; "Jih" means "Day"; "Shih" means "Hour".

Destination: Left column. "Sung" means "Send to....."; "Chan" means "Station or Post Stage."

Center section of Stamp

Control mark and Serial number: The red character, "Teng" is a control character used in numbering the stamp book. The second one, "Tzu", means "Character". "Teng Tzu" (meaning Teng character) together is used as a control mark; the red one varies with each new series, while the black one "Tzu" remains the same.

The blank space is left for filling in the number, while the last character "hao" means "No". Instead of saying "No. 161", the usual Chinese way of expressing numbers is "161st Number".

Left section of Stamp

Counterfoil: The first character in upper panel on the top "Ken" means "Counterfoil", denoting the stub of the stamp retained by the post office; the characters following are exactly the same as those in the center column of the right section of the stamp, denoting Reign, Year, Month, Day and Hour.

Paper, white wove Chinese paper. Size of impression, 47 x 62 mm. Nature of impression, clear black Chinese ink. Control character is also printed in weight column to prevent the filling in of any weight value, because official matter is carried free and weight is not to be filled in.

The stamp is unused and unnumbered.

Evidently printed from early engraved blocks.

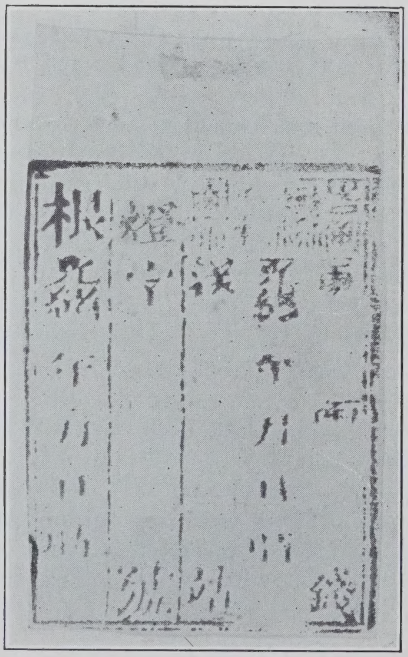

Figure V

Figure V

Paper, white wove. Size of impression, 47 x 62 mm. Nature of impression, blurred showing insufficient ink. Control character, "Teng" in red, printed only in serial No. column. Special characteristics, line under heading is too vague to be seen; punched for binding at top. 100 to a pad.

Figure VI

Paper, white wove. Size of impression, 47 x 62 mm. Nature of impression, blurred, yellowish colour is due to the spread of oil from the ink. The Chinese ink for printing is usually mixed with oil which shows itself on the printed paper after a time. Control character, "Teng" in red, printed in both serial and weight columns. Special characteristics, punched for binding at left margin.

Figure VII

Paper, white wove, the bottom layer of paper is cut off from envelope. Size of impression, the used "stamp" part measures 31 x 62 mm. Nature of impression, blurred. Control character, "Feng", double control. Serial number,

"Feng" Tzü No. 6964. Date, Kuang Hsü, 17th year, 2nd month, 27th day, 9-11 A. M. (1891). Cancelled copy of the Official stamp showing method of use. The stub has been

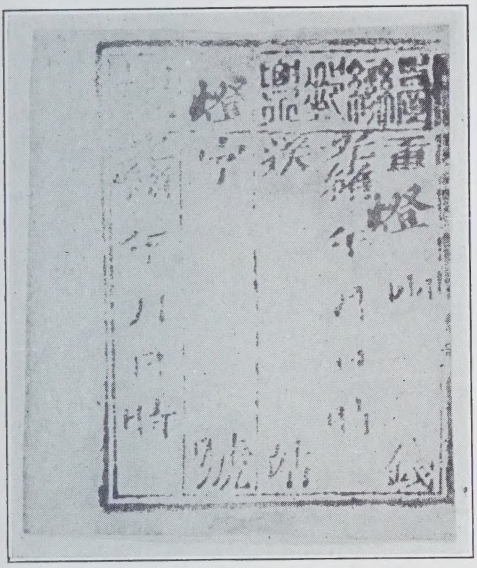

Figure VI

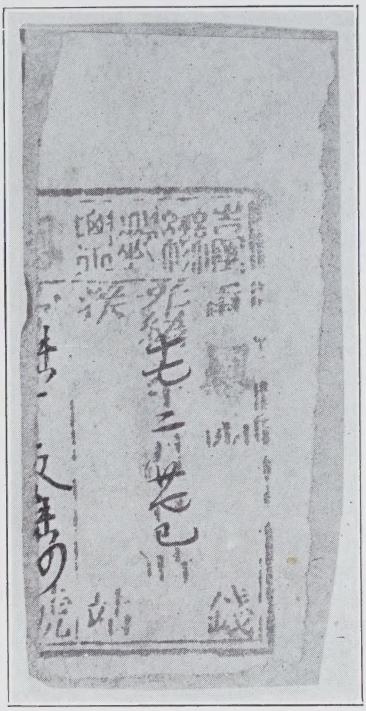

Figure VII

separated from the rest of the stamp by tearing through the middle of the serial No. column. The destination column is not always filled in, as happens in this case, because the address was probably written clearly on the envelope and the stamp is pasted right near the address part.

Figure VIII

Paper, white wove. Size of impression, used part measures 36 x 61 mm. Nature of impression, blurred. Control character, "Pei" very rare control. Serial number, "Pei" Tzü No. 1828. The stamp has been used, but the date, weight and destination columns are not filled in. The date, however, is written on the envelope.

It is Kuang Hsü, 15th year, 3rd month, 7th day, 5-7 A. M. (1889). The red seal printed over the top inscription is probably that of an official or of a department. It is so vague that it could not be read.

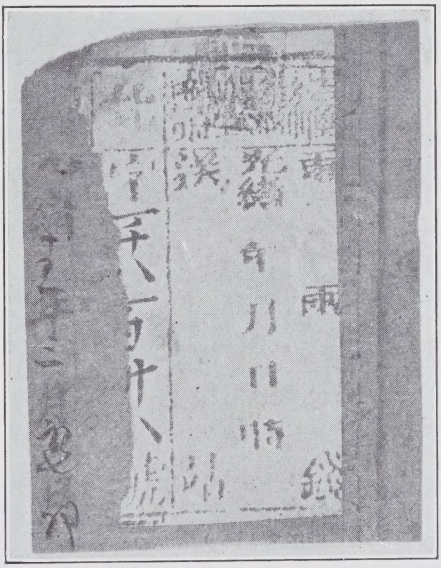

Figure VIII

OFFICIAL STAMPS 1888-1895

Second Issue

The stamps of the second official issue differ from those of the first issue in the left portion of the stamp, i. e. the "stub". The "stub" has been enlarged to

include all the data of the "stamp" part, except the heading. The heading of the "stub" is also in three ancient Chinese seal characters, unlike the stamp of the first issue, which has only one modern character "Ken" (Counterfoil) on the top of the "stub". The three Chinese characters are: "Yu P'iao Ken" meaning Postage Stamp Counterfoil. The top inscription of the "stamp" part, "Tai Wan Yu P'iao", (Formosa Postage Stamp) is the same as on the stamps of the first issue. In the second issue the two portions of the stamp have three identical columns of inscription—Weight, date and destination (Chinese characters to be read from top to bottom, and from right to left). These three columns of information, it will be noticed, are the same as those given on the stamps of the first issue.

The stamps of the second issue are printed on laid paper, vertical and horizontal, white and toned, sometimes thick, sometimes thin, but I have one rare example on thick toned wove paper. The stamps are impressed each separately on a sheet of paper, five to a page. Therefore the positions of the stamps on the sheet are irregular, and no two sheets are identical in the positions of the five stamps. The stamps measure approximately 57 x 65 mm.

The red control character is usually impressed on the weight (right) column as well as on the center serial number column, but sometimes it is not. When the control mark is single, it is invariably printed on the serial number column only. A red "chop" in four modern Chinese characters giving the name of the dispatching post office is usually stamped on the center of the stamp right over the serial number column. This "chop" is sometimes placed on the weight column, making what is known as a "double chop".

The Destination column is filled in by hand with characters in black ink whenever the stamp is used. The date is also filled in by hand writing.

I have examples indicating the use of several different dies or printing blocks.

In my collection three different control characters are found on stamps of the second issue, namely "Lo" "Miao" and "Ling," in eleven different printings.

Of the "Lo" series there are seven different printings and serial numbers range from 139 to 961 of which ninety separate numbers are represented.

Of the "Miao" series there aree three different printings and only one uncut sheet numbered from 206 to 210.

Of the "Ling" series there is but one printing on white horizontally laid paper. None of mine are numbered.

sheet numbered from 206 to 210, of the "Ling" series there is but one printing on white horozontally laid paper. None of mine are unnumbered.

The following three samples are of the "Lo" series.

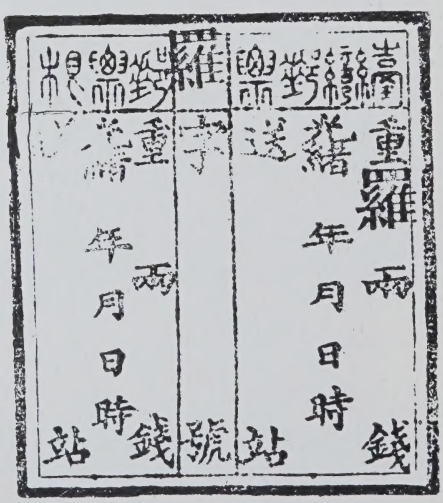

Figure IX

Figure X

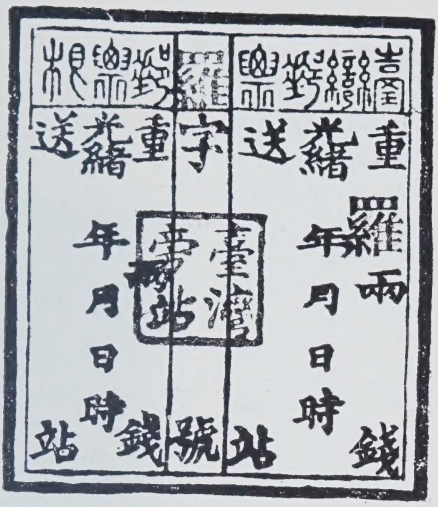

Figure XI

Figure IX

Paper: Toned, vertically laid.

Control character: Double "Lo" in serial No. and weight columns.

Figure X

Paper White, horizontally laid.

Control character: Double "Lo".

Figure XI

Paper: Thin, toned, vertically laid.

Control character: Double "Lo".

Red Chop: "Tai Wan Pon Chan" (Formosa Side Station) denotes the name of the dispatching office.

Among varieties creased paper, double impression, broken lines and other irregularities of printing occur.

USED STAMPS DATED

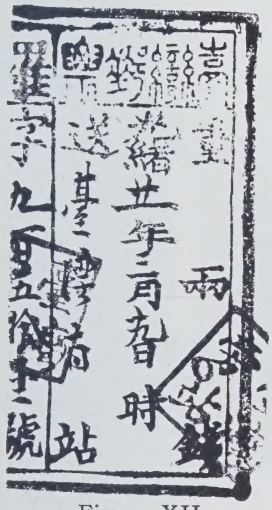

Figure XII

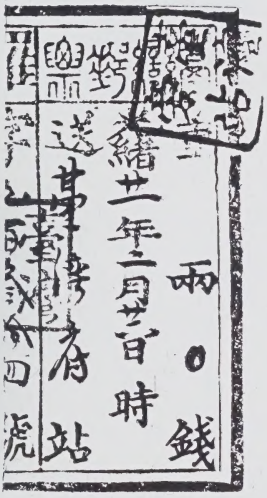

Figure XIII

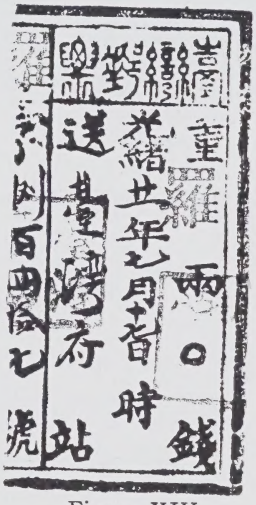

Figure XIV

Figure XII

Paper: White horizontally laid.

Control character: "Lo" in serial No. column.

Red Chop: "Tai Wan Pon Chan" (Formosa Side Station) is the name of the dispatching post office, and is printed in both the serial No. and weight columns.

Date: Kuang Hsü, 21st year, 3rd month, 19th day, hour not filled in.

Serial number: "Lo Tzü No. 951.

Figure XIII

Paper: same as above.

Control character: Single "Lo" in serial number column only.

Red Chop: same as above, but the one on the weight column is printed over the top inscription.

Destination: same as above.

Serial number: "Lo" Tzü No. 934.

Date: Kuang Hsü, 21st year, 2nd month, 26th day (1895).

Figure XIV

Paper: same as above.

Control character: double "Lo".

Red Chop: same as above.

Date: Kuang Hsü, 21st year, 7th month, 17th day (August 1895).

Destination: same as above.

Serial number: "Lo" Tzü No. 847.

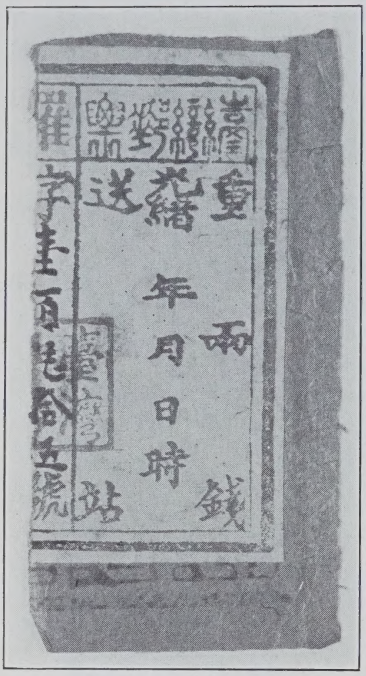

Figure XV

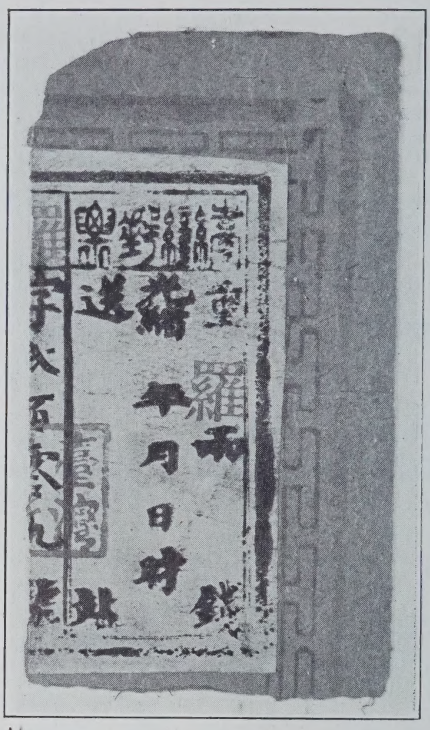

Figure XVI

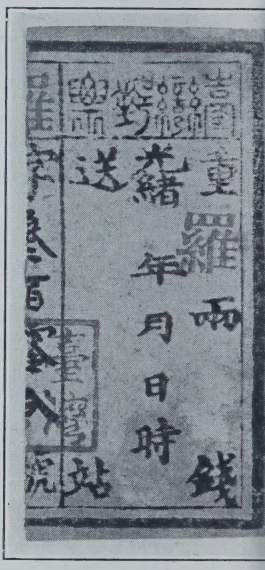

Figure XVII

USED UNDATED

Figure XV

Toned paper, horizontally laid.
Control character is "Lo".
Serial number is "Lo" Tzü No. 165.
Red Chop appearing in half denotes the name of the dispatching station, which is Formosa Side Station.

Figure XVI

Toned paper, horizontally laid.
Control character is the same as on the stamp at left, but is printed also in weight col.
Red chop is the same as on the stamp at left.
Serial number is "Lo" Tzü No. 209.

Figure XVII

Toned paper, vertically laid.
Control character is the same as on the stamp in the centre.
Red chop is the same as on the other two stamps.
Serial number is "Lo" Tzü No. 302.

These three stamps have one characteristic in common, i. e. they are all used, but their destination, date and weight columns have not been filled in. As mentioned in the introduction, this omission is to be accounted for by the fact that on official mails, destinations and dates are written very clearly and prominently on the front and the back of envelopes. Information about weight is usually not called for. Therefore the Post Office clerk simply left these columns unfilled, in order to save time.

(To be continued)

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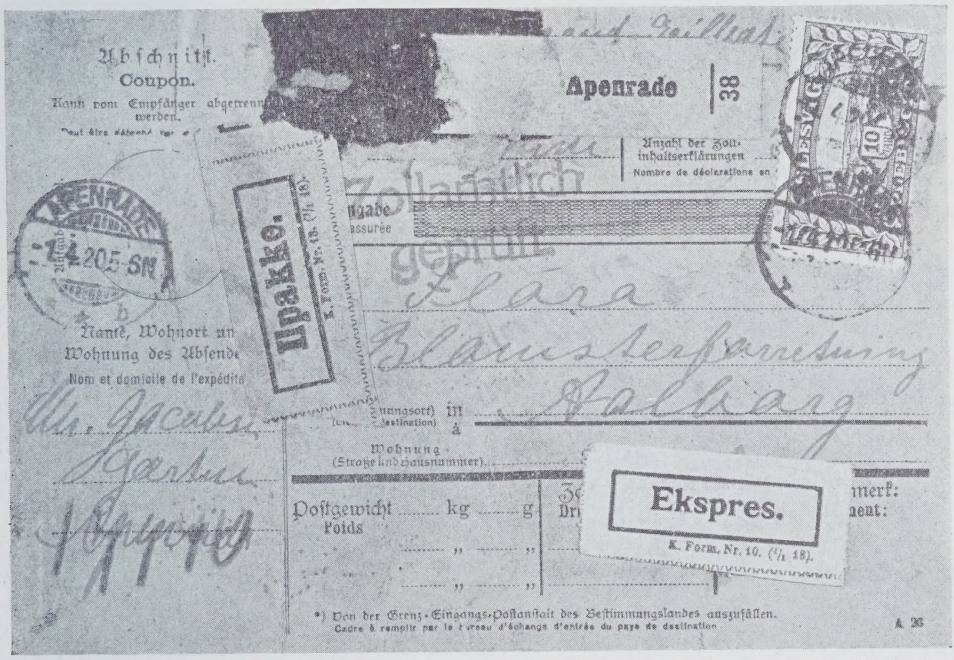
The Slesvig Plebiscite Stamps

An Interesting Historical Issue

By A. E. PADE

THANKS to President Woodrow Wilson it was prescribed in article 110 of the Versailles treaty of June 28, 1919, dealing with Slesvig, that a referendum was to be taken in the old Danish land, which for 56 years since the war between Denmark and Germany 1863-64 had been under Germany, in order to decide whether the people wanted to return to Denmark.

The administration of the district involved was to be placed in the hands of an *International Commission for Plebiscite Slesvig"* by the Allies until its fate had been decided. The actual date of the change of administration from Germany to the commission had been postponed several times from September 10th, 1919, until the order was finally received on January 10th, 1920.



"Address-card" belonging to a parcel sent special delivery from Apenrade April 1, 1920 with 10 Mark stamp (additional postage on back) of the first Plebiscite issue. The ordinary German forms were used.

The waiting time had given the International Commission ample time to make its preparations. Plebiscite stamps and postal cards had been printed by the Danish Post Office Department by order of the Commission and approved by the Universal Postal Union. However, it had not been possible to obtain distribution lists from the German postal authorities and new lists therefore had to be made based on available statistics with due consideration to an expected additional demand from stamp collectors.

On January 13th everything was ready and the French cruiser *"La Marseillaise"* was commissioned to carry the supplies necessary for the referendum from Copenhagen to the principal city in Slesvig (Flensburg), where the commission was to establish its headquarters.

Upon arrival in Flensburg it was found that the German postal authorities did not feel able to undertake the distribution of the Plebiscite stamps to the Post Offices, so the commission also attended to this. All Post Offices in the referendum district had to be supplied with stamps before January 25th and German stamps in the

possession of the people were exchanged for Plebiscite stamps until the end of the month. In order that the commission might be able to supervise the postal service a former German official was appointed postal director for Plebiscite Slesvig, and he had to make a report to the commission, accompanied by a statement of receipts and expenses, every two weeks. The director's salary was paid by the commission, but the entire postal service was run for the account of Germany. All the postal regulations of Germany were in force and the district was considered as German in its relation with foreign countries. Of the receipts Germany was to get the average normal amount while the actual balance went to the commission, which in reality meant Germany and Denmark as these two countries jointly had to pay the expenses of the commission.

The first set of stamps was issued in German currency (Mark and Pfennig). The stamps were made by the printers of the Danish postage stamps, the firm of H. H. Thiele in Copenhagen. The design by the Danish artist Carstens shows the Slesvig coat of arms on the Pfennig values while a Slesvig landscape is depicted on the Mark stamps.

There were 14 different denominations and the number printed of each value was as follows:

2½ Pfg.	4.523.800	20 Pfg.	4.419.500	1 Mark	929.550
5 Pfg.	4.756.500	25 Pfg.	1.742.300	2 Mark	811.200
7½ Pfg.	2.745.500	35 Pfg.	1.801.100	5 Mark	732.150
10 Pfg.	5.084.900	40 Pfg.	1.966.400	10 Mark	667.900
15 Pfg.	4.064.200	75 Pfg.	769.500		

The only varieties noticed, though both minor, are the 10 Pfg. stamp with a rose missing and the 40 Pfg. stamp with a broken L in Slesvig.

The stamps met with an eager demand from collectors and speculators, which accounts for the comparatively large numbers sold considering the small district and the fairly short life of the issue. They were cheap because at that time the depreciation of the Mark had already begun and most collectors bought one or more whole sets including the 10 Mark.

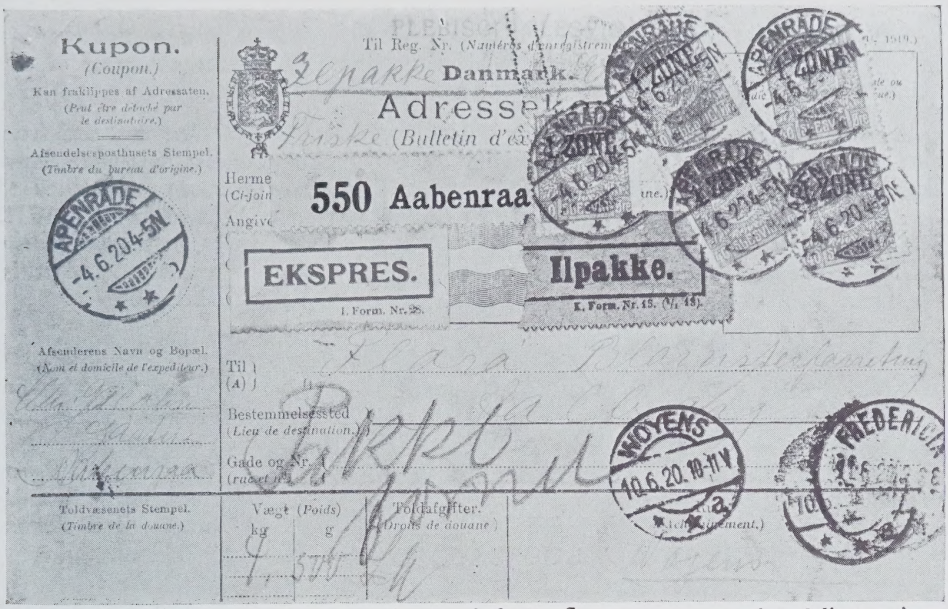
This issue was used until May 19th and during this period of less than 4 months a total of nearly 12 million Marks was sold. Of this amount about 1½ million was allotted to Germany in addition to an extra 10% of the balance amounting to about 1 million. The balance of about 9½ million Marks went into the accounts of the International Commission as explained earlier.

In the northern part of Slesvig nearest the old border line the population was still principally Danish, while the Germans were in the majority in the southern part. For the purpose of obtaining the fairest results from the referendum it was, therefore, decided to divide the district into two parts, the northern, 1st Zone; and the southern, 2nd Zone, and let each have its separate referendum. Thereby it would avoid the danger of a large percentage of one nationality, through a combined vote, forcing both sections by a small majority to belong to the other country.

The vote in the 1st Zone was taken February 10th, 1920, and its population voted itself back to Denmark with about 75% majority. The 2nd Zone voted on March 14th, and due to the many years under Germany and the fact that a large number of German Government officials and employees were located in Flensburg, the Danes received less than 25% of the votes and 2nd Zone consequently remained under Germany. After the vote the International Commission moved from Flensburg to Kollund in the 1st Zone awaiting the decision of the Allies in regard to the fixing of the final border line.

On May 5th, 1920 Danish troops took possession of the 1st Zone and on May 19th Denmark took over the postal service in its regained territory. On the same date a new set of the Plebiscite stamps was issued. The stamps were similar in design to the first set but were in the Danish currency, and with a blue-black surcharge "1 Zone"

As these stamps were in actual use less than a month, and in the small 1st Zone only, they are very good in genuinely used condition. The fact that they were in Danish currency also made it more expensive to buy complete sets, not to mention quantities, as the face value of the set is about $5.45 in American money.



"Address-card" belonging to a package of fresh flowers sent special delivery from Apenrade June 10, 1920 during 1st Zone period. Danish forms and label with Danish spelling Aabenraa were now used, but the German postmark Apenrade still had to be used for cancelling as new Danish ones were not ready. Note hand stamp Plebiscit Slesvig on top.

Insured cover mailed in 1st Zone June 4, 1920. Note the Danish post office label Tønder while the old German postmark Tondern was still used to cancel the stamps.

The 1st Zone set also consisted of 14 different values and the following numbers were printed (but not all used, as remainders were burned when the stamps were withdrawn from sale):

1 Öre	934.300	20 Öre	916.800	75 Öre	281.000
5 Öre	1.361.100	25 Öre	472.100	1 Kr.	184.100
7 Öre	824.200	35 Öre	278.400	2 Kr.	91.050
10 Öre	1.380.800	40 Öre	464.700	5 Kr.	89.300
15 Öre	1.383.700			10 Kr.	88.300

No important varieties are so far known of any of these stamps, not even an inverted or double surcharge, which speaks very favorably for the character of this whole Plebiscite issue.

On June 17th, 1920, the 1st Zone was officially returned to Denmark and from that date the ordinary Danish stamps were used. The 1st Zone stamps were, however, valid for postage until July 15th. After that date the stamps continued to be available for collectors at the Post Office in Aabenraa until September 30th, 1921. The remaining stock was later officially burned, but information in regard to the number of stamps destroyed in this way is unfortunately not available, and it is, therefore, impossible to say how many stamps are actually in existence.

THE C. I. S. SURCHARGES

The so-called C. I. S. or official stamps are the most interesting and by far the most valuable of the Slesvig Plebiscite stamps. They are listed but not priced in Scott's and little is known about them.

They were born in Copenhagen one dark evening in October, 1919, in the office of Mr. Bruce, Secretary General of the International Commission. Mr. Bruce, when talking postal matters over with a Danish postal official, M. O. Raeder, who served with the commission, asked "Don't you think the commission ought to have some official stamps for its own use?" Mr. Reader replied "Yes, but if you do that you will make something which will make stamp collectors mouths water". "All right," said the Secretary General, "but then we will not allow the stamps to be sold and we won't make money on them". A few days later the small quantity of official stamps considered necessary by Mr. Raeder was ready and approved by the commission.

The C. I. S. stamps were used during the entire time the International Commission was in charge in Slesvig. The first 8-10 days they were used in all of the administration offices, but this was discontinued and throughout the rest of the period their use was strictly limited to the mail of the Commissioners, the Secretary General and the latters office, and none were sold.

The stamps were made by surcharging the regular Mark and Pfennig Plebiscite issue with the letters C. I. S. in blueblack type, and the following quantities were made:

46 sheets at 100 or 4,600 copies of each of the Pfennig values.
46 sheets at 50 or 2,300 copies of each of the Mark values.

Even this small supply proved more than ample. According to information published in the *"Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung"* Pag. 154/1924 the following number of stamps were used:

2½ Pfg.	209 copies	35 Pfg.	292 copies
5 Pfg.	402 copies	40 Pfg.	175 copies
7½ Pfg.	305 copies	75 Pfg.	98 copies
10 Pfg.	222 copies	1 Mark	46 copies
15 Pfg.	706 copies	2 Mark	22 copies
20 Pfg.	527 copies	10 Mark	17 copies
25 Pfg.	316 copies		

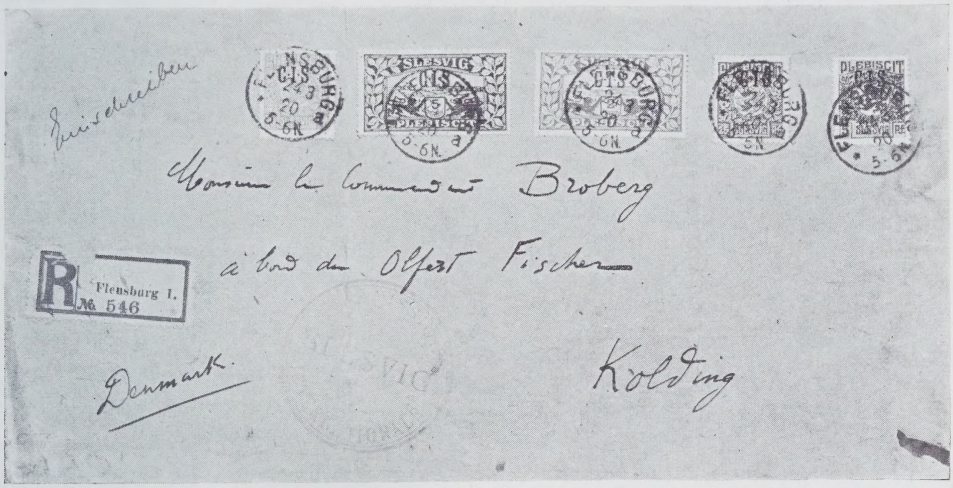
After I had written Mr. Raeder, who is now Postmaster in Sönderborg, one of the regained towns, and made him acquainted with these figures he wrote me that he considered them as purely guesswork, but he added that the guesses—not considering the missing figure for the 5 Mark stamp—might not be so far off if by "used" was understood actually used for postage by the commission.

In addition to the stamps actually used, however, a number of sets were given away.

When the International Commission ended its work and closed its offices on June 16th, 1920, there was a number of persons the Commissioners and the Secretary General wanted to remember with a souvenir, such as interpreters, doormen, messengers and others who had served under the commission. Also waiters in the Hotel Flensburger Hof who had waited on the Commissioners. All of these people were presented with a little folder containing a complete set of C. I. S. stamps pasted

on the inside page and cancelled to order. According to Mr. Reader about 200 sets were used for this purpose and naturally the biggest part of these soon found their way to collectors in Denmark and Germany. In addition to the folders a number of sets were presented to personal friends by the Commissioners, but these were also cancelled to order, mostly Flensburg February 10th, 1920, and mounted on the commission's envelopes.

A few sets are known to exist unused with original gum. These have probably escaped the same way as personal gifts to persons who were smart enough to insist on getting an unused set instead of one cancelled to order, and fortunate enough to have their wish granted, as positively none were sold. In this condition the C. I. S. stamps consequently are exceedingly rare.



C. I. S. stamps on official registered cover from the International Commission, mailed from Flensburg, March 24, 1920 to Commander Broberg on board the Danish battleship Olfert Fischer.

The large quantity of C. I. S. stamps which still remained was burned officially one evening in August 1920 in Kollund in Slesvig in the garden of Mr. Bruce under his personal supervision, but unfortunately no record was kept of the number destroyed. No one ever thought of such an unimportant little thing, says Mr. Raeder, they were only eager to see that every stamp was burned. All in all it seems that good care was taken that nobody would be able to gain personal advantage through these stamps and the small number of copies in existence was well distributed.

I consider the C. I. S. stamps a very interesting bona fide official issue and very good property. As to their present value it is of course hard to give exact figures as they don't change hands every day. As a matter of fact I have never seen any of them offered for sale in an American auction and I have watched pretty carefully for them in the catalogs. I know, however, that single used copies of the lower values have ranged from 20 to 30 Danish Kroner ($5.50-$8.00) while complete sets have sold from 300 to 400 Kroner ($80-$110) according to condition and whether in folders or on really used covers. The prices I have heard mentioned on a complete unused set are from 750 to 1,000 Kroner ($200-$270) with certificate of genuineness from the *Copenhagen Philatelist Club* attached.

Counterfeits of the C. I. S. stamps of course quickly made their appearance and some of them are hard to detect from the genuine. Great care should therefore be exercised especially in buying unused copies. The 1st Zone stamps were also counterfeited at the time. Some clever fellow simply bought a quantity of the cheap Mark and Pfennig issue, supplied the stamps with a home-made 1 Zone surcharge and sold them in Germany and elsewhere to collectors who didn't know that the real 1 Zone stamps were in Kroner and Öre denominations.

The International Exhibition

HERMAN TOASPERN, F. H. S. L.

"*IT is not New York's but the Nation's, it is American Philately on parade.*" —L. G. Quackenbush in 1913.

While many collectors remember the last *International Philatelic Exhibition* held in New York in 1913, there are so many converts to the hobby since then; so many lads now grown to manhood as well as those unable to attend the last exhibition, that some idea of the origin and purpose of the coming show may be desirable.

The idea of holding an *International Philatelic Exhibition* originated in Philadelphia, with a view to linking it to the *Sesqui-Centennial*. But there were many reasons for not holding it there. New York is the logical place for gatherings that are international in scope. Most of the leaders and collectors experienced in Exhibitions live near-by. It is an ideal place to entertain, it is centrally located, taking into consideration European visitors.

The stamp collector has been pictured as a harmless "nut" in the press for many years. The press gave great space to some millionaire who bought pictures, or a Shakespeare folio at a high price, yet the press considered the man who bought a rare stamp, a bit balmy. Men who considered themselves well informed, sniffed at "the kid's hobby." Europe, older and wiser, rightfully ranks stamp collectors with bibliophiles and art connoisseurs. Where stamp dealers abroad are able to make loans on a parity with art and rare book dealers, your average American banker would prefer almost anything else.

But the truth is that there is a great lure to the hobby. Annually our ranks are augmented by hundreds of men, succumbing again perhaps, to their boyhood hobby. A news story may have made a new convert, or they may have been interested through the collection of a friend. The instinct to collect lies deep in every man who was a real boy.

These men begin in a modest way; they meet others of equal standing in dealers' offices. They join a stamp club, become friendly with the members, and your casual collector becomes a rabid enthusiast. There is a gradual expansion the beginning of a cultivation of values, both monetary and otherwise. Your enthusiast delves into whys and wherefores—and then we have another specialist.

The lure of the game to the out-of-town man is just as great; or to the schoolboy dreaming of the day when he will own a three-cornered Cape. It appeals to the general collector trying to fill the spaces in his album and to the man searching for the hair-line variety.

The lure of the game is the hard-to-attain!

Its something just-around-the-corner!

Its the joy of the unexpected!

Philately is the only hobby where there is the appeal of the Seven Arts. It is a joyous hobby, because it makes for warm friendships, a competitive hobby that enables one to exhibit in competition, a friendly hobby, where the millionaire mixes with the clerk, and a studious hobby, where the dollar seldom outstrips the brain.

And always, just around the corner, is the rare "sleeper", the long sought variety, the "find", that long forgotten cache of rare stamps on covers, the joy of possession of a scarce stamp that is priceless to the owner.

Why the lure of Philately is like the sweetness of Life itself, the better side of men's nature, the getting away from the hum-drum into the land of imagination.

This entire issue would hardly suffice to tell the wonders of the Exhibition. Here is the wealth of the Philatelic World spread before you. Stamps that you had never expected to see, and only had a catalog picture of, before you, there inviting your attention. Whether the rare British Guiana, the magnificent woodblock error in a block of four on cover or the long sought for postmark, you will probably see it.

To the thinking collector and to the specialist I bring this thought. Take your catalog, mark off the exhibits that you particularly want to see, and then visit them first. Take along a pad and pencil, study the stamps, make notes and fill your head with new ideas. Instead of having to wait indefinitely for some collection that you want to see, you can see it at the Exhibition. There are no secrets that will not be divulged by close study.

The Exhibition will pay you big dividends in enjoyment. It will pay big dividends in information and in friendships. It is the one tremendous effort of a decade of American Philately, and you cannot afford to miss it.

Business? That can get along without you. For once, forget business for a fortnight, and join with the poets who wrote: "Gather your rosebuds while ye may", and, "Eat, drink and be merry; for tomorrow you die".

The success of the Exhibition so far as the Committee, workers and exhibitors is concerned, is great. It needs but one thing—your attendance. We want crowds of people and New York will heartily welcome the visitor to the *International Exhibition.*

A Collection of Stamps on Cover at the Exhibition

By A. E. Pade

FEW collectors would have the courage to start a general collection of stamps on cover from all countries, but visitors at the Exhibition will have the opportunity to view part of such a collection, which has been laid out on a broad scale. The collection is that of General F. Hegerman-Lindencrone of Copenhagen, Denmark, and it may be of general interest to mention a few details of this splendid exhibit.

Gen. F. Hegerman-Lindencrone

The General is exhibiting 24 sheets and 4 albums with about 2,100 covers. The collection was started in 1902 and after nearly 25 years of effort now numbers over 10,000 covers from 280 different countries.

General Hegerman-Lindencrone will soon be 86 years old but is still as young and enthusiastic about collecting stamps as any schoolboy who had just started. His motto has been: "My own energy and others courtesy", and through numerous friends all over the world and good connections at home he has succeeded in gathering together his wonderfully representative collection of original envelopes.

The collection, part of which won a gold medal at the Paris exhibition last year, is arranged in 30 albums of the General's own design. The covers are not mounted but stuck in pockets in the albums like stamps in a stock book. Each album has 50 pages of carton paper and each page three pockets. The whole arrangement is most military in accurateness and order. Each cover has a consecutive number and each stamp on the cover has a tiny label with its catalog number, while duplicate stamps have no label but the number just printed on the envelope. This is to show which stamp or stamps the cover is representing. Further each cover has a label marked with the towns of departure and destination as well as the time consumed en route and post-

marks received while in transit so as to show the routing. On the back of the covers another label shows catalog number, year and latest catalog prices and when and from whom the cover was acquired.

The collection is naturally strongest in Denmark and its colonies and the other Scandinavian countries. Among the things which will be shown at the exhibition are Denmark with its colonies: Iceland, Greenland and Danish West Indies, with its former possessions, Schleswig and Holstein, complete. Also Norway, Sweden and Finland will be shown complete and in the case of Sweden including one of the gems of the collection of which the General is most proud, the 3, 4, 6 and 8 Skilling Banco of the first issue on the same cover.

There are of course special sections representing other European countries, British colonies, Red Cross stamps and flown Airmail covers, etc. A most interesting exhibit will be found in the number of covers with autographs of famous men and women. The General has an envelope with the handwriting of the late King Edward of England addressed to his Father-in-Law, the late King Christian 9th of Denmark, also called the Grandfather of Europe. Covers in the handwriting of the late King Frederick 8th of Denmark, the late King Oscar of Sweden, King Haakon of Norway and even King Feisal of Mesopotamia. The latter addressed to the King of Egypt and flown by Airmail from Bagdad. Envepoles from the world famous Danish writer of fairy tales, Hans Chr. Andersen, the arctic explorer Frithiof Nansen, the famous Norwegian composer Edvard Grieg and many others.

In spite of his age the General is still going strong, like a soldier trying to keep up with the army of new stamps coming forward every year. He has the satisfaction of knowing that his work will be cherished and continued when some day he falls on the great battlefield of life as both his son and his grandson are stamp collectors.

Obverse of Exhibition Medal Designed by Emil Fuchs.

Reverse of Exhibition Medal (Exact Size of Silver and Bronze Medals)

The "20 on the Forehead"

By Edward S. Knapp

I ILLUSTRATE here two vertical pairs of the 20c. Green, General Issue, Confederate States, and, in each pair, the upper stamp shows the variety *in the identically same place.* A third item has lately turned up, which is exact duplication of these two "20 on the Forehead" stamps. That it is not a "double print" is proven by the fact that the stamp below it shows no signs of a double printing.

I would say that it might be a "kiss" from the plate, caused by the printed sheet slipping from the workman's hand and falling back on the plate, in that way

getting a second impression, but the fact that there are THREE examples, showing the "20" in EXACTLY THE SAME PLACE, would make that *practically impossible.*

The two above possibilities being eliminated, I can see no other solution than that it was caused by the DIE being impressed at this place, by mistake, or accidentally, and that after a few sheets had been printed and it was noted that this position was imperfect, it was burnished out in some way, and a reentry made.

Full sheets of the 20c. Green, show no traces of the variety, nor have I been

able to locate its probable position in the plate. I make no pretence to any knowledge of printing, and must leave the solution of this very interesting little problem to someone better versed in the art than I, and I trust, when someone solves it, he will let us know the answer.

The pair illustrated at left is now in the collection of my friend, George Walcott, and it came from the Ferrary Collection; the pair at the right is in my own collection.

I would be delighted to hear from anyone who has an explanation of this variety. Address Edward S. Knapp, 158 East 64th St., New York City.

Danish Post Office Department to Establish a Philatelic Agency

Upon recommendation of a member of the *Collectors Club* and Fellow of the Hot Stove League, A. E. Pade, the Postmaster General of Denmark has decided to open a Philatelic Agency in Copenhagen along the lines of our Agency in Washington.

There has for some time been considerable criticism about the way new issues were put out in Denmark. A new stamp might be on sale at a small Post Office although it would not be available in Copenhagen due to the fact that the old issue had not been exhausted there. This made it difficult for stamp collectors and dealers to obtain supplies of the new issues as promptly as others who happened to live in the town where the new stamp first appeared. It sometimes takes months before a new issue is on sale at some post offices even in the larger cities.

For instance, the color of the current 20 Ore stamp was recently changed to red. The new stamp was first on sale in a few small towns but was not obtainable at the General Post Office in Copenhagen until much later on a day in March. The day following the placing of the stamp on sale the 75 year Jubilee issue of three different values, 10, 20 and 30 Ore, was placed on sale at all Post Offices and the previous stamps of these values were withdrawn all over the country until the sale of the Jubilee issue ceased on May 31st, thus preventing Copenhagen dealers from getting their supplies of the new 20 Ore stamp for almost 3 months, unless they had happened to go to their Post Office that one day.

The distribution and sale of the recent series of 7 Ore provisionals also caused much comment and criticism in stamp circles and even in the daily press, as some of the scarce values were not for sale even at large Post Offices in Copenhagen or were snapped up by speculators who had advance tips from Post Office Officials. A Copenhagen daily, "Extrabladet," charged Postmaster Magius, a member of high standing of the *Copenhagen Philatelist Club,* with having bought the supply of the scarce values of his own office and distributing them to friends and dealers. Mr. Magius was ordered to sue the newspaper by the Postmaster General, and several prominent dealers and members of the *Copenhagen Club* testified during the trial. Mr. Magius was acquitted.

A. E. Pade, who is of Danish birth, wrote at length to the Danish Postmaster General complaining of these conditions and the letter was forwarded through and with the recommendation of the *Copenhagen Philatelist Club.* In his letter Mr. Pade explained the successful work of the Philatelic Agency in Washington and gave statistical information (showing the big increase in sales since the start of the agency) furnished by Third Assistant Postmaster General R. S. Regar for that purpose.

In his reply the Danish Postmaster General advised that the suggestion would be followed and carried out this fall. The office will be located in the information bureau of the General Post Office in Copenhagen. All current stamps and entires will be carried in stock and stamp collectors and dealers will be permitted to send in orders for expected new issues in advance.

The Danish Postmaster General, Mr. Mondrup, has previously gone on record as being friendly towards stamp collectors, when he issued an order to Postmasters to comply with the wishes of stamp collectors as far as possible in regard to supplying stamps in good condition, blocks, etc. Now Mr. Mondrup has gone one step further and has fully recognized the hobby.

Incidentally it may be mentioned here, that the Danish Postmaster General has also promised that the stamp issuing activities of Denmark, which of late have threatened to endanger the good name of Denmark in Philately, will soon be curbed. Danish Exchange is now practically at par thereby making unnecessary the many changes of color and the provisionals which have been required during the past few years owing to the frequent changes in rates.

The present cipher type will remain for the low values up to 12 Ore and a new type will be issued for the middle values, probably up to 50 Ore, while the present bicolored series with the head of King Christian X will be retained for the higher values.

Franks of the Western Express Companies (concluded)

By Dr. Victor M. Berthold.

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IN June, 1851, Scharmann had returned to Negro Bar where the work of changing the course of the river had been resumed by a new group of miners. The manuscript contains no further entries until July 2, 1851, when the following record is made:

> "I have not made any entry for a long time because, although there has never been a lack of noteworthy happenings, still there was never anything pleasant to write about. You hear of nothing but murders or thefts, which are of daily occurrence. The legislative power has adopted execution by hanging, and it was put into execution immediately; thus in the last two weeks 12 horse-thieves have been hanged."

On the 15th of July the new canal was again completed, but on August first it met the same disastrous fate as the first attempt. Consequently, on August 9th the hapless company met, farewells were said, and each one went sorrowfully on his way to begin anew the chase after the elusive and fickle goddess of golden treasures.

> "Today a death-like silence broods over our Negro Bar, for all the industrious miners have left the place. I, too, am going tomorrow."

SPRINGFIELD, Tuolumne County, Calif., May 1853

On September first we find Scharmann and his two sons at Devil's Gap, situated but a short distance from the Middle Fork of the American River. Here they decided to sell their camp utensils and remaining stock. Due to the rainy season and the terrific heat, the travellers were prostrated by intermittent fever, and were forced to abandon work. Although not fully recovered, Scharmann decided to leave California, seeing that his enterprise was a failure. Having made the necessary preparations for the homeward journey, he set out for San Francisco, and arrived there on October 30, 1851. He remained in San Francisco nearly a month before he was successful in obtaining passage for New York.

On December 20, 1851, after a journey of 42 days, the steamer docked at San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific side of Nicaragua. From that city Scharmann proceeded, partly by land on mule-back, and partly by canoe through Lake Nicaragua, to San Juan del Norte, on the eastern coast of Nicaragua on the Gulf of Mexico. Engaging passage on one of the Vanderbilt steamers, the family travelled via Havana to New Orleans, and at last returned to New York, their golden dreams having turned out to be leaden realities.

We will now go back to the Woodson contract of July 1, 1850, the first attempt to establish the Central or Northern route from Independence to Great Salt Lake.

At this point I will advert briefly to the result of the historical researches made by H. Chorpenning McGee, a member of the California Historical Survey Commission in 1897. From reliable documentary evidence it appears that, as early as April 25, 1851, the United States had also contracted with George Chorpenning and Absalom Woodward, to have the mail carried once each month, between Salt Lake City and Sacramento, the contractors agreeing to make the 910-mile journey in not more than 30 days, and receiving for their service $14,000 per year. As originally laid out, the route was through Placerville, crossing the Sierras at Carson Canyon, thence to the Carson and Humboldt rivers, and around the northern end of Great Salt Lake. It is reported that it sometimes took the stage an entire day to progress two miles through the snow drifts. Before the end of the first year Woodward was killed by the Indians near Great Salt Lake. Winter proved that this route was impracticable, and Chorpenning changed it so that the mails from Salt Lake went to San Pedro and then to San Francisco via a Panama mail steamer.

TIMBUCTOO, Yuba County, Calif., 1855-1856

While I do not doubt that the Postmaster-General had made a contract with Chorpenning, it is strange that all those, who have written of this period, fail to mention this fact. On the other hand, we know that in 1851 the Government contracted with W. F. McGraw to carry the mail between Sacramento and Salt Lake City, one trip each way monthly, also that by assignment the Woodward contract was taken up by Kimball & Company, a Mormon firm.

The inability of the Postal Department to furnish an adequate mail service for California during these early years is evidenced by the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, (James Campbell), issued December 1, 1853. This document also contains the first official reference that I have seen concerning the existence and operation of the Western Express Companies. The pertinent paragraphs are:

> "Our local mail service on the Pacific is strongly marked by two peculiarities, especially in California—very high prices and great difficulties in giving the people the mail facilities which they require.
>
> "These mail prices, however, are not out of scale with those of labor, living, and commodities generally in that region of the country. For a single letter of half an ounce, the Post Office receives 6 cents when prepaid, and 10 cents for an unpaid; and for each pound of printed matter about 5 cents a pound, the cost to the Department for transportation across the Isthmus alone being 22 cents a pound. The necessary consequence is that the cost of mail service in California greatly exceeds the revenue it yields.
>
> "And notwithstanding the fact that the Government incurs a heavy refunded expenditure in supplying the citizens of that State with its letters, newspapers, and other mail matter, the citizen himself employs other facilities for the conveyance of his letters and pays therefore at a rate from 20 to 40 fold greater than Government charges for similar service. The facilities referred to are the expresses.

"The Government has not been able to keep pace in its organized mail arrangements with the movements of the miner. His settlement is suddenly made and rapidly extended long before the mail contractor and postmaster can be provided. The expressmen are at hand, and the wants of the miner are immediate. His orders are all sent by them to the Central Post Office, to which, not knowing where his eventual location will be in the gold region, he has directed his letters to be addressed.

"The postmaster has favored the expressmen in the prompt delivery of his letters and has received in return a compensation much larger per letter than any commission ever allowed him by the Government. The "Express Charge" is $1.00 per letter, $2.00, etc., rising in some instances to $5.00 according to distance. Once recommended, the habit of the miner of relying on the expresses is continued long after the Post Office and the mail route have reached the neighborhood."

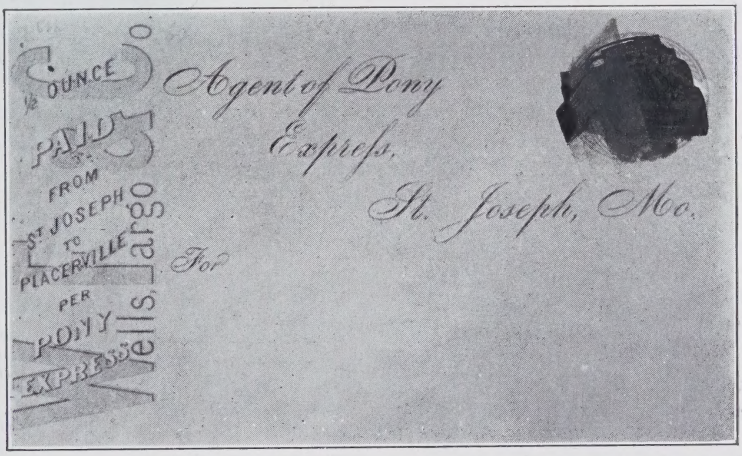
The last paragraph is, indeed, a splendid official tribute to the efficiency of the pioneers of the Western Express Companies, which performed a task which the Postmaster-General of the United States frankly admitted his Department was unable to do. As a matter of fact, these pioneers not unfrequently discovered the trails over which, later on, the stage-coaches transported the United States mail.

From 1853 to 1858 the Postmaster-General of the United States devoted their efforts principally to the improvement of the steamship routes for the transportation of the mail between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and between New York and New Orleans. A noticeable improvement in the Pacific mail service occurred during January, 1855, due to the completion of the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus. On the 29th of that month, the mail was carried across the Isthmus by train for the first time, a distance of 48 miles.

A decided improvement in the transportation of the mail over the Central route was brought about in 1858 by a new contract between the Postmaster-General and John M. Hockaday of Missouri, to run a weekly mail, express, and freight from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City. Later on this route was combined with the already existing one between Sacramento and Salt Lake City, owned by Major Chorpenning. Thereafter, Chorpenning operated the entire route of 2,000 miles by through-stages, run weekly between St. Joseph and Sacramento. The first through-mail from Placerville arrived at St. Joseph on Sept. 4, 1858, and the first west-bound mail from St. Joseph reached Placerville on July 19, 1859.

For the moment we will take leave of the Chorpenning line, so as to center our attention on the State of Colorado, which up to 1859 had no stage lines. As soon as gold had been discovered in the Pike's Peak region, there set in a great stampede

WELLS, FARGO & CO. PONY EXPRESS ON SPECIAL ENVELOPE MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PURPOSE BY GEO. W. NESBITT

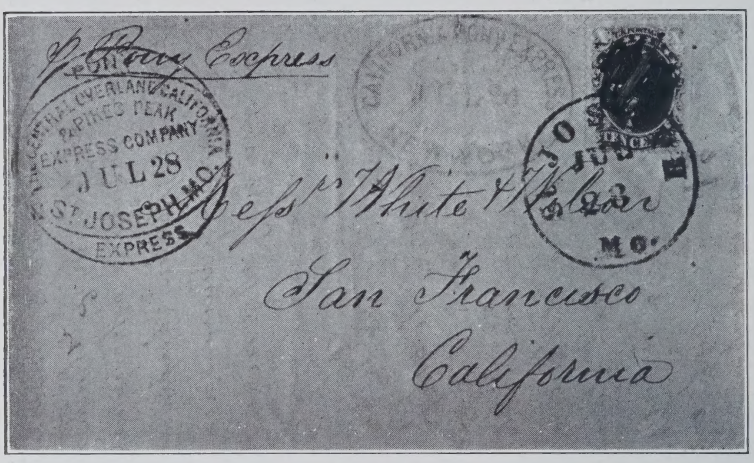


of people for Western Kansas (now Colorado) gold-diggings. Private enterprise quickly grasping the commercial possibilities of the situation, there was organized by John S. Jones and William H. Russell. a new express company, originally called

Overland Stage Company or by the name of the route, the "LEAVENWORTH & PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS CO.", this name was used conjointly with the more specific term, "JONES & RUSSELL'S PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY", operating between Leavenworth and Denver.

En passant, I may add that the Frank of the Jones & Russell's Pike's Peak Express Company is one of the choicest pieces in a collection of Western Franks.

At the time the new company was formed, William H. Russell was a member of the great freighting firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, but Alexander Majors, the senior partner, had refused to join the combination. His refusal, however, did not deter Jones and Russell from going ahead and assuming heavy financial obligations, payable within 90 days. While Jones and Russell were confident that they could successfully handle the situation, the result of a few months of actual operation contradicted their expectations. Consequently, when the notes became due, they were unable to meet them and were obliged to dispose of their interests in the new company, certainly prior to May, 1859. The liabilities of the concern were taken over by the great mariners of the plains, Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell, who, after obtaining a charter from the Kansas Legislature in 1860, reorganized the business under the name of the "CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY." The latter in turn organized the Overland Pony Express.



PONY EXPRESS FRANK OF THE OVERLAND MAIL CO. 1861

Having followed the development of the Central or Northern route, it must not be assumed that the United States Government had overlooked the advantages of establishing likewise a Southern artery for the transportation of the mail. This route followed the Santa Fé trail, and is known as the Southern or Butterfield route. Indeed, as early as May, 1849, a monthly overland stage had been in operation between Independence (Missouri) and Santa Fé (New Mexico) a distance of 850 miles, which trip was accomplished in about two weeks.

In 1854 Congress had also authorized monthly mail transportation from Neosho (Missouri) to Albuquerque (New Mexico). but in 1855 had changed the starting point to Independence and Kansas City (Mo.), thence via Albuquerque to Stockton (Cal.). Although the contractors received a government subsidy of $80,000, this enterprise failed.

Three years later, in 1857, the Postmaster-General entered into a contract with J. E. Birch, for conveying the mail by stage from San Antonio (Texas) to San Diego (Cal.).

Speaking of the 1857 contract, F. R. Bechdolt writes in the *"Saturday Evening Post"* of January 17, 1920:

"Save for a few brief stretches in Texas and Arizona, there was no wagon road. El Paso and Tucson were the only towns between the terminals. A few far-flung military outposts, whose troops of dragoons were having a hard time of it to hold their own against the Comanches and Apaches, afforded the only semblance of protection from the Indians."

During the first few months of this contract horsemen carried the mail sacks through the wilderness of dark mountains and flaming deserts. Thereafter the company began to prepare some kind of a road for stage-coaches. For this purpose, during the latter part of November, large herds of stock were driven from Jaeger's Ferry (now Yuma) to Maricopa Wells. The latter point had been selected for a relay station because of water, and the presence of the friendly Pima and Maricopa Indians, who kept the Apaches at a distance. The first stage for the East over the Southern Route left San Diego in December, 1857, with but six passengers. Throughout the entire trip a hostler rode behind the stage, herding a relay team. The driver kept his 6 horses to their utmost for two hours, and then stock and wearied passengers were given a two-hour rest, after which the fresh team was hooked up and the journey resumed. In this manner they made about 50 miles a day.

At Fort Davis (Texas) they found the garrison which they had expected to supply them with provisions, according to orders from Washington, short of food, and they subsisted for the next five days on what barley they felt justified in taking away from the horses. They arrived at Camp Lancaster just after the departure of the Comanche war party, who had stolen all the stock, and they were obliged to go 200 miles farther before they could get a relay. But these incidents, and a delay or two because of swollen rivers, were accounted only small mishaps. They came through with their scalps and the mail sacks—only ten days behind the schedule.

As the Birch line had proved the practicability of the Southern route, Congress in 1857 passed an Act, Section eleven of which reads as follows:

"That the Postmaster-General be, and is hereby authorized, to contract for the conveyance of the entire mail from such point on the Mississippi River as the contractor may select, to San Francisco, in the State of California, for six years, at a cost not exceeding $300,000 per annum for semi-monthly, $450,000 for weekly, or $600,000 for semi-weekly service."

By Section 13 the time in which to accomplish the trip was not to exceed 25 days. Proposals of bidders were ordered to be sent to Contract Office of the Post Office Department up to 3 p. m. of June 30, 1857. In pursuance of this advertisement the Postmaster-General received nine bids.

On July 2, 1857, the Postmaster-General accepted the offer submitted by the Overland Mail Company, whose Board of Directors consisted of William G. Fargo, John Butterfield, Wm. B. Dinsmore, and five other well-known business men, who pledged themselves to furnish mail transportation from St. Louis (Mo.) by Springfield, and from Memphis (Tenn.) by Little Rock (Ark.), connecting at a common point at, or east of Albuquerque (N. M.), thence west to, and along the military road to Colorado River; thence up the valley of the Mahahoc River, to and through the Tejon Passes of the Sierra Nevada; thence along the best route to San Francisco, at a remuneration of $450,000 for weekly, and of $600,000 for semi-weekly service. In accepting the bid the Postmaster-General ordered a change of route, namely:

From St. Louis (Mo.) and from Memphis (Tenn.), converging at Little Rock (Ark.), thence via Preston (Texas) to the best point of crossing the Rio Grande above El Paso, and not far from Fort Fillmore; thence on the new road opened and built under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to Fort Yuma (Cal.); thence through the best passes and along the best valleys to San Francisco.

A third, and final change was the substitution of Preston (Texas) for the junction point.

With this understanding, the Postmaster-General and the representatives of the Overland Mail Company, attached their signatures to the contract on September 16, 1857. The details of the contract are contained in the Annual Report of the Post-

master-General, A. V. Brown, December 1, 1857. The length of the Southern route, St. Louis to San Francisco, was 2,729 miles, and the service was started on September 15, 1858.

I am glad to tell you that we possess a brief account of the pioneer trip made by Bailey, as special agent of the Post Office Department. His report is as follows:

> "I left New York July 6, 1858, in the steamer 'Moses Taylor' and arrived at Aspinwall (Colon) on the morning of the 14th. Crossed the Isthmus the same day, and left Panama on the 15th in the steamer 'Sonora.'
>
> "We touched at Acapulco on the 21st, again at Manzanilla, and arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 29th, making the trip in about 23 days.
>
> "I then returned by the Overland Route, taking passage in the first stage, that of September 15, 1858, sent across the Pacific to the Mississippi, via Fort Yuma and Franklin. The stage with the mails started from the Plaza at San Francisco, at precisely ten minutes past midnight of the 14th of September, 1858, and arrived at Tipton, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad, at five minutes past nine on the morning of the 9th of October. Thence the mails were transported by the Pacific Railroad to St. Louis, arriving there the same day at 45 minutes past 8 p. m.
>
> "The entire distance between the two termini was accomplished in 24 days, 20 hours and 35 minutes. Deducing two hours and nine minutes for the difference in time between San Francisco and St. Louis, leaves 24 days, 18 hours and 26 minutes as the actual time consumed."

Referring to the Bailey report, the Postmaster-General writes:

> "It is an important document, not less instructive at the present time than it may be interesting and curious to those who, in after times, may be desirous to know by what energy, skill and perseverance the vast wilderness was first penetrated by the mail stages of the United States, and the two great oceans united by the longest and most important land route ever established in any country."

OLD PONY EXPRESS STATION ST. JOSEPH, MO.

On the 10th of October the first westbound coach drove into San Francisco, where its arrival was duly celebrated the next day. At the beginning of the service the relay stations on the plains were insufficiently equipped, so that in some places there was a distance of 65 miles between them. When this trouble had been remedied, the run was completed in 20 days.

It is to the undying glory of this enterprise that, in spite of runaways, bad roads, floods, sandstorms, battles, and holdups, the Butterfield Overland Mail, during its entire existence, was late only three times. As a rule, the east and west-bound stages made the distance in 21 days, and there was quite a long interval during 1859 when the two mails, that had started on the same date from the two terminals, met each other exactly at the half-way point. Apparently thus the Wells-Butterfield interests had won the struggle, and the supremacy for transcontinental mail transportation.

In 1861 the Overland Mail Company bought out the George Chorpenning line, west of the Central Route from Salt Lake City to Sacramento, and gave up, as will appear presently, its Southern Route. Until 1866 that company continued to operate the Central Route in conjunction with the Overland Stage Line, also known as the Ben Holladay Line, to the east of Salt Lake.

And now we approach one of the most glorious achievements of private enterprise in the United States, which became a decisive factor in the preservation of the Union after the outbreak of the Civil War. As the storm-clouds of civic discontent gathered on the horizon, we find in Washington two men upon whom we will now focus our attention, namely, William H. Russell and Senator

William Gwin, of California; one a most astute politician, the other endowed with a genius for frontier transportation.

The failure of the Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express Company, under circumstances over which Russell had no control. was a lucky event for the United States. After the failure of the firm the equipment had been added to that of the Platte route. There were also rumors that the Overland Mail Company was in financial straits and that in case of failure its equipment might be added to that of the Salt Lake-Placerville, or Central system. I am thoroughly in agreement with C. E. Mulford who, in his publication "The Pony Express", writes:

> "It was easy for a man of Russell's experience to environ the horseback couriers East and West, chopping days from the established schedules. Here was something which would appeal strongly to every man whose business concerned both the East and West from the Missouri River to Sacramento, and which would prove of tremendous value to an harassed Government in time of peril."

Convinced of the feasibility of such a stupendous undertaking, and full of enthusiasm to realize such a daring project, Russell conferred with Senator Gwin and obtained from him the promise to back Russell before his partners, Messrs. Majors and Waddell. Immediately thereafter, Russell rushed to Fort Leavenworth to get a final decision which was much hastened by Russell's assurance that if this fast, then unheard of mail transportation between the East and the West had been proved, Senator Gwin, on his part, would overcome all opposition in Washington and obtain for the firm the contract for carrying the United States mail. This promise broke down the opposition of Russell's partners and immediately, with the characteristic energy of that firm, they moved to put the daring scheme into operation. Their first step was an application to the Kansas Legislature for a charter for rapid trans-continental transportation of mail, express, etc. The charter was given to the new corporation, which adopted the now famous name of the "CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA & PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY". After they had completed all the necessary details there then stretched from the Missouri River to Sacramento a string of Express Stations, about 25 miles apart, which distance later on was decreased to 20 miles.

When everything was ready for the monumental event—rapid trans-continental transportation—the New Yorker Herald of March 26, 1860, startled its readers with the announcement, set in bold type:

"TO SAN FRANCISCO IN EIGHT DAYS BY THE CENTRAL OVER LAND CALIFORNIA & PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY"

and below this:

> "The first courier of the Pony Express will leave the Missouri River on Tuesday, April 3rd, at 3 p. m., and will run regularly thereafter, carrying a letter mail only. The point of departure on the Missouri River will be in telegraph communication with the East and will be announced in due time."

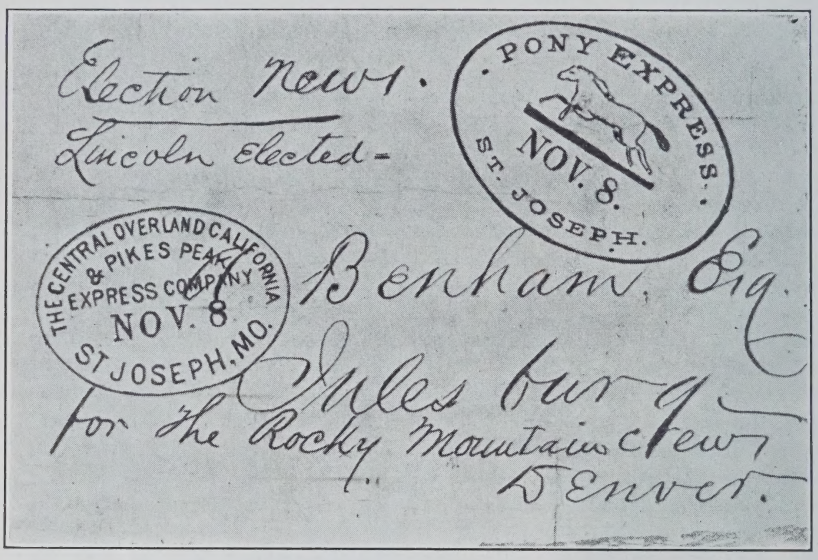
I shall not enter into the details of the Pony Express but will limit myself to the recording of a few historical data. These are in chronogical order:

> NOV. 9, 1860.—Lincoln's election was carried by Pony Express from St. Joseph to Denver (665 miles) in two days and twenty hours. The entire distance from St. Joseph to Sacramento was covered in six days.
>
> DEC., 1860.—Buchanan's last message to Congress was received in Sacramento from Washington in eight and a half days.
>
> MARCH, 1861.—Lincoln's Inaugural Address passed over the route in seven days and seventeen hours.
>
> APRIL 12, 1861.—The news of the attack on Fort Sumter was carried from St. Joseph to San Francisco in eight days and fourteen hours.

In regard to the transmission of Lincoln's Inaugural Address I present a few lines from an article published a good many years ago in the *"Pacific Monthly"* of Portland, Oregon. The writer is W. J. Cates, who, after his eventful career as a Pony Express rider, retired and lived in Denver City.

"I remember" (says Cates, who was stationed at St. Joseph) "when the Superintendent rushed out where I was standing by my horse, ready for the start. He was white with excitement. 'Ride as fast as you can, young man,' he said, as he locked the pouch, 'because President Lincoln's Inaugural Message is in here.'

"It was a cold, gloomy day in March, and the going was none too good, but I never made such good time, nor quicker changes at the relay station. The horses, too, seemed to know that unusual exertions were called for, and I broke all my own records that day, and every rider along the line to the Coast must have done as well, for that trip was never equalled for speed."



HISTORICALLY FAMOUS ENVELOPE CARRYING NEWS OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION 1860

The first Pony Express courier left St. Joseph on April 3, 1860. The mail reached Sacramento on April 13th, the run having been accomplished in one hour less than ten days and was received at San Francisco on April 14, 1860, at 12.38 a. m. The first east-bound mail also arrived at St. Joseph on April 13th, although it had left Sacramento one day later than the west-bound mail had left St. Joseph.

On the map there is clearly depicted the route along the trans-continental road over which the Pony Express riders carried the mail.

After crossing the Missouri River, out of St. Joseph, the official route of the west-bound Pony Express ran at first west and south, through Kansas to Kennekuk; then northwest, across the Kickapoo Indian reservation, to Granada, Log Cabin, Seneca, Ash Point, Guittards, Marysville, and Hollenberg. Here the valley of the Little Blue River was followed, still in a north-west direction. The trail crossed into Nebraska near Rock Creek and pushed on through Big Sandy and Liberty Farm, to Thirty-two-mile Creek. From thence it passed over the prairie divide to the Platte River, the valley of which was followed to Fort Kearney. This route had already been made famous by the Mormons when they journeyed to Utah in 1847. It had also been followed by many of the California gold-seekers in 1848-49, and by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and his army when they marched west from Fort Leavenworth to suppress the "Mormon War" of 1857-58.

For about three hundred miles out of Fort Kearney, the trail followed the prairies; for two-thirds of this distance it clung to the south bank of the Platte, passing through Plum Creek and Midway. At Cottonwood Springs the junction of the North and South branches of the Platte was reached. From here the course moved steadily westward, through Fremont's Springs, O'Fallon's Bluffs, Alkali, Beauvais Ranch and Diamond Springs to Julesburg, on the South fork of the Platte.

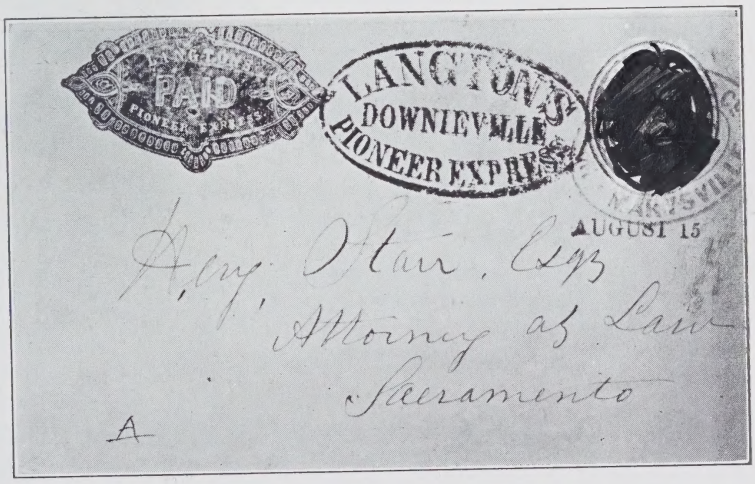
Here the stream was forded and the rider then followed the course of Lodge Pole Creek in a northwesterly direction to Thirty Mile Ridge. Thence he journeyed to Mud Springs, Court-House Rock, Chimney Rock, and Scott's Bluffs to Fort Laramie.

From this point he passed through foot-hills to the base of the Rockies, then over the mountains through South Pass and to Fort Bridger. Then to Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Ruby Valley, Mountain Wells, across the Humboldt River in Nevada to Bisbys', Carson City, and to Placerville, California. Thence to Folsom and Sacramento. Here the mail was taken by a fast steamer down the Sacramento River to San Francisco.

In the spring of 1861 the Government ordered the Butterfield line to transfer its entire rolling stock to the west end of the Central Route. In this transfer the Butterfield line was merged with the Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company, which already included the Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express Company, under the management of Gen. Bela M. Hughes. The two combined lines were then known to the Government as the "Central Overland California Route". After a few months of operation there came another change of proprietorship, due to the fact that on a mortgage foreclosure the outfit of the Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company, between the Missouri and Salt Lake City, had passed into the hands of Benjamin Holladay, at a public auction, held March 21, 1862 for $100,000.

Ben Holladay, who has just been mentioned, was known in his day as the Napoleon of the Plains. Starting as a small storekeeper in a Missouri village, he rose rapidly to prominence until at the time when the mail came to the Northern route, he owned several large steamship lines and various big freighting interests. Early in 1862 Holladay reorganized the management of the Central Overland California routes, and having also acquired the Central Overland Pony Express route from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City, he adopted for the new enterprise the name of the "Overland Stage Line", which connected at Salt Lake City with the "Overland Mail Co". A ten year charter to Holladay's O. S. L. had been granted by the territorial legislature of Colorado, Aug. 1, 1862.

FRANK OF LANGTON'S PIONEER EXPRESS 1856



Glen D. Bradley, in his "Story of the Pony Express", while commenting upon the formation of the Overland Stage Line, writes:

> "This seems to have been what today is technically known as a holding company, for until the expiration of the old Butterfield contract in 1863, he allowed the business east of Salt Lake City to be carried on by the old Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Co. However, west of Salt Lake, the new Overland Stage Line Co. allowed or sublet the through traffic to a vigorous subsidiary, the 'Pioneer Stage Line,' which was owned by Charles and Louis McLane, who afterward became the president of the Wells, Fargo Express Company."

Very fortunately, Holladay obtained a new mail contract for the Central Route which he now controlled. Under this contract Holladay bound himself to supply a six day letter mail service between the Missouri River and Placerville, also a way mail to and from Denver and Salt Lake City at a cost to the Government of $1,000,000 a year for the three years beginning July 1, 1861. At the expiration of this period he was to receive $840,000 for his services.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General for the year 1864 refers to Holladay as follows:

> "The contract for service on the route from the Mississippi River via Salt Lake to Placerville (Cal.), under Act of March 2, 1861, expiring on June 30th last (1864), an arrangement was made with the same parties for continuing the service on the same terms to September 30, 1864.
>
> "Under an advertisement dated March 22, 1864, inviting proposals for service from Atchison (Kan.) or St. Joseph (Mo.) to Folsom City (Cal.), John H. Heistand was the lowest bidder, but as his bid was subsequently withdrawn, contracts have been made with Ben Holladay of New York for the service between Atchison or St. Joseph, and Salt Lake City, at $365,000, and with Wm. B. Dinsmore, President of the Overland Mail Co., also of New York, from Salt Lake City to Folsom City, at $385,000. These parties are believed to be able to fulfill their obligations.
>
> "The contracts are from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1868. The trips are to be made in 16 days for eight months of the year, and in 20 days during the remaining four months; to convey through letter mails only, mail matter prepaid at letter rates, and all local or way mails."

Holladay continued the transportation of the overland mail for several years. However, as during 1864 the Indian tribes had united against the United States Government for the first time, and had destroyed for 400 miles all outposts, their ruthless depredations crippled Holladay's financial resources and he decided to sell his interests. This resolution was hastened by the fact that the Government had long delayed the settlement of his well founded claims for re-imbursement, and that the Union Pacific Railway was fast reaching completion. To avoid further losses, Holladay, in the fall of 1866, sold his route from Salt Lake City to St. Joseph to the Wells, Fargo Company which, in reality, was the old Wells-Butterfield coterie revived. Holladay retained, however, his Montana and Northern lines.

ONE OF EARLIEST FRANK'S OF LANGTON & BROS. YUBA RIVER EXPRESS

I take leave of the Wells, Fargo Company with a line which I found in the *"Rocky Mountain News"* of February 29, 1860: "They rounded the chaos of a mighty world into form."

I hope that this sketch will convince my readers that the Franks of the Western Express Companies deserve a high place of honor among all collectors and students of U. S. philately, due to the fact that these Expresses were the forerunners of the Government mail service, and—in a manner—contributed to the preservation of the Union.

LEAVENWORTH AND PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY JONES AND RUSSELL'S PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY

(All historical data relating to the Jones & Russell's Pike's Peak Express Company are taken from a memorial entitled "Reminiscences of General William Larimer", published privately by his son-in-law Wm. Larimer Mellon, in 1918. General Larimer was one of the founders of Denver, November 17, 1858.)

In 1850 or eight years prior to the discovery of placer gold by William Green Russell on a stream called Cherry Creek, which emptied into the Platte River near the base of the mountains, the first subsidized overland mail route west of the Missouri River had been established by the United States Postal Department from In-

dependence (Mo.) to Salt Lake City and Santa Fé. (See Note 1.) This trans-Mississippi mail service of the fifties was very unreliable, and the time required to cover the distance was 30 days. This route, though in operation from Nov. 1850 to 1858 was an unsuccessful enterprise.

The western mail facilities were still unchanged when the so-called Pike's Peakers started in 1858 their settlement on the bank of Cherry Creek—Auraria and Denver. These originally separate settlements were founded by two prominent parties of Western home-seekers, the "Georgia" and the "Lawrence" party. The former reached Cherry Creek on June 24, 1858, led by William Green Russell and J. Oliver Russell. The second, including the people from Leavenworth, was so named because it originally consisted of a membership of seven from the city of Lawrence, Kansas. This party arrived at Cherry Creek in August, 1858. Quite a number of the Russell party located at the mouth of Cherry Creek and named the town to be created "Auraria" in memory of their home town in Georgia. On the other hand, the Leavenworth people, led by General Larimer, moved across the Creek and there founded the city of Denver on November 17, 1858. Both of these settlements grew rapidly, but for a time they remained, so to speak, an oasis in the American wilderness. Indeed up to 1858 there was a distance of 200 miles of wilderness between the settlers in Pike's Peak country and the nearest post office, Fort Laramie on the North Platte. Whatever means of communication existed were accidental and hazardous.

The first attempt to establish connection between the Pike's Peakers and the East was made by Jim Saunders (see Notes 2 and 3), a trader, who had lived in the country many years before the discovery of gold. It was the Saunders Express that for the first time carried mail between Denver and Fort Laramie. The express started on November 23, 1858, and returned to Denver on January 8, 1859.

As the Saunders Express proved to be a complete failure, and as the stream of people pouring in to Colorado assumed constantly larger proportions*, the necessity of creating better means of communication between the newly discovered gold regions and the East became apparent. Shrewdly foreseeing the financial benefits that would result from a fast stage-coach line between the Missouri and the gold regions of Colorado, Messrs. John S. Jones and William H. Russell, while residing in Washington, D. C., during the winter of 1858-59, decided to run a first class stage-coach express from Leavenworth to Denver. Both Jones and Russell were associated with the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell in transportation business on the plains. The decision to make Denver the western terminal of the new line was due to a deal between General William Larimer and William H. Russell, who through the donation of one original share in Denver City, was made one of the members of the Town Company. Thereafter the name of Auraria disappeared.

From the *"Reminiscences of General Larimer"* we learn that work on the new stage line was started on March 28, 1859, when Mr. Sargent (who later resided for many years in Denver) left Leavenworth with a number of men for the purpose of locating express stations and distributing stock up the Smoky Hill route. The new

Note 1. The postal route was established to Santa Fé in 1847 (U. S. Statutes at Large, IX: 194.). Service was not begun on the route until 1850.

Note 2. Saunders was a native of Pennsylvania and was with the Indians on the North Platte when the gold excitement occurred.

Note 3. From *"Rocky Mountain News"*, May 7, 1859: "Occasionally an Express is sent for what mail matter may be at Fort Laramie, but it is attended with heavy cost and long delay... Three days ago, the Laramie mail came in, bringing 1,500 letters and a good number of papers which were delivered to their proper owners upon payment of 50 cents for each letter and 10 cents for each paper. This is a heavy tax, yet we are glad to get them at any price."

* General William Larimer estimated that from 70 to 80,000 people during 1859 left from points on the Missouri River for the new gold country.

line was not only to provide transportation of mail, but also of express and passengers between Leavenworth and Denver.

Beverly D. Williams was appointed Superintendent of the new stage company, while Dr. Fox was named General Agent in charge of the Express business, and Martin Fields was Manager of the Post Office branch of the business. Mr. Sargent was General Road Master, and he with several assistants had charge of all the stock. William H. H. Larimer, son of General Larimer, was employed as an assistant by Martin Fields, and he thus had the honor of handing out the first mail that came to Denver, at the rate of 25 cents for a letter and 10 cents for a newspaper.

At the time the Stage-coach Company was organized, Alexander Majors, one of the principal stockholders of the firm of "Russell, Majors & Waddell" had not been willing to join the new company. For this reason Messrs. Jones and Russell were obliged to shoulder the entire financing of the new concern, being convinced that the returns from the business would enable them to meet their liabilities when due. The result, however, proved that they had miscalculated the earning power of the new enterprise, which very soon passed into other hands.

When the necessary details had been completed and Sargent had returned to Denver, the Jones & Russell company started its coaches, carrying mail, express, and passengers. On March 28, 1859, the first coach left Leavenworth and arrived at Denver on May 7th, and reached Leavenworth again on its trip on May 20th. The *"Tribune"* of May 21, 1859, states:

> "Leavenworth, K.T. Friday, May 20, 1859: The first Overland Express from Denver City arrived here this morning, having been ten days out. It brings $700 in shot and scale gold; and four passengers. . . . . The express route is 625 miles in length and has been pronounced to possess superior facilities, as is evidenced by those of the first trip."

The exact date of the organization of the new company is uncertain. It was first spoken of as the *"Overland Stage Company"*, but the route name became the *"Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express,"* which title was used conjointly with that of *"Jones & Russell's Pike's Peak Express Company."* This fact is evidenced by the route inscription written in ink on some of the earliest extant letters (Oct. 6, 1859) sent out from Denver. Simultaneous with the term *"Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express"* the frank impressed on these letters reads *"Jones & Russell's Pike's Peak Express Company."* We find the same title used in news articles published by the *"Rocky Mountain News"* of June 11, 1859, the *"Leavenworth Times"* of July 2, 1859, and the *"Chicago Press-Tribune"* of January 10, 1860. (See Notes 4, 5, 6.)

An interesting description of the stage-coaches is given by General Larimer in his Reminiscences:

> "The coaches in this service were large, strongly built vehicles, known as Concord Coaches. Each one cost about $800 and was especially fitted for the heavy work required of it. Nine passengers could be accommodated with ease inside of each. They were softly cushioned and in winter were warm and comfortable. They were altogether the finest stages ever run in the West. Each coach was drawn by four fine, strong, Kentucky mules, which were changed every twelve to twenty miles. The drivers were well paid, intelligent, experienced, reliable and fearless. An accident was a rarity. The stage fare

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Note 4. The *"Rocky Mountain News"* of June 11, 1859, states: "Mr. Williams, of Jones and Russell's Express, informs us that he has made an entire change in the location of the mail route. The company having purchased the stock and route of the Salt Lake & California Mail (which leaves St. Joe every Saturday) will now move their whole force to the Platte route by way of Fort Kearney, to the South Platte crossing, from whence one line will continue up the North Platte to Laramie and the South pass, the other following the South Platte to Denver.

Note 5. From an extra issue of the *"Leavenworth Times"* of July 2, 1859, (evidently written by one of the editors who was then in the mountains): "We cannot close without a casual word of thanks to Jones and Russell, for their kindness in the delivery of our important dispatches, all of which bear the imprint: "Leavenworth and Pike's Peak and U. S. Express." Forward with dispatch."

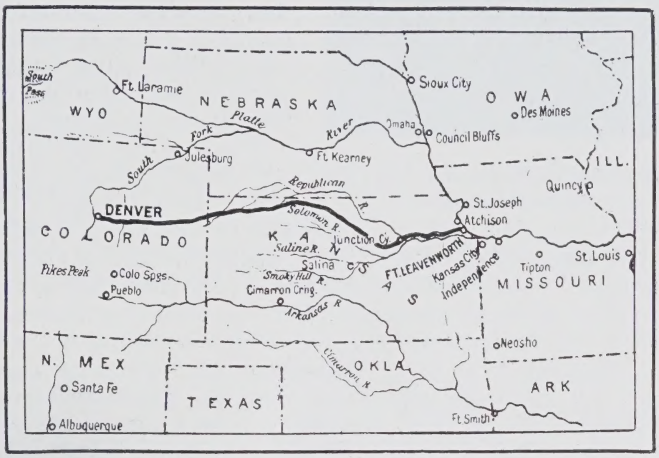
Note 6. From the *"Chicago Press-Tribune"* of January 10, 1860: "Mountain City, Dec. 26, 1859. There is one thing I wish to call your attention to, and the attention of Members of Congress particularly, and that is to give us mail once a week. All the letters we get by "Jones & Russell's Express" cost, at Denver, 25 cents each and 25 cents more from Denver up here, in addition to the 3-cent stamp put on in the East, and the same amount from here East, so that it costs $1.06 for a letter from the East and its reply."

between the Missouri River and Denver was at first $150 but later $100 each way. There were said to be 52 coaches running on the Leavenworth-Denver line."

"Martin Fields, the first Postmaster of Denver, was succeeded by Judge Amos Steck, who remained in charge of the Mail Department of the Express Company until the federal government established its own mail service."

As stated before, the Jones & Russell Company was forced to liquidate after a few months of operation. The business was purchased, probably in May, 1860, by John S. Jones and the firm of "Russell, Majors & Waddell", who after obtaining a charter from the legislature of Kansas, reorganized the company under the name of the *"Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company"*, placing Judge Amos Steck in charge of the Denver City end.

William H. Russell died in the spring of 1871 at the home of his son in Palmyra, Marion County, and his partner, W. B. Waddell, died at Lexington (Mo.), in September of the same year. Colonel Alexander Majors, who later on established the first Pony Express line on the plains from Sacramento to St. Joseph, was still alive in 1889, at the age of 75 years, residing then in Kansas City.



The *"Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company"* had purchased in May, 1859, from Messrs. Hockaday and Liggett the contract for mail transportation from Missouri to Salt Lake City, paying a bonus of $50,000 for the Utah mail contract, and an additional $94,000 for the equipment and supplies upon the line. Due to the obligations imposed by this contract to carry the Utah mail over the Platte route, the new contractors decided that it would be profitable to transfer their express line (Denver-Leavenworth) from the Republican to the Platte route, so that the two lines might be operated jointly. This transfer was effected in June, and by August the stage-coaches were running semi-weekly on a seven day schedule, as is stated in the *"Rocky Mountain News"* of August 20 and 27, 1859. The schedule was maintained during the summer, but it was changed in September, and during the winter months to a weekly schedule.

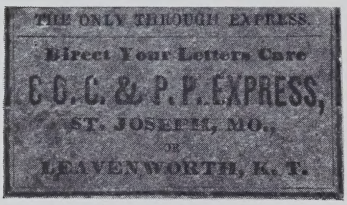
The Romance of the Western Frank

THE organization and operation of the pioneer Western Express Companies is one of the most inspiring chapters in American history. Nearly all survivors of that period are now gone, and scarcely any records of their activities are available to the historian who desires to piece together the story and preserve it in accurate and permanent form for posterity as a page of the history of the United States, so far unwritten.

Philately owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Victor M. Berthold for the immense amount of painstaking labor, extending over many years, in his endeavor to verify each minute detail in the story of the Western Franks which is now appearing in

this magazine. He is presenting a vivid and accurate account of the stirring period that will live long in the records of our history and our hobby.

To give the reader some slight conception of the years of research necessary to set forth the facts that are presented in these articles, we will trace the origin of the data contained in the final chapter of this instalment, dealing with the "JONES AND RUSSELL'S PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY," familiarly known in the early days as the "Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express Company." This story constitutes a real philatelic romance.



The label photographed from the cover in question

In 1896 H. B. Phillips, of San Francisco, conducted a department of Western Franks and Locals in "Philatelic Facts and Fallacies," a prominent magazine of that period. In the February issue he published a brief account of the "Jones & Russell's Pike's Peak Express Company," the information for which he had obtained from Norman L. Patterson, then living in Colorado.

This was the first reference to this company in any philatelic record, and it lay buried for many years. In 1916 Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer sold some items to Mr. H. C. Needham, among these an envelope bearing the Frank of the "Central Overland & California Pike's Peak Express Company," which had attached to it a pink label reading as above.

Mr Wolsieffer contended that this label was used as a Local, and thereupon letters were exchanged between Needham and Wolsieffer, who also wrote to Norman L. Patterson, from whom Wolsieffer had obtained the envelope. Mr. Patterson in turn had taken this rare Frank from the correspondence of his father Col. J. B. Patterson, who in 1859 was editing a newspaper in Denver.

Two years later Mr. Patterson discovered some additional data that verified the cover, and this new information was passed on to Mr. Needham by Wolsieffer, and the chapter was again closed for several years.

In 1924 Dr. Berthold, due to his studies in connection with the Jones & Russell's Pike's Peak Express Company, predecessor of the C. O. & C. P. P. Express Co., entered upon this particular scene. While consulting with Mr. Needham in regard to these Express Companies, the latter fortunately recalled his old correspondence. Still more fortunately Mr. Needham had preserved the letter, and thus Dr. Berthold was enabled to get in direct touch with Norman L. Patterson, who was then residing in Chicago. Mr. Patterson, a thorough student of the history of Colorado, proved himself to be a most genial and willing co-operator.

Next, through Mr. Patterson's courtesy, Dr. Berthold was placed in touch with L. R. Hafen, the historian of the Colorado Historical Society, and through correspondence with the latter Dr. Berthold learned of a privately printed family history "Reminiscences of General William Larimer and his Son, Wm. H. H. Larimer," published in Pittsburgh in 1918, by Wm. Larimer Mellon, the grandson of Gen. Larimer. This narative contained a full and authoritative account of the origin and operation of the Jones & Russell's Pike's Peak Express Company, as well as other important data.

From these various sources, and in this round-about way, the scattered threads were gathered together, and we now present the complete and authentic story of the Jones & Russell's Pike's Peak Express Company and the Central Overland & California Pike's Peak Express Company, just 30 years after the first mention in a philatelic magazine.

It is indeed fortunate for philately that there exist a few men of the type of Dr. Berthold, who carefully and methodically search out and compile the data for these interesting stories and present them in this permanent form.

H. L. L.

The Krone Values of Norway

By Elias Rasmussen

SINCE 1918, Norway has had no change in its high value stamps and it may, therefore, be of interest to consider more closely these interesting stamps of an interesting country.

It is neither the first nor the latest of these Krone values that have received the most attention of the average collector, but there is no doubt but what every one of the 16 stamps deserve our interest.

The first emission of the high values of Norway came in 1878 when the values of 1, 1½ and 2 Kroner were issued with the likeness of King Oscar II. The colors of the stamps were green for the 1 Krone, ultramarine and blue for the 1½ Krone and rose and maroon for the 2 Krone.

The stamps saw a long service as they were used until the break of the union with Sweden in 1905, twenty-seven years in all. They present a full view of King Oscar and being the only pictorial stamps in use and of high value, many were saved. These facts account for the low prices at which the stamps are quoted, although a comparatively small quantity were issued as follows.

700,000 of the 1 Krone 215,000 of the 1½ Krone
275,000 of the 2 Krone

The remainders were burned by the government on Feb. 20th, 1916, after having been on sale from Nov. 1913 to Dec. 1914, in Kristiania, at face value. Very few were sold as the used stamps, at the time, could be purchased so much lower than their face value, the number reported being from 1500 to 1700 of each of the 3 values.

The effect of long usage on the price of a stamp is very apparent when you compare the 12 ore pale green of 1887, of which nearly 200,000 were issued, but used only a short time, mainly to Sweden and then so plentifully that few were saved, so that it is now one of Norway's highest priced stamps.

Some may smile, when I say, that the 1½ and 2 Kr. unused of this issue are worth several times catalog quotations, for surprisingly few are encountered. In blocks they are mighty scarce. Cancellations are also not plentiful in this issue. You can find quantities of Bergen, Kristiania, Stavanger and other large cities, but try to secure the smaller towns. From an investment point of view I believe the Krone values of Norway have surprising possibilities.

If minor details interest you, there is enough to keep you busy and happy for years. The values of these stamps were engraved individually on the original transfers, making 6 varieties for each value. Those interested can find material on this issue in Henrick Dethloff's article: "The Norwegian Krone Stamps," published in *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (page 170, 1897) where their production and type varieties are discussed. Also in the new book on Norway published September, 1924, for the *International Stamp Exhibition* held in Kristiania.

The second issue of Norway Krone stamps created more interest. When Norway separated from Sweden in 1905 they were still using the stamps with the picture of King Oscar II. on the Krone values. Hurriedly some provisionals were produced. On June 24, 1905, the 1, 1½ and 2 Krone Provisionals consisting of the 2 skilling orange of 1867 surcharged in green for the 1 Krone, blue for the 1½ Kr., and red for the 2 Krone, appeared. These stamps vary in shade from yellow orange to brown orange. The overprints also vary slightly in color. The 2 Krone has been found with inverted surcharge, but is an extreme rarity. It is also of interest to know that these were the first stamps of Norway to be counterfeited. A photo-

grapher was fined in 1907 for having made counterfeit overprints. Following numbers of these stamps were printed.

1	Krone with green overprint	139,300
1½	Krone with blue overprint	68,400
2	Krone with red overprint	67,300

When you consider the short time during which these stamps were in use, and the general bad centering of the old skilling stamps it is no wonder that they are hard to get in fine condition, and are well worth full catalog for used copies. Blocks are very scarce. Many fine cancellation varieties can be found, one that I especially treasure is a cover with a 2 Kr. cancelled "Green Harbour, Spitsbergen."

The third issue of the Krone values was the emission of Aug. 10, 1907, containing the likeness of King Haakon VII., the former Prince Carl of Denmark. The usual 3 values were issued: 1 Krone, green, 1½ Krone, ultramarine and 2 Krone, rose. The stamps were printed on thick unwatermarked paper by Wilhelm Scheel & Co., Kristiania; perf. 14¼x13¼. The numbers printed were as follows: (very near the same as the provisionals):

1	Krone, green	138,300
1½	Krone, blue	65,600
2	Krone, rose	62,800

On account of the general dissatisfaction with the appearance of the stamps, new dies were made, and the second issue of the King Haakon series known as Die B. Scott Nos. 79, 80 and 81 were issued as follows:

1	Krone, green, issued Dec. 23, 1909	51,200
1½	Krone, blue, issued April 14, 1910	22,300
2	Krone, rose, issued March 16, 1909	273,600

The perforation was the same as in the previous issue (14¼x13¼) and the paper was watermarked with posthorn. The size of the impression is 17x21¼ mm., being slightly larger than the die A. Other differences may be noticed in the minor details of the design. The shading of the King's forehead consisted of parallel lines in die A, but in the re-engraved die B it is formed by small dots, somewhat improving the appearance. The dragon ornaments are also different. The background is lined on both dies A and B.

The 1 Kr. and 1½ Kr. values were printed by Fabretius and Sons and the 2 Kr. value by the Mallings Printing Co., Kristiania. Another design with a front view of King Haakon was submitted by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., but was not accepted.

Of this second issue of the King Haakon series the 1½ Krone is naturally the rarest with only 22,300 stamps issued. Scott prices this stamp at $5.00. A big Belgium firm wanted 75 fr. for a poorly centered copy some months ago! There is no doubt but that the stamp has a bright future. It is rapidly becoming Norway's rarest stamp. It is estimated that about 16,000 of these stamps were used and at least 30–40% of them are lost to philatelists. In singles the unused are the rarest. In blocks the used are extremely rare.

The 1 Krone value is priced at $1.00 used and $1.75 unused. Think of it, a stamp with an issue the same as our $2.00 Omaha and priced at $1.00! In blocks, we dare say, it is far more rare than the Omaha, and even in singles, we believe, the same is the case. One of Norway's great collectors, the man who translated the monumental work of Justus Anderssen and Henrik Dethloff (*Norges Fremarker 1855–1914*) into German, wrote me in December, 1924, that he had just been able to add two blocks to his collection. They had been unobtainable until then. The reason for the scarcity of this stamp is because it was used so plentifully and for such a short time that a great quantity was lost. It should be at least $10.00 right now. It can not be kept down. In the famous collection of P. Mossin, Kristiania, Norway is a strip of three containing the only known damaged plate variety. He also has 60 cancellation varieties, one from each of the postoffices that received it.

In 1911 the design of the Krone values was again altered. The general desing remained the same but the dragon ornaments are entirely different. There is also

a slight difference in the letters, the die C being a trifle heavier throughout. The most noticeable difference is the background which is lined in Dies A and B and solid in Die C.

Only the 1 Krone and 1½ Krone values were issued at first, as a big supply of the previous issue was still on hand of the issue of 273,000 of 2 Krone die B. W Nichols states in the *Philatelic Magazine* for July 5th, 1916, that the 2 Krone Die C, was not in use at that date. But according to R. Falck it has been in use for one year in 1915, but only at the Bergen post office. This city must have had a greater need for this value and thus caused this remarkable situation of one post office, using a stamp for a whole year before it was issued elsewhere.

Of the Die C issue, 250,000 stamps were printed by Kriste & Seeberth, and 524,000 stamps printed by Chr. H. Knudsen of the 1½ Krone value, 139,000 were printed by Chr. H. Knudsen. The same plates were used by both printers.

On Oct. 9, 1918, the highest value stamp of Norway the 5 Krone value was issued, the emission being 1,032,900. Of these 27,000 were used in 1918 and 57,900 in 1919. The stamp is identical with the other Krone values of the present series of 1911, printed in deep violet and perf. 14¼x13¼.

This stamp is rather scarce in blocks. One reason that all Norway blocks are rare on cover and none too plentiful otherwise is that Norway has a law prohibiting the use of anything but singles on registered mail. The reason for this is that the Government noticed that mail thieves often cut under the stamps when blocks were used and removed the money in the letters.

TYPE ARRANGEMENT OF THE KING OSCAR II. KRONE VALUES

A. Odfjell and Mr. Jellestad have done much constructive work on the Krone values of 1878 and the following arrangement of the types of the various values have been submitted by them.

Kr. 1.00

D	D	E	C	E	B	B	A	D	F
F	B	D	B	B	C	D	B	F	C
A	D	C	A	D	E	E	F	B	A
A	C	C	A	C	D	E	A	B	C
C	D	C	F	A	F	B	F	C	D
C	D	D	F	A	A	F	A	A	C
F	B	E	B	E	A	B	E	D	B
F	B	E	B	E	A	B	E	D	B
E	B	F	B	B	E	D	F	C	A
B	E	A	F	E	C	B	E	E	A
A	D	B	F	A	F	D	C	E	D

Type A appears 18 times
" B " 19 "
" C " 16 "
" D " 17 "
" E " 15 "
" F " 15 "
100

Kr. 1.50

A	B	C	A	E	D	D	A	D	A
D	E	D	E	B	E	D	F	F	C
A	B	C	F	A	D	B	D	A	B
F	B	E	E	F	F	B	F	F	A
B	B	E	F	F	E	D	A	A	E
B	C	E	E	E	C	C	E	B	B
D	A	B	C	E	A	E	F	C	E
C	E	B	E	F	B	D	A	D	A
D	F	B	C	A	F	C	C	E	F
D	A	A	A	C	F	B	D	B	D

Type A appears 18 times
" B " 18 "
" C " 13 "
" D " 16 "
" E " 19 "
" F " 16 "
"
100

Kr. 2.00

D	C	B	A	C	B	E	C	B	E
A	A	E	C	A	A	B	C	B	D
C	A	D	D	E	D	D	B	D	B
A	C	E	A	F	E	C	B	E	F
F	E	C	D	B	C	F	F	D	C
F	B	A	B	F	D	B	C	C	F
C	B	B	F	F	E	F	D	E	D
A	C	F	A	A	C	F	F	A	C
A	D	E	D	E	F	F	D	F	D
A	A	B	F	D	B	D	F	F	E

Type A appears 16 times
" B " 16 "
" C " 17 "
" D " 18 "
" E " 13 "
" F " 20 "
100

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Published Quarterly by

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, 51 WEST 48th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor

Subscription Rates $2.00 *per Year*
Single Copies 50c.

ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

FROM THE EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

With this issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* we complete our fifth volume and wish to thank the many friends who have contributed to its columns during this period or who have spurred us on to increased efforts by their expressions of appreciation * * * The philatelic press has been especially kind to us during this entire period and *Charles E. Severn* in particular has always shown a friendly interest through the columns of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* * * * We would like to mention by name the many others who have helped by word or deed to brighten the editorial path but space in this special *Exhibition and Convention Number* will not permit it * * *

To the many collectors who will see this magazine for the first time owing to the *extra circulation* that is being given it, a *cordial welcome* is extended to become one of our select group of *regular readers,* if the contents interest them * * * While we are publishing primarily in the interests of the *advanced specialist* an effort is always made to insert enough general articles that will appeal to *every collector* to make its perusal worth while * * * The *subscription price* is $2.00 per year and all members of the *Collectors Club* receive it without additional charge * * * There are some particularly good articles in this issue but we will let them speak for themselves * * *

Pending the publication of the *Collectors Club Handbook* on the *Stamps of Canada* we advise our readers to order the new book on *B. N. A.* just being published by *Fred Jarrett,* Box 214, G. P. O., Toronto. * * * The Mss. for this book was awarded a gold medal at the *Montreal Exhibition* last year, consists of 300 pages in limp leather binding and sells for $2.50 * * * *The North American Philatelic Year Book* consisting of 172 pages and containing many important contributions in addition to a *Who's Who* is announced by the *Year Book Pub. Co.,* 137 Gillard Avenue, Toronto, at 75c. * * * The *new catalogs* will appear earlier this season on account of the *Exhibition* and contain some splendid improvements * * * *Scott's* will still further increase the usefulness of their illustrations of *watermarks* by inserting the numbers in the text * * * *Gibbon's* announce the revision of several important countries including *Denmark* * * * *The Stamp Trade Protection Association* through its secretary *W. Houtzamer,* 34 Southampton St., Strand, W. C. 2, is warning philatelists of recent dangerous overprints on *Persian Stamps* mostly of the 1909 issues * * * The expert committee will pass on any of these stamps submitted to them without charge * * * Our *next issue* will contain some timely articles on the *Exhibition* and a profusely illustrated monograph on the stamps of *Heligoland* by *Herman Toaspern* * * * This latter article will explain methods for determining *reprints* and *forged postmarks* and will be invaluable to collectors and dealers alike * * * And so we gird on the armor for the sixth volume which starts with the *January 1927* issue.

Collectors Club Philatelist—Philatelic Literature Supplement

VOLUME II. OCTOBER, 1926. No. 4—(W. No. 8).

Review No. 8—Quarter Ending October, 1926.

BACON (*E. D.*): SUPPLEMENT TO THE CATALOGUE OF THE PHILATELIC LIBRARY OF THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K. T. PUBLISHED 1911. By E. D. Bacon, C.V.O., Past Pres. of the Royal Phil. Soc., London, and of the Phil. Literature Society, London; The Phil. Literature Soc. 1926. 136—(1) pp., 14⅝ x 9¾ in., paper cover, 200 copies published.

In 1910, Mr. Bacon completed the compilation of ((The) Catalogue of the P. Library of the Earl of Crawford and after a certain number were printed for use by the Earl under the title of: The Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K. T., the manuscript was given to the Phil. Lit. Soc. for a further publication of 200 copies, one of which was sent to each member and the remainder were offered for sale at $10.50 per copy. By this generous gift of the Earl, philately has one of the most important publications it possesses, and which could not have been compiled by the society on account of the great expense. Besides this wonderful catalogue the late Earl also willed his library (the largest in the world) to the British Museum for the use of collectors for all time. The supplement is printed on the same lines as the original work, two columns to a page and each numbered, beginning with 7 and ending with 136, and is divided into three parts: Part I. SEPARATE WORKS, columns 7 to 78; Part II. PERIODICALS, 79 to 130; APPENDIX A.: LIST OF PHILATELIC JOURNALS ARRANGED UNDER THE COUNTRIES OF ISSUE IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER, 131 to 136. The original catalogue contained all Separate works to the end of 1908 and the supp. contains only corrections and additions to this date; Periodicals ended with 1906, and the supp. contains corrections and additions to 1906 and also a listing of all the periodicals catalogued in the original work carried down to the end or to date (if still published) where possible. Librarians of societies, advanced collectors and students (writers) this work is indispensible. From the Preface: "The library was continued down to the late Earl's death in 1913 and contains most of the works published to the end of 1912 and the Museum authorities have added others since that date." (Therefore the library contains separate works 1909-1913 and some later which are not included in this supplement).

HARRIS (*Albert H.*) & *BAKER* (*L. A. J.*): (The) STANDARD INDEX TO PHILATELIC LITERATURE. Compiled by Albert H. Harris and L. A. J. Baker. Together with the prices which the publications referred to can be supplied by Harris Publications Ltd. To be completed in ten or more bi-monthly parts. 1926. London: Harris Publications Ltd., Windsor House, 46 Victoria St., London, S.W.1. PART I. Bibliography, and A to British Empire, pp. 5 to 24, 10 x 7½ in., paper cover; PART II. British Guiana to French Colonies, pp. 25 to 44. Subscription price: One Guinea; Interleaved edition 1-11-6.

Philately at last is waking up to the importance of "Philatelic Indexes" as demonstrated by the publication of this work and also that published last year "The Philatelic Index", compiled by a Committee of the Phil. Congress of Great Britain. Messrs. Harris & Baker's index is however compiled on different lines than any so far attempted, for it prices the book or periodical in which the references are found, this of course in time will be out of date but will always be of value as showing the value of each at time of publication. Also this index lists SEPARATE WORKS which no index of the past (except my two indexes: "Am. P. Soc." and "P. Lit. Bib.") have attempted to do; this to my mind has been a bad mistake. For the Special Catalogues and Handbooks are founded upon all that has been written before publication on the subject treated, and therefore are the natural authorities to be consulted. On page 5 is "Publisher's Foreword; 6 List of Journals indexed with abbreviations; 7 to 10 "BIBLIOGRAPHY"; 11 to 44 (parts 1 & 2) Abyssinia to French Colonies, all references being arranged under Subject-Headings" which is the only way for ready reference. For example: "AUSTRALIA": (General); 1907; Arrangement; Colour; Financial; Fiscals; Forgeries; Miscellanea; Officials; Perforations; Postal; History; Postmarks;

Proofs; Reprints; Telegraphs; Used Abroad; Varieties; Watermarks. (Under the heading (General) the first two items are "Castle Collection" and "Tapling Coll." these should be under heading "Collections", the next two items "Notes on the Stamps" & "Issues of" under "Stamps of"; Miscellanea: (1) "Half-Hours with A. S." under "Stamps of", (2) "Postmarked vs. Unused" under "Used vs. Unused, (3) "Notes on Mount Brown's Cat" under "Catalogues", (4) Phil. Researches in Aust." under "Postal History", (5) "Popular Stamps" under "Stamps of", (6) "Early Records of Philately in under "Stamps of" (the heading "Misceellanea" is not wanted in an index); 1907: should be placed after "Watermarks". To sum up then: the first item under each country (General) and heading Miscellanea contain references which seem to me to be misplaced and should be under subject-headings of which they treat. This index however is of the greatest value and comes as boon to all who have libraries, writers and all those who love philately for philately's sake. The price of the work is very reasonable for the cost of publication is very great..

MacGUFFIN: STAMPS AS AN INVESTMENT. By R. D. MacGuffin. Pub. by R. D. MacGuffin. Narbereth, Pa. 155—5 (blank) pp., 7½ x 5 in., bound cloth, price, $1.50.

The financial side of philately is of course its greatest asset and according to some collectors (not philatelists) it's only asset. Other hobbies there are that have a financial asset: Coins, Books, Oil Paintings, etc., etc., but think of the great expense in acquiring a collection of any of these of any extent. A collector of stamps can start today and in comparative short time have a collection which may be quite valuable before he realizes it (if directed along the right lines). Many issues of new stamps if purchased complete at time of issue contain one or more values which are restricted as to number issued and become scarce and in a short time are worth more than the original cost of the entire set, thousands of instances of this could be quoted. If a collector in 1883 had acquired complete sets of British Colonial stamps Wmkd. Crown and C. A. (Queen's Head) he would have expended about $700.00, what are these worth now? Several hundred dollars. The contents of the work under review is as follows: Chapter I: Make a Law of Nature Do the Work; II: How Can Money Be Made to Breed, p. 11; III: Supply and Demand, 20; IV: Analysis of the Performance of European Stamps, 26; V: Past Performances of South American Stamps, 59; VI: Central American Stamps, 69; VII: North American Stamps, 73; VIII: The Stamps of Asia, 83; IX: Stamps of Africa, 89; X: Colonials, 91; XI: 19th Century Stamps Compared With 20th Century Stamps, 110; XII: New Europe, 122; XIII: When Do Stamps Mature? 126; XIV: Condition, 128; XV: Regarding the Depreciation of the Dollar, 134; XVI: Discounts from Catalogue, 142; XVII: Finale, 151. A very valuable book for any library.

MELVILLE (*Fred. J.*): (The) Mystery of the Shilling Green. The Great British Stamp Forgery. How the Post Office was defrauded of many thousand of pounds in 1872-1873, and how the counterfeit was discovered by Charles Nissen in 1898. By Fred J. Melville. London: Charles Nissen & Co., Ltd., 63 High Holborn, W. C. 1. 19—(1) pp. and 6 plates of Forgeries, showing various corner lettering, 4 pp. adv., 7⅜ x 5 in., paper cover, price 2/- nett.

Here is the story of one of the cleverest frauds ever perpetrated on any government through its stamps. During the early days of telegraphy in Great Britain the service was in the hands of private concerns. In Jan., 1870 the Post Office Department assumed control by purchase. From the start until 1876, the fee payable was one shilling and the 1/- green embossed stamp was used, struck upon the prescribed forms of the ordinary postage stamp affixed to unstamped forms. When this event took place Plate 4 of the 1/- stamp was in use, but on Feb. 20th, 1871, Plate 5 was brought into use and continued until Sept. 30th, 1872, 55,495 sheets of 240 stamps each being printed; or 13,318,800 stamps. Plate 6 went to press March 20th, 1872, and continued until Oct. 15th, 1872, 35,000 sheets or 8,400,000 stamps being printed. Both plates were printed on paper with the watermark "spray of rose". The forgeries are all of plates 5 and 6, some with correct corner letters in pair, others with the corner letters never meant to go in pair. All he forgeries so far found were used on telegraph forms forwarded from the Stock Exchange Telegraph Office, London, E. C., where thousands of shilling stamps were used daily, and the evidence points to complicity between a clerk employed at this office with the forger or gang of forgers. Where pairs are found, one is always genuine, never two forgeries together and are of course unwatermarked. The reason this fraud was not discovered until 1898 is easily explained: "After the Despatch of the telegrams, the forms are filed for a period, in case of errors or questions arising relating to the messages, and then they are stored away for years before being destroyed." At periodical intervals vast quantities of old forms are sent away for destruction. These periodicals holocausts are in the charge of officials and are supposed to be complete. It happens frequently

however, that there are large leakages. The high value stamps used on the forms have a market in the collecting world, and some of the parties charged with the destruction have saved and marketed large quantities, as is shown by the many high values of British stamps with telegraph cancellations in collections. It is known that such leakages occuring prior to 1898 contained many of the forgeries of the 1s. green, but they passed undetected, and were sold by dealers as genuine. It was not until the large leakage of 1898, which fortunately came under the observation of the shrewdest young philatelist of his time, Mr. Charles Nissen, that the counterfeits were recognized and exposed. Another similar leakage in 1910 added fresh evidence of the extensive use of the forgeries. — The contents: I: The Mystery, p. 3; II: The Shilling Telegram, p. 5; III: The Run of the Shilling Green, 6; IV: The Travels of a Telegraph Form, 7; V: A Long-Sustained Scheme; VI: The Genuine Shilling Green, 12; VII: The Counterfeit Plate, 5, 14; VIII: The Counterfeit Plate, 6, 16; IX: A Muse of the Mystery, 18.

HAENE (*A. de*): ETUDE SUR LES FAUX TIMBRES D'EUROPE. A. de Haene, Editeur: Delmarcelle Forian, 12, Avenue Felicien Rops, Namur-Belgique. 1926. 369—(1)—4 (Table de Matieres)—(2) pp., 9⅛ x 6 in., bound cloth, price 10/6.

No general handbook on Forgeries has been published since Mr. R. B. Earee's "ALBUM WEEDS", Third Edition, Part I, 1905; Part II, 1907, published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, now out of print and scarce. To be sure there are many fine articles to be found in the periodical literature both English and Foreign concerning forgeries on which will be founded in the future a great handbook. My "A. P. S. Index" gives several pages of these under Forgeries and also under each country as well.—When I heard of this book by Mr. Haene, I had visions of another Earee's on the stamps of Europe brought down to date, but this book now before me, while of great use is disappointing for it tells of the forgeries and other details concerning them, but the vital thing in a book of this sort is wanting: "How To Detect" as the differences from the original are not given in many instances. There are however enlargements of certain stamps under some countries that point out the differences which are excellent and where given are all that can be desired, see Austria, Belgium, Bergedorf, Bosnia, Bremen, Spain, Finland, Hamburg, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, Oldenburg, Pas-Bas (Holland), Saxony, Thurn & Taxis. — Contents: Part I: A. General, p. 5; B. Classification, 10; C. Protection of the Philatelist, 17. Part II: The Principal Forgeries of the Countries of Europe, who are given in alphabetical order in French, 36 to 364; Addendum, 365-369. A book well worth the price and of much value to any library.

The Chinese "Bandit Post"

By Carl Crow

ON May 6, 1923, the North bound Blue Express train on the Tientsin-Pukow line was derailed and captured by bandits a few miles South of the station of Lincheng, and a number of foreign and Chinese passengers were captured and taken away by the bandits to be held for ransom. After about a week or ten days of wandering over the hills the bandits and their captives reached the bandit stronghold of Paotzeku, a mountain about 18 miles from the mining town of Tsaochwang, which is connected with Lincheng by a branch railway. The captives numbered about one hundred Chinese and twenty foreigners and they were held in the bandit camp until June 13, when the last captives were released.

Soon after the bandit outrage I went to Lincheng to see if I could get in contact with the captives and I remained there and at Tsaochwang as the representative of the American Red Cross and the American Chamber of Commerce. It was my duty to get food, clothing and other necessities to the foreign captives and later I took on the work of caring for the Chinese captives as well. By an arrangement with the bandit chiefs I sent daily supplies to Paotseku by means of carrying coolies from Tsaochwang.

In addition to the daily train of supplies we ran a daily messenger service, by means of relays, between Tsaochwang and the bandit camp, carrying letters and small parcels. This service was practically uninterrupted during the entire month.

At first this service carried only a few letters a day but as friends from Shanghai and elsewhere began writing to the captives and as they began replying to all the letters they received, we were soon handling from 50 to 100 letters a day each way. Some one nicknamed this service the "Bandit Post" and in my supply car which also served as an office we constructed a rough post box on which was painted the sign "Bandit Post". As we had to take care of an increasing quantity of mail and parcels we had regular mail bags made up, which could be locked with a pad lock. We kept one key at Tsaochwang and the other was sent to one of the captives who opened the mail bags at Paotzeku and saw that the mail was distributed.

The daily or nightly arrival of the mail from the bandit camp was the biggest event of the twenty-four hours at Tsaochwang for it brought us news from the captives. So the "Bandit Post" attracted a great deal of attention and visitors to Tsaochwang were always especially interested to see that we carried on a daily post service through the bandit lines, I may say that the bandits themselves often used our post office.

One afternoon McCann, my assistant, and myself, were killing time wandering around the little village of Tsaochwang when we ran on to an antiquated printing office. I don't remember whether it was McCann or myself who suggested that we had everything a post office needed except stamps and we at once arranged for the printer to print up a few hundred. Our idea was to have some of the 5c. and some of the 10c. variety but the printer inadvertently put a zero after the 5, so the stamps were 10 and 50 cts., although according to the Chinese text they were 5 and 10 cts. I am not sure but I think we printed up 300 of each kind at a cost of $2.

These were all sent to Paotzeku with a supposedly humorous letter to the captives telling them that we had been carrying mail free long enough and that hereafter all letters would have to be stamped. In other words the whole thing was only a joke, designed to while away a tedious afternoon.

The captives began pasting these stamps on their letters which were sent down to us to be mailed. We affixed the usual Chinese post office stamps and forwarded the letters so that a few days afterward letters began arriving in Shanghai bearing the "Bandit Stamps". One newspaper in Shanghai immediately assumed that the bandits had issued the stamps and published a long editorial article on the "impudence and effrontery" of the bandits. About the same time people in Tsaochwang began receiving telegrams and letters from collectors and dealers offering to buy any quantity of the stamps and at most any price. Then an official of the Chinese post office department arrived from Tsinan to investigate the matter and finally an order was issued that no letters bearing these stamps should be accepted at the Chinese post office, even if the letters bore the requisite stamps of legitimate issue. In the meantime I believe a few collectors did get envelopes bearing the "Bandit" stamps postmarked at Tsaochwang and later got the receiving stamp put on at Shanghai but I am quite certain that the "Bandit" stamp never carried a letter through the Chinese post office.

McCann and I immediately gave the newspaper men at Tsaochwang the true story of the origin of the stamps but that only seemed to increase their popularity. Every day we received letters from collectors containing money with which to purchase the stamps. We had a few hundred more printed up to fill this demand and used the money sent us to pay the postage on letters the captives sent down from Paotzeku for us to mail. Altogether there were about 500 of each variety printed. A dealer wanted me to get several thousand printed up for him, but I saw no need to destroy the small value the stamps possessed by flooding the market with them, and no one ever discovered the obscure little printing office where the originals were produced. I have since seen dozens of counterfeits. The stamps, by the way, were not made from wood cuts, but the design was drawn on a lithograph stone. I designed the 10c. variety and to McCann is due the credit for the other one.

Perhaps what I have said may cause some collectors to place a lower value on the specimens they have, for it was never a postage stamp in the true sense of the word, but only an interesting souvenir of a postal service which was maintained between a bandit camp and the outside world.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

51 West 48th Street . . New York City

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New Members

Since the July issue of 1926, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:

716 Henry A. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.
717 L. G. Barrett, West Roxbury, Mass.
719 Samuel Tanenbaum, New York City.
720 Philip M. Weiss, Cincinnati, O.
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727 Geo. A. Hughes, Oakland, Calif.
728 W. R. Parker, Stockton, Calif.
730 Marshall H. Hancock, New York City.
731 Geo. K. Parsons, New York City.
732 Miss Helen Nason, Paris, France.

Candidates for Membership

The following gentlemen are candidates for membership:

729 J. J. Hilborn, Chicago, Ill.
Proposed by M. H. Hancock.
Seconded by H. Toaspern.

733 Roscoe B. Martin, Forestville, N. Y.
Proposed by H. Toaspern.
Seconded by G. B. Sloane.

734 Chas. Herbt. Greenwood, London, Eng.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips.
Seconded by Edw. Stern.

735 William West, Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposed by T. C. Henry.
Seconded by C. J. Phillips.

736 Max Kathe, Breslau, Germany.
Proposed by Dr. H. Munk.

737 Dr. E. A. Bilhuber, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Proposed by P. H. Bilhuber.
Seconded by T. E. Steinway.

P. O. Department Helps Boy Collector

The Post Office Department performs many functions with which many of our readers may not be familiar. Recently one of the "outside men" of the department, usually engaged in running down complaints regarding mail matters, spent considerable time and effort to locate "an officer of the New York Philatelic Society" because the Postmaster at New York City had received a letter from a 12-year old boy in South Africa.

In this letter, the boy requested that his letter be turned over to a member of the New York Philatelic Society because he was desirous of exchanging stamps with someone in the U. S.

The postal department, in this instance, located the meeting place of the New York Philatelic Society, where the inspector was given the name and address of the nearest officer of the organization, whom he visited in order to secure a promise that someone would correspond with the boy.

One can easily visualize the pleasure of the boy collector when he receives a reply from a stamp collector in New York City and assurance from the Post Office Department that his letter had been carefully considered in proper manner.

Score for Uncle Sam and Philately.

H. M. KONWISER.

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